

RESTRICTED

No. 1 — 28 JULY 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH

RESTRICTED

IN FUTURE ISSUES MAP
OF WESTERN DISTRICT
SHOWING LOCATION
OF DETACHMENTS WILL
APPEAR IN THIS SPACE

RESTRICTED

No. 1 — 28 JULY 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH

RESTRICTED

CONTENTS

	PAGE
A NOTE ON A NEW PUBLICATION	3
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	4
Legislative and Judicial Policy	4
I. G. Farben Plants in US Zone Seized	7
The Drive to End Nazism	10
USFET Proclamation No. 1	13
Licenses for Newspapers and Publishers	14
First Newspaper Licensed	15
FIAT Contacts Detachments	15
ICD News Bulletin	15
GERMAN REACTIONS	16
De-Nazification and the Anti-Nazis	16
Released Prisoners	17
Soldiers on the Road Back	17
Former Propagandists	18
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	19
PERSONAL DATA	22
PRESS COMMENTS	23
QUERIES	26

A NOTE ON A NEW PUBLICATION

THIS is the first issue of the new weekly Military Government Information Bulletin. It is published by direction of the Theatre Commander and Military Governor to reflect the overall policies developed in US Troop Command and the theater-wide responsibilities of G-5. It has a single purpose: to assist Military Government personnel in their daily work, and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience among them. It is designed to disseminate the information useful to detachments in the field and to the staffs at headquarters, and to furnish practical guidance on Military Government questions and problems.

Each detachment has its own particular problems, whether it be how to find an efficient Bürgermeister to replace the Nazi incumbent, or how to utilize the available transportation to best advantage, or how to insure a maximum of agricultural production. At the same time, some detachment somewhere has already discovered a practical and workable solution for a given problem which is challenging the resourcefulness of another. The Military Government Information Bulletin will analyze these problems, and by a survey of detachment experiences will make known the methods which have been most successful in solving them.

In addition, the Information Bulletin will give you the current explanations and information on new policies or on changes in old ones; it will attempt to explain why they were adopted, and how they can best be put into effect. This should assist in giving personnel in the field a broader view of the meaning of their efforts. Not only local experience will be utilized, but such guidance as these articles will contain will be prepared by members of the Theater and Control Council staffs, specialists in the various functions of Military Government.

Of interest to all Military Government personnel will be news detachment achievements, and the latest of data on promotions, citations, leaves and furloughs, which will appear regularly in the bulletin.

It is hoped that the publication will create a bond between all personnel engaged in the task of Military Government, whether in the field or on headquarters staffs. The views and comments of all those for whom the Information Bulletin is intended to serve will be welcomed, and should be addressed to Headquarters, USFET, G-5 Division, Information Branch.

Legislative and Judicial Policy

THE legislative and judicial policy objectives of Military Government are twofold; first, to provide legislation for the safety and security of the Allied Forces in the accomplishment of their mission, and second, to provide machinery for the enforcement of such legislation.

Toward the accomplishment of the first policy objective, a number of ordinances and laws have been issued. To provide for the safety and the security of the Allied Forces, Ordinance No. 1 ("Crimes and Offenses") was drafted and enacted. The purpose of this ordinance was to prohibit any act that was detrimental to the performance of the military mission of the Allied Forces, and certain acts detrimental to the accomplishment of the overall occupational mission. Such offenses as espionage, communicating with the enemy, killing or assaulting any member of the Allied Forces, unlawful possession or use of firearms, sabotage, and other acts which might be resorted to by civilians in an effort to hinder the progress of the army, including acts of illegitimate warfare against it, are covered. In addition, acts intended to aid the survival or revival of the Nazi Party and acts obstructing Military Government are provided against by this ordinance.

The accomplishment of the non-military mission required the issuance of legislation of a different character,

such as Law No. 1 ("Abrogation of Nazi Law"), Law No. 5 ("Dissolution of the Nazi Party"), Law No. 52 ("Blocking and Control of Property"), Law No. 53 ("Foreign Exchange Control") and others.

It may have occurred to some to wonder how these laws came about, how they were dreamed up, so to speak. Were they simply the creatures of the imagination of officers assigned to Supreme Headquarters? Did someone simply say, "I think that it would be a good thing to enact a law abrogating Nazi Law and dissolving the Nazi Party"? No. Every law was spawned and bred for a specific reason — either as a security measure or in order to comply with the directive received by the Supreme Commander from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the combined Army and Navy Staffs of the United States and Great Britain. True, the actual drafting and the specific provisions of the Military Government legislation were provided by Supreme Headquarters but the aims of the specific laws were provided by war and peace objectives enunciated by higher authority.

ENACTMENT MACHINERY

After providing the necessary legislation for the accomplishment of the mission of the Allied Forces, it became necessary to provide machinery for its enforcement. It was, of course, out of

the question to attempt to enforce our legislation in the German Courts. Leaving aside the fact that the German Courts had to be de-nazified before they could be allowed to function at all, the necessity for prompt and proper enforcement and for establishing the authority and prestige of the occupying army demanded that the enforcement be by our own courts. Two courses were open — to use the Military Commissions provided for by the Articles of War (and the corresponding British Military Tribunals) or to establish an entirely different system of courts which could be uniform throughout the Supreme Commander's area. The latter plan appeared better because the use of military courts as known in the United States and Great Britain would have involved the selection of one or the other, or a lack of uniformity, and because it was thought wise to adopt procedures which would at once be more flexible and more simple and which would incorporate features of the continental law.

The decision having been made to establish a system of courts which would be uniform, it was decided to use as a model the system of courts established by Military Government in the Mediterranean Theater, with such alterations as experience in that Theater indicated. In accordance with this plan, an ordinance was drafted establishing such courts, and rules were drawn providing the procedure for their operation.

Those familiar with the operation of Military Government Courts will know that there are many differences between their operation and the operation of courts in the United States. The chief differences are a liberalization of the

rules for the admission of evidence and the interrogation of the accused at the outset of the trial. Many people have interpreted the differences as depriving the accused of essential rights and have asked why we, who are trying to show the Germans what democracy and justice mean, should deprive them of the rights we enjoy in our own courts. It is not a case of denying them the rights we enjoy but rather a case of not conferring those rights on people who have never enjoyed them. The interrogation of the accused by the court and a liberal policy on the admission of evidence has long been known in continental law and it would not be understood if these procedures were changed. While we know that a democracy is superior to a dictatorship, the position that our system of justice is in all respects superior to the continental system is at least debatable. (By "continental", it is not intended to refer to "Nazi", but to the whole system of civil law used by most of the civilized nations of the world.) What has been done, therefore, is to establish a system of courts which contains elements of both the common and the civil law procedure, a system which can be understood both by the Allied officers appointed as courts and by the German defendants tried by the courts.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

While Military Government Courts were designed primarily for the trial and punishment of offenders against the legislation enacted by Military Government, it was necessary to give them jurisdiction over offenses against the law of the occupied territory, since German Courts were closed pending de-

nazification of the court officials. It was never contemplated that Military Government Courts would take the place, even for the time being, of German Courts, but rather that where an offense against German law, which was not also an offense against Military Government legislation, was committed, and the situation demanded immediate trial, the Military Government Court would step in and fill the breach for that particular case. Such has been the way it has worked in practice, and very few offenses against German law have been tried. However, the fact that such courts have jurisdiction to try and do try a few cases has prevented the reckless disregard for the law of the occupied territory, which would have developed had there been no courts open which were competent to try offenders.

The overall policy of Military Government is never to act directly when it is possible to act through the German officials — the principle of indirect rather than direct government. In the legal field, particularly during the tactical phase, it has been necessary for the Military Government to act directly more often than indirectly. This phase has now passed and the time has come to turn over to the Germans a large part of the legal work. Every effort has to be made to reopen the maximum number of German Courts, both to relieve the Military Government Courts of the burden of trying offenses against German law, and to try the cases that have not been considered important enough to warrant trial by Military Government Courts and have therefore been held up pending the reopening of the proper tribunals.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Another field in which work previously done directly by Military Government can be passed to the German officials is that of legislation. True, legislation which is essential to the accomplishment of the objectives of the occupation, such as de-nazification and de-militarization of Germany, the German people and the German law, and the prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion, must still be handled by Military Government; but there are other subjects, which during the tactical phase had to be dealt with by us, but which can now be readily turned over to the Germans both for legislative and judicial purposes.

It can be argued that matters can be turned over to the Germans for judicial purposes without their legislating in the field. It has been said that when we have legislation on a subject, it is unnecessary for the Germans to legislate on the same subject, for our legislation becomes part of the law of the occupied territory and may be enforced in the German Courts. The answer to this is one of policy rather than one of law. It is neither prudent nor demanding of respect to require the German Courts to enforce our legislation.

Outstanding examples of types of legislation which could readily and expediently be turned over to the German authorities for enactment and enforcement are travel restrictions, curfew and traffic regulations. During the tactical phase, it was necessary to the accomplishment of the military mission for these matters to be strictly regulated, and their regulation was too im-

portant a matter to trust to unproven local indigenous officials. Now, however, although these matters are still necessary security and safety measures, they are not of the vital importance they once were, and they are not measures required for the accomplishment of the policy objectives of Military Government. In addition, the German officials are gradually increasing in numbers and efficiency and are better able to cope with the problem.

The complete hand-over of matters of this nature to the indigenous authorities cannot be accomplished until more German Courts are reopened, but the assumption by them of legislative functions need not and should not await the reopening of more courts. Until sufficient courts are reopened, Military Government Courts, having jurisdiction to try offenses against

German law, can dispose of violations in areas where the German Courts are not open, or even after they are open where such action is necessary.

The importance of the enactment by the German authorities of curfew and travel restrictions, and the enforcement thereof by the indigenous courts, is illustrated by the fact that during the first ten months of the operation of Military Government Courts in Germany, three-fifths of all cases tried were for violations of this character.

When German legislation is enacted on a subject previously covered by Military Government legislation, the latter should normally be revoked in order that it will be perfectly clear that the legislation being enforced in German Courts is not that of Military Government.

I. G. Farben Plants in US Zone Seized

ON 5 JULY 1945 the Supreme Commander directed the seizure of all physical properties, plants and assets of I. G. Farbenindustrie AG in the US Zone. The largest corporation in Germany, it was also the largest chemical corporation in the world. The seizure in the US Zone involved 25 plants, including the Central Administration Building in Frankfurt, then occupied by SHAEF and now occupied by USFET. This building was the headquarters of the corporation.

The seizure of I. G. Farbenindustrie AG is the first major step in carrying out US policy with respect to German

industries which have been closely connected with the German war machine. The I. G. combine controlled more than 50 per cent of Germany's production of chemicals, approximately 80 per cent of Germany's entire output of nitrogen, 100 per cent of Germany's output of magnesium metal, 100 per cent of her tetra-ethyl lead production, 100 per cent of her cellophane, approximately 80 per cent of her plastics, more than 50 per cent of her explosives and 100 per cent of her effective poison gas.

The policy dictated by the Supreme Commander's orders demonstrates an

intention that large industrial components of Germany's war machine will be broken up and their war-making power destroyed. It is intended that some of the important I. G. Farben plants will be made available for reparations, restitutions or relief of devastated non-enemy countries. Others will be destroyed. A policy to decentralize the ownership of those industrial plants which are neither removed nor destroyed, in order to avoid the danger of monopolies and combines, is also implied in the basic orders.

Actual seizure of 25 plants in the US Zone was accomplished on the date of the order. Tactical troops and Military Government officers took over these plants and assumed complete direction and control. The former management was displaced. All operations conducted in these plants are solely under the direction of US officers. Such operations are a small fraction of the normal operations of the plants being limited to items considered necessary for the objectives of the occupying forces.

REPARATIONS PLANTS UNDER WAY

The Military Government officers in charge of the plants are now making studies with a view to carrying out the major objectives of the seizure. Plans are under way to classify installations according to their availability for reparations, or as to their destruction. It is contemplated, however, that such action will be taken pursuant to policies to be formulated by the Control Council covering plants of I. G. Farben in all four zones instead of merely in the US Zone.

The properties in the US Zone are presently controlled by Col. E. S. Pills-

bury as Control Officer. A Sub-Control Officer is in charge of each plant. Col. Pillsbury is assisted by an Advisory Board of which Col. C. S. Reid is Chairman. Other members are Brig. Gen. W. F. Draper, Col. Bernard Bernstein, Lt. Col. R. L. Finley and Mr. R. J. Wysor.

The text of the orders involved in the seizure follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2

I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G.

WHEREAS, it is the main objective of the United Nations to prevent Germany from ever again disrupting the peace of the world;

WHEREAS, I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. played a prominent part in building up and maintaining the German war machine;

WHEREAS, through its world-wide cartel system and practices, I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G., as a deliberate part of Germany's bid for world conquest, hampered the growth of industry and commerce of other nations and weakened their power to defend themselves;

WHEREAS, the war-making power represented by the industries owned or controlled by I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. constitutes a major threat to the peace and security of the post-war world so long as such industries remain within the control of Germany;

WHEREAS, it is essential to the objectives of the United Nations to take over the direction and control of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. and to seize possession of its property in order to bring about its destruction and the war-making potential which it represents and;

WHEREAS, it is intended that the property seized will be placed at the disposition of the Control Council (Germany), when such action is desired by the Control Council;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. All the property within the United States Zone in Germany owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of Germany with seat and head office at Frankfurt a. Main, is hereby specified under paragraph 1 (g) of Military Government Law No. 52 to be subject to seizure of possession, direction, and control by Military Government.

2. The direction and control of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. and the possession of all its property in the United States Zone are hereby seized by the Military Governor, United States Zone.

3. Pending the assumption of control of such property by the Control Council, or an agency thereof, all the powers of the Military Governor, United States Zone, with respect to the property seized pursuant hereto and with respect to the direction and control of the corporation are hereby delegated to the Deputy Military Governor -- United States Zone. Redelagation of any or all such powers is hereby authorized. In the exercise of such powers, the Deputy Military Governor, United States Zone, or any person acting by or under his authority with respect to the property affected hereby shall not be subject to German Law.

4. In the exercise of such powers the Deputy Military Governor, or any person acting by or under his authority

with respect to such property, shall be guided by the general objectives stated in the preamble hereof and by the following specific objectives, and will take such measures as he deems appropriate to accomplish them:

a. The making available to devastated non-enemy countries of Europe and to the United Nations, in accordance with such programs of relief, restitution and reparations as may be decided upon, of any of the property seized under this order and, in particular, of laboratories, plants and equipment which produce chemicals, synthetic petroleum and rubber, magnesium and aluminum and other non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, machine tools, and heavy machinery;

b. Destruction of all property seized under this order and not transferred under the provisions of paragraph a. above if adapted to the production of arms, ammunition, poison gas, explosives, and other implements of war, or any parts, components or ingredients designed for incorporation in the foregoing, and not of at type generally used in the industries permitted to operate within Germany;

c. Dispersion of the ownership and control of such of the plants and equipment seized under this order as have not been transferred or destroyed pursuant to paragraphs a. and b. above.

5. a. The entire management of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G., including but not limited to the supervising board (Aufsichtsrat), the board of directors (Vorstand), and directors (Direktorium) and all other persons, whether office-holders or not, who are empowered, either alone or with others, to bind or sign for or on behalf of I. G. FARBEN-

INDUSTRIE A. G. are forthwith removed and discharged and deprived of all authority to act with respect to the corporation or its property.

b. The rights of shareholders in respect of selection of management or control of I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. are suspended.

6. Article IV of Military Government Law No. 52 shall not be applicable to any property or enterprise affected by this General Order.

7. This General Order shall become effective on 5 July 1945

BY ORDER OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Drive to End Nazism

MILITARY Government in the US zone is progressively achieving one of the United Nations major war aims: the complete eradication of Nazism in Germany.

The goal of Military Government in this field was succinctly stated in the declaration issued at the Yalta Conference. It asserted that the United Nations were determined "to destroy German militarism and Nazism" and "to remove all Nazi and military influences from public offices and from the cultural and economic life of the German people."

A large share of the responsibility for accomplishing this military mission has been placed by directive upon the 11,000 officers and enlisted men who comprise the Military Government staffs and detachments deployed throughout the US-controlled area.

It is to them that the rest of the Army — from the generals to the privates — and the entire American public look for results. Numerous letters from combat veterans have told of their burning interest in the question. Few other subjects are receiving more constant

and critical attention from the press of the world.

The success of Military Government in the US Zone will depend largely on how well and how soon de-Nazification is accomplished. It is now a matter of top priority for all Military Government detachments.

That the problems involved are augen in scope is recognized in all quarters. The German body politic has to be reconstructed from the ground up; simultaneously it must be disinfected.

To the Military Government officer in a small Landkreis, confronted with the possibility of total administrative and communal collapse, de-Nazification is a perplexing question. His mission is to find capable public officials, he has to get the food-supply machinery in operation, the utilities working, a police force in action, some of the essential financial and industrial enterprises moving. At the same time, he must seek out and remove the Nazis. All too often, particularly in the more important positions, it seems that the only men with the qualifications and experience re-

quisite for the job are the incumbent career civil servants — a great proportion of whom were more than nominal participants in the activities of the Nazi Party.

When it is considered that more than 300,000 officials and employes were working in governmental units in the US zone before the German surrender, the magnitude of the task becomes evident. The number of people to be checked and re-checked for Nazi backgrounds increases enormously as the employment rolls of utilities and other quasi-public agencies, plus those of key business, industrial and financial enterprises are included.

SURVEY REPORT TAKEN

Definite progress has already been made. The US Group CC recently reported that within the two-month period following V-E Day, almost 50,000 Nazis were arrested by the Army's security services in Germany. These Nazis have been placed in jails and detention camps throughout the US-controlled area.

Arrests, averaging 200 a day during the first week of May, have risen to 700 daily. This rate is expected to continue and perhaps to increase for some time to come.

The initial accomplishments of Military Government detachments in rooting out Nazis were shown in the results of a partial survey just completed by G-5, Headquarters USFET. More than 216 detachments operating at all administrative levels throughout the US zone were questioned.

The survey disclosed that these Military Government terms have already removed from office more than 31,200 Nazis in addition to those arrested.

More than 5,700 other Nazis fled their posts before the arrival of the Allied forces. (It should be pointed out here, however, that the overall total of 37,000 includes a few Nazis who were expelled from posts or who fled from areas no longer under US Army control.)

The bare statistics tell only a fraction of the story. The important factor is that the number of ousted Nazis comprises the most important and dangerous elements.

More basic still is the fact that the mandatory abrogation by Military Government of numerous Nazi-created agencies, such as the Gau units and the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, has resulted in the automatic group removal of many more thousands of Nazis from German political life.

A study of field reports reveals that most Military Government officers have found it necessary to adopt a priority system. They have concentrated at first on removing Nazis from the influential civil administration policy-making posts. Land ministers, Landräte and Bürgermeister have been dismissed. Police chiefs, supply, fiscal and labor officials have been discharged.

MINOR INCUMBENTS

Now that the Nazis have been largely dislodged from key civil administrative posts, the big task ahead will be to turn our effort to the less important civil servants. Careful attention must also be given at once to de-Nazifying such utilities as railroads, gas works, electricity plants and telephone services, as well as banking and industrial organizations.

The detachments with the best de-Nazification records are those with commanding officers who have demon-

strated a real determination to get the job done and to get it done thoroughly.

Some detachments appear to have lagged because they have depended too heavily on local CIC units for assistance. The CIC has rendered splendid aid in this regard. However, since the responsibility for de-Nazification rests in the last analysis with the Military Government officer, it is up to him to press his own investigations.

The establishment and backing of Special Branches have, therefore, been found to pay high dividends in terms of results.

Some detachments are reported to have misinterpreted the meaning and intent of the CIC clearance. The clearance signifies merely that the particular Nazi represents no threat to the military security of the armed forces. It should not be construed as an endorsement of the particular Nazi's fitness to hold or retain office. It is for the Military Government officer to determine whether any individual cleared by CIC should be barred from holding office because of past Nazi affiliations.

Once the Nazis have been discovered and removed, the next step is to replace them. Here, the difficulty of locating trained and competent substitutes, free from Nazi taint, has been one of the greatest obstacles to immediate and peremptory de-Nazification.

It is no easy decision for the Military Government officer to dismiss the only waterworks engineer of his city because he was an active Nazi. The decision must

be made, however. Experience has shown that, as a general rule, another man, perhaps not as experienced, but still sufficiently capable, can always be found, usually from lower levels in the same organisation.

NAZIS NOT INDISPENSABLE

Reports from the field have indicated that some Military Government officers have been prone to believe Nazis who proclaimed their own indispensability. Others have been misled by the protestations of innocence of many Nazis who now are professing their complete rejection of the very Nazi ideas to which they long adhered.

Detachment commanders who have adopted the policy that "No Nazi is indispensable" have proved that effective administration can be accomplished without the services of such individuals.

A summary of the de-Nazification situation throughout the US zone of control at this time indicates that while much has been done, much remains to be done.

Some 80,000 officials and employees have been appointed to governmental posts. More than 170,000 others are due to be selected.

Military Government officers must maintain unceasing vigilance to insure that no Nazi gets another opportunity to exert any influence in Germany. Only in this way will Military Government satisfy the demands of the living and the dead who fought to end forever the evil and tyranny of the Nazi state.

USFET Proclamation No. 1

TO INSURE the validity and continuity of legal enactments promulgated prior to the establishment of the US Zone of Military Government in Germany, General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Proclamation No. 1 for this zone has decreed that all such proclamations, laws, ordinances, notices, regulations and directions will remain in force unless specifically revoked or modified by him or under his authority.

The Proclamation follows:

MILITARY GOVERNMENT - GERMANY UNITED STATES ZONE PROCLAMATION No. 1

To the People of Germany:

I, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Europe, do hereby proclaim as follows:

I

As announced on 5 June 1945, supreme authority with respect to Germany has been assumed by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

II

The United States Zone of Occupation is occupied by United Forces under my command and a Military Government under my authority is established therein. All persons in such Government Zone will obey immediately and without question all of the enactments and orders continued in effect or issued by me or under my authority.

III

All Military Government and other orders (including proclamations, laws, ordinances, notices, regulations and directions) issued by or under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, are continued in full force and effect in the United States Zone of Occupation except as specifically revoked or modified by me or under my authority. In applying such orders now outstanding within this Zone, all references to Supreme Commander, to Allied Expeditionary Force, and to Allied Military Authorities shall be construed as referring from this date forward to the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Europe, to the Armed Forces of the United States in Germany, and to the United States Military Authorities in Germany respectively.

IV

All appointments heretofore made and all authorization heretofore issued by order of Military Government or otherwise under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, shall continue to be in full force and effect according to their terms until revoked or modified by me or under my authority.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
General of the Army
Commanding General of the
United States Armed Forces
in Europe.

Dated: 14 July 1945.

Licenses for Newspapers and Publishers

IN REPLY to the many requests from detachment commanders for information concerning relicensing of German newspapers and publishing houses, Maj. Douglas Waples, Chief of the Publications Section of Information Control Division of USFET, emphasizes that the main responsibility rests with the District Information Control Command units (DISCC). "The position of Military Government detachments" he declares, "will be that of an intermediary between the prospective publishers and the DISCC units, which will do the necessary processing."

In connection with the licensing of publishers, the function of the Mil. Gov. detachment is to supply the applicant with the necessary Fragebogen forms and then forward the completed applications to the District Control Command.

At this point, publications officers from DISCC will take over, thereby relieving the detachment of further responsibility. It is likely, however, that there may be cases in which transportation difficulties will make it necessary for the DISCC to communicate with the applicant through the detachment.

"The major responsibility of detachments," according to ICD, "is to post Law No. 191 (Amended) and Information Control Regulation No. 1 as widely as possible throughout the area." The documents, printed both in German and English texts on the same poster, set forth the conditions under which the publishing of periodicals, the operation of news services and the production of motion pictures may take place. The posters can be obtained from the DISCC.

Once the Mil. Gov. Detachment has posted the combination law and control regulation, the procedure is as follows:

Upon request of a German publisher to be relicensed, the detachment will furnish the applicant with the usual military Fragebogen (MG/IC/A, MG/IC/C and MG/IC/D). After the Fragebogen have been completed, they will be mailed to the commanding officer of the DISCC (Attention: Chief Publications Officer) of the district in which the detachment is located.

Following the receipt of the applications, the DISCC will take over, and upon completion of its investigation, the local detachment will be notified of the result. Should the application be approved, the responsibility for supervision will remain with the DISCC.

The District Information Service Control Command in the US area of occupation is divided into two districts: the Eastern District, which includes all of Bavaria except Kreis Lindau; and the Western District, which embraces all other US-controlled territory.

All detachments located in the Eastern District should contact Capt. John R. Roser, Chief Publications Officer of DISCC 6870, APO 757. Col. B. B. McMahon is commanding officer.

In the Western District detachments should address all communications regarding information control to Lt. Col. John Stanly, Commanding Officer, DISCC 6871, APO 655. Chief Publications Officer for the Western District is Capt. Harold Bass.

First Newspaper Licensed

THE Frankfurter Rundschau, the first German-sponsored publication organized in the US zone, has been licensed by the Information Control Division of USFET.

The Rundschau will have, as an editorial staff, a board of six German publishers, representing the largest anti-Nazi political and religious groups in the area. Official ceremonies marking the occasion will be held on 1 August. The first issue of the newspaper will probably be placed on sale in Frankfurt at the same time. Although all news which appears in the paper will be censored by the ICD, the publication will be completely staffed by Germans.

Efforts are being made now to institute other German-owned newspapers in large cities in the US zone. Mr. Luther Conant, chief of the ICD Press Section, is now in Berlin investigating the possibilities of a proposed newspaper in the US-controlled section of the city. Other papers are being currently planned for Munich and Wiesbaden.

FIAT Contacts Detachments

LT. GEN. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, has directed that personnel accredited to the Field Information Agency, Technical (US) will have authority to collect technical information, especially that of a scientific and industrial nature, in any desired locality in the US zone.

The objective of FIAT is to coordinate, integrate and direct the activities of

various agencies interested in examining all information pertaining to German economy, other than direct military intelligence. FIAT will provide centralized information services and facilities covering this technical intelligence field.

According to Gen. Clay, FIAT missions will be furnished with special credentials, directing all military authorities in US-occupied territory to facilitate their work by any practicable means which may be requested. These means, it is explained, will include the freezing of any and all targets which may be designated and the arrest, internment and removal of Germans who may be of interest. FIAT's authority will be limited only by over-riding considerations of major military necessity or security.

ICD News Bulletin

A NEWS bureau to provide a daily file and bulletin of internal German news is to be established by Information Control Division, US Group CC, formerly PWD, SHAEF. It will be available for distribution to interested Military Government agencies, as well as licensed German newspapers. Reporters from the Information Control Division's News Bureau will circulate in the US zone in search of news, and will, from time to time, call upon Military Government detachments for local Military Government and community news. It should be possible for these News Bureau reporters to obtain significant items of news from the staffs and detachments.

De-Nazification and the Anti-Nazis

DESPITE the fact that political meetings of anti-Nazis are still forbidden and, while nothing approximating a political party has been able to emerge, certain recent stirrings of opinion may well be called political. Invariably these stirrings deal with problems of local government. It would be inaccurate to suppose that they represent the attitude of the average German civilian, but as the articulate expressions of advance anti-Nazi elements they are certainly worth noting.

To these elements, the most popular Allied policy is undoubtedly de-nazification. They concur wholeheartedly in the ideology of the policy but frequently quarrel with the practice. Treating the occupation as a revolutionary situation, they tend to bring revolutionary concepts to the solution of its problems. For them essential justice requires a reversal in the classic Greek sense: "Bring low those who were high, raise up those who were low." While they are highly aware of the tremendous number of arrests of Nazis that have been made, they are inclined to dwell too much upon those Nazis who have been permitted temporarily to remain in office. They accept as normal that some Nazis have been dismissed; they concentrate rather upon those who have not.

They understand that government in action depends at least as much upon the minor administrator as on the high

policy-making official, for, they know that policy control is not self-executing. They tend, therefore, to direct their grievances against the official who determines whether you get gasoline for your car, the official who determines what workers you may get for your factory, the official who determines the details of food distribution. In all these situations they maintain that the purge has not been thorough enough. And they can cite cases.

The other criticism of de-nazification in practice is that it does not go low enough, and that it fails to cut through the substance of the German economy. Here the complaints are similar to those in France. Why, it is asked, is Herr Y, a known Nazi, given gasoline for his car? Why is Herr Z, an old Party member, permitted to remain in his dwelling while anti-Nazis are driven out for requisitioning? The items do not have to be read. The average German requires no special vetting procedure to know whether his neighbor was an ardent Nazi; what he fails to realize is that Military Government does.

Since minor appointments to the German administration are, in practice, largely effected by the Oberbürgermeister or equivalent German official, criticism by the anti-Nazi group is often directed largely against the key German representative charged with implementing the Allied policy of de-nazification.

Released Prisoners

WHEN Allied troop first overran Nazi concentration camps, observers were struck by the marked indifference to the welfare of the inmates shown by the German civilians living nearby. It seemed, at first, that the civilians had no intention of voluntarily offering assistance to the tortured human beings who remained in the compounds. It required direct Allied orders to force German civilians to help alleviate the sufferings of the internees. However, recently, with the return to their homes of former German inmates and the strengthening of anti-Nazi sentiment, welfare efforts, designed to rehabilitate German political prisoners, have been reported in advance areas.

One such venture was instituted in Kassel, where the local Oberbuergermeister, in cooperation with Military Government, set up a Special Welfare Office under the direction of an ex-concentration camp inmate. In the first six weeks of its existence 680 persons had passed through its offices. Fifty-six of these were returning internees from the Kassel district; 62 were persons inquiring for relatives who had not as yet returned; and the rest were men and women being repatriated from parts of Germany other than Kassel. The Kassel Special Welfare Office provides billets for the night or, for those too utterly exhausted to continue their journey, convalescence for a few days. Double rations are issued to them during their stay and, if they are without money, they are given 10 RM on their departure.

Naturally the main effort of the organization is toward the rehabilitation of former prisoners who live in the

Kassel area. Medical aid is administered where possible by the Kassel health officer. The convalescent home has accommodation for more than 20 people at a time. The facilities of this home have been extended to political prisoners in the villages neighboring Kassel; in exchange, voluntary contributions of food have been received from these villages. Financial aid is extended in the form of a subsidy of 50 RM to 150 RM; in some cases continuous aid is given until the person finds work.

The local chief of the Special Welfare Office states: "We are not wooing your [Military Government] favor. We want to gain recognition for reliability by continuing our work. The great task of reconstruction lies ahead of us. We must prevent chaos. The Nazis could only flourish on chaos. Chaos is fertile ground for dictators. One day the time will come when you will recognize that there are many decent people among the Germans".

Soldiers on the Road Back

A REPORT from 21 Army Group Discharge Control Centers presents a picture of overwhelming indifference, for the moment, to broader questions of politics among the German soldiers awaiting demobilization. At Münster, for example, between 800 and 1000 members of the Wehrmacht, largely farmers, are being demobilized daily. Purely personal worries are uppermost in the minds of these soldiers — a not uncharacteristic soldier attitude, to be sure. Concern about their families has been heightened by the long lack of news from home. The breakdown of German postal services in the latter months of hostilities, combined with the

rapid advance of the Allied armies, has meant that most prisoners in this camp have received no news for many months, some for nearly a year.

Like many German civilians, the defeated soldiers view the Nazi system as a "bad thing," not because of its immoral deeds and aims, but because National Socialism failed and, in failing, brought Germany to defeat. While they read newspapers avidly, the soldiers are interested primarily in items affecting them directly. The discussion of moral questions, of war crimes, appears to leave them cold. Strangely enough, the most uncooperative attitude is shown by troops who never fought and, consequently, did not witness the full impact of defeat. Front-line fighting troops seem to carry out orders more willingly, perhaps due to habit and training.

Former Propagandists

IT WOULD appear that former Nazi propagandists, particularly those holding

minor positions, have to a considerable degree been taken in by their own propaganda themes about the Allies. Recently two who were interrogated by American officers seemed convinced of the truth of such Nazi theories as the basic naïveté of Americans concerning European affairs with particular emphasis on the detailed working of the Nazi Reich; the falsity of American declarations concerning Allied fighting aims (which are only shams to cover their imperialistic designs); the softness and sentimentalism of the American who can always be made to fall for sob stories; the stupidity of Americans who can be made to believe any idea which is skilfully presented.

One of the propagandists interviewed ran the entire gamut of Nazi anti-semitic slogans from "Jews don't fight but always start wars" to: "The pogrom of 1938 occurred because German patience was at an end."

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

THIS WEEKLY section will contain detachment news items, so edited as to provide a mutual exchange of ideas and suggestions of assistance in solving the varied problem of Military Government. Items of this type and letters containing suggestions and recommendations are requested by this section, and should be addressed to USFET, G-5, Information Branch.

Control of Requisitioning

TO CONTROL indiscriminate requisitioning by military units on private stocks, it has been decided by E1F3 to notify all Bayern Detachments to instruct Bürgermeister that no merchant or factory is to deliver goods to military units unless ETO SOP 10G (Procurement Regulations) are complied with and a properly appointed P. C. Officer presents form 6G —(Requisition Receipt). In case of doubt, the merchant or factory owner is to consult the local Military Government Officer. To enable the Bavarian Landeswirtschaftsamt to control distribution and have knowledge of civil stock balances in all areas, merchants and factories report all requisitions by military units to the Bürgermeister, who reports to the local Detachment for transmission to the Regional Military Supply Officer.

Running the Transport Pool

INSTRUCTIONS are being issued by the Director of Harbors and Traffic of Bremen to all garages, battery and tire-

repair shops that they will confine all repair service to the Civil Transport Pool. Any additional work to be done must be approved through Military Government channels. These instructions will enable the Transport Pool to estimate more readily the number of vehicles available at all times.

Complete Message Center

ONE of the most complete message centers operated in Germany is maintained by Major Lewis S. Swinehart's Vilsbiburg detachment. The message center contains everything needed for the proper control of messages, from in and out registers to automatic suspense files. In a recent tour, the inspecting USFET officer reported that this outstanding team owes much of its operational excellence to the efficiency of its message center.

Who sees the Oberbürgermeister

IN ORDER to maintain administrative control with a minimum of friction, all civilian authorities outside of the Land-StadtKreis must first clear with the Bremen detachment before contacting the Oberbürgermeister.

Screening Procedure

THE establishment of civil administration is proceeding steadily, but with great care in Schrobenhausen. The MGO is following the strictest directive on denazification, making ineligible for public office all those who have ever been party members. In the selection of replacements Captain Hill, the MGO, uses a novel screening process, sending

into a Gemeinde first a German in whom he places reliance, followed in turn by employees of the detachment, and ending with a sergeant who speaks German fluently. Each works independently in talking with the inhabitants of the Gemeinde and compiles a list of possible selectees. Finally all four lists are screened to select a few names appearing most often on all lists. The MGO, on the basis of the information collected, and usually after a personal visit, himself makes the selection after consultation with the Landrat. The MGO then requires the Buergermeister to sign a questionnaire, prepared by him and designed to ascertain whether he understands his minimum duties, including the test question: "Are you willing publicly to denounce Hitler and the principles of National Socialism?" He also sends the Buergermeister a set of first instructions, emphasizing denazification. The MGO supervises Military Government by daily meetings with the Landrat and by a weekly meeting of all 38 Buergermeisters, who are rounded up by a special bus.

Relations with CIC

"SOME detachments place too much reliance in CIC in the vetting of personnel. CIC can be very helpful in screening officials and reviewing their Fragebogen, but Military Government should realise that the ultimate responsibility for determining who is to remain in office is that of the detachment exercising Military Government supervision of the area. More positive action in the selection and vetting of officials should, therefore, be taken by Military Government, utilizing CIC or

other intelligence agencies and records available." — Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., following a recent USFET tour of inspection.

Nazi-Sympathizing Employers

AT A conference with the civil labor head, Detachment El F3, Bavaria, directed that any employee who felt he had a just complaint against a Nazi-sympathizing employer should bring his case to the attention of the Arbeitsamt. The Arbeitsamt, after directing the petitioner to return to his work, would appoint a committee of several representative workers to gather evidence for presentation, through the Arbeitsamt, to the Detachment Labor Officer.

100% De-Nazification

DE-NAZIFICATION in Rottenburg has been 100% completed. All 75 public officials have been replaced in this city of 30,000, which is due, in a large part, to the willingness of the Mil. Gov. detachment commander to listen to responsible anti-Nazis among the civilian population. The citizens voluntarily pooled their information concerning Nazis still holding public office and submitted this information to Capt. G., who found that, in many cases, Nazis were included in the non-automatic removal class.

Applications for Travel Passes

POLICE have taken responsibility for the processing of applications for travel passes in Kaiserslautern. It is anticipated that a more effective check will be maintained as a result, because the

police records on civilian population are again current. Moreover, being no longer burdened with this detail, the Buergermeister's office will be able to devote more time to administrative problems.

Operational Police Force

BREMEN's local police force has been placed under the Oberbuergermeister's direct authority for operational emergencies, but remains subject to clearance with Military Government.

Releasing Blocked Accounts

ARRANGEMENTS were made with the Reichsbank to notify individuals whose accounts were no longer blocked by the Bremen Detachment and whose suspensions had been cancelled. This notification would serve as a permit to enter the bank and secure the release of the account.

Processing Plants for Winter Surpluses

REPORT on food industries of Bavaria indicates that all Military Government Detachments should make every effort to restore processing plants. Since this is the time of the year to accumulate a stock of food for the winter, it is necessary to put into operation food processing plants at the earliest possible date.

Pancreatic Glands to Insulin

MANUFACTURE of insulin has been resumed at I. G. Farben, Hoechst plant, using the yield of the newly organized collection of pancreatic glands from slaughter houses in the US zone.

Good Liaison Pays Off

BECAUSE of the excellent liaison which exists with the 4th Armored Division, the Landshut detachment has succeeded in coordinating the regulations of all tactical troops dispersed in its area.

PERSONAL DATA

Back to the States

Capt S. B. Bernard, 0920298, JAGD,
Det. F1H3
1st Lt O. B. Carl, 0507520, CE, R&T Bn.
(Relieved from active duty)
Lt Col C. S. Edward, 0325289, FA, R
& T Bn.
1st Lt W. S. Elliott, 01004238, AGD,
Det. DP-11
Capt E. B. George, 0909959, AC. R & T
Bn. (Relieved from active duty)
1st Lt B. L. James, 0526818, AUS, Det.
E1C3
Capt W. B. John, 0407433, FA, Det.
I3G3

Promotions

TO COLONEL

Lt Col R. N. James, 0317571, CAC, Det.
E1A2
Lt Col P. P. James, 021017, MC, ECA
Medical Group
Lt Col K. P. John, 0193473, CAC, R&T
Bn.

TO 1st LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt V. F. William, 01646178, R&T Bn.

TO CWO

WOJG C. A. Charles, W2109434, DS
SHAEF
WOJG B. E. Victor, W216414, H2G3

Awards

LEGION OF MERIT

Capt Peter Ball, DP-2

BRONZE STAR

Col Walker L. Cisler, SHAEF, G-5
Col Leon E. Dostert, SHAEF, G-5
Maj Alphonse E. Drankowski, SHAEF,
G-5
Cpl Robert L. LeFever, Sr., 2d ECA Regt
Maj James A. Franklin, Det E1D2
Capt Anthony J. Gioia
Maj Edwin H. Hughes, E1D2
T/4 John Maglio, SHAEF, G-5

Lt Col Douglas W. Meservey, Det E2C2
Capt John B. Mulford, Det I1C2
CWO Bernard J. Ratigan, Jr., Det E1D2
2nd Lt John Roberts, SHAEF, G-5
Col Stephen B. Story, SHAEF, G-5
1st Lt Burt A. Sturdevan, Hq & Sv Co.,
2d ECA Regt

Lt Col Ben Thibodeaux, SHAEF, G-5
Capt Robert T. Whelan, Hq 2d ECA Regt

BRONZE STAR-OAK LEAF CLUSTER

Col Leon E. Dostert, SHAEF, G-5

LEGION OF HONOR-DEGREE

OF OFFICER

Maj Gen Warren F. Draper, SHAEF,
G-5
Maj Gen Frank F. Scowden, SHAEF, G-5

LEGION OF HONOR - DEGREE

OF CHEVALIER

Col Bernard Bernstein, SHAEF, G-5
Col Walker L. Cisler, SHAEF, G-5
Col Homer W. Jones, SHAEF, G-5
Brig Gen Frank J. McSherry, SHAEF,
G-5

COMMANDER OF THE BATH

Maj Gen Warren F. Draper, SHAEF,
G-5
Maj Gen Frank F. Scowden, SHAEF,
G-5

COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Brig Gen Frank J. McSherry, SHAEF,
G-5
Brig Gen Stanley R. Mickelsen, SHAEF,
G-5

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Col Malcolm C. Bauer, SHAEF, G-5
Col Walker L. Cisler, SHAEF, G-5
Col A. H. Moffitt, Jr., SHAEF, G-5
Lt Col K. T. Moseley, SHAEF, G-5
Col Hayden N. Smith, SHAEF, G-5

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CWO Arthur Goings, SHAEF, G-5
Lt (sg) M. M. Goodsill, SHAEF, G-5
Capt Lucille G. Odbert, SHAEF, G-5

General Trends Observed in the Press

RAYMOND DANIEL, writing in the N. Y. Times of 8 July, points out that a noticeable difference between the Russian Army method of occupation and the US-British is that the Soviets are perforce a foraging army, dependent upon the German land to keep them fed, while we are self-sufficient. Lacking the food resources, packing facilities, and mechanized transport of the United States, the Russians are forced to live off the country. All the Allies, comments Daniell, announced that they entered Germany as conquerors, but the Russians alone act as though they meant it. Daniell is of the opinion that the Russians have a definite, well-formulated policy, primarily that Germany will never again threaten their security. On the other hand, there is all too little evidence that we or the British have such a clear idea of what we want to do with the Reich. Perhaps the problem is complicated by the fact that both nations are still preoccupied with the Japanese War.

IN A STRONGLY worded editorial entitled "AMGOT Again" the Washington Post continues its recent sharp criticism of US Military Government officers. The editorial refers to "gross ineptitude on the part of Mil Gov officials in that part of Germany which is under American Administration," and specifically points to Austria and the existence of contradictory regulations, ignorance of

local customs, inability to distinguish between Nazis and anti-Nazis and abrupt and irrational changes in policy and personnel. But the most frequent and bitterest complaints, says the editorial, concern the lack of tact and courtesy on the part of certain officers and non-commissioned officers in dealing with civilian employees recruited from the local population. The Austrians were quite prepared for stern measures, but could not understand our rudeness. One employee was quoted as having commented that the Americans "out-Prussian the Prussians", which he had not thought possible. The Post concludes its criticism by stating that the more intelligent Austrians perceive that such behavior merely betrays the inherent weakness of our administration, namely, the lack of any real purpose or object in dealing with the conquered. This results in our officers governing according to their own temperamental vagaries and caprices.

IN AN editorial of July 1st 1945, the Washington (D. C.) Post argues that our Military Government personnel has been badly handicapped in its work by language difficulties and lack of knowledge of economic conditions within Germany. As a solution, the editorial suggests that the Army make use of the many men and women of German descent now living in the United States, whose technical knowledge and

inside information regarding German social and economic conditions would be invaluable to Military Government. The Post points to the restrictions set up by the State Département governing the use of naturalized German citizens in Military Government, sees no reason for the existence of a rule discriminating against German-born citizens who can meet searching tests of reliability, and who possess knowledge that Military Government could use. On the contrary, great gain would result from such employment.

Rehabilitation

ON 6 JULY the N. Y. Times published an AP dispatch covering the report of the U.S. Senate War Investigating Committee to the effect that the German Reich would soon be leading its neighboring European countries in recovering from the war. There is a tendency on the part of the Army, stated the Committee, to lose interest in France, in French industry and in French rehabilitation. On the other hand, in order to maintain and supply the Army of Occupation in Germany, vigorous efforts are being made to re-establish its transport system and some of its industry. Thus the German economy is benefitting, and our enemies are being rehabilitated faster than our allies. While German labor is employed and paid, French workmen are suffering from serious unemployment on account of lack of raw materials.

Coal

AN ARTICLE in the N. Y. Times of 30 June states that Germany, which in normal times produced 140,000,000 tons

of coal annually and exported 50,000,000, can be made to supply the major portion of the European need. At present Germany produces 7 per cent of her capacity, but Allied measures are expected to augment this output soon. The 35,000,000 tons of coal expected to be produced this year can provide only a bare minimum of European needs, merely the operation of essential transportation and other public services, and the movement and processing of essential foodstuffs.

De-Nazification

IN THE N. Y. Times of 30 June John MacCormac writes that representatives of the three democratic parties which make up the provisional government of the Austrian Tyrol complain that under American control former Nazi leaders were being retained in office and confirmed in their posts. It was claimed that as a result of their social status and knowledge of English, wives and daughters of SS officials had been able to obtain positions as interpreters and in other ways to exercise an influence on American Military Government. As a result, Nazis believe there will be another Nazi government in Austria within two years. "We are anything but satisfied with progress made in purging Nazis from official posts," said one of the Social Democrat leaders "We don't for a moment accuse the American Military Government of bad faith in all this, merely of ignorance of Austrian conditions. Why don't they leave it to the Austrian anti-Nazi parties to purge the Nazis? We know who they are and how to do it." Similar allegations have come from other parts of US-occupied Austria.

Food

ON 6 JULY the Philadelphia Bulletin announced that the maximum normal ration for German civilians had been increased from 1150 to 1550 calories per day. In comparison, US Army personnel has a daily calory consumption of 4,000 while the US civilian peacetime average was 2500 to 3000 per day. However, being allowed a ration does not necessarily mean that one will obtain it. In the Charlottenburg area of Berlin the people have not seen potatoes in weeks, and have only had fresh vegetables once since June 20th. No fresh fruit at all is available.

Russel Hill in the N. Y. Herald Tribune of July 2nd writes that the impression he received while driving through the German countryside was that of a land of plentiful crops, where nearly every acre of soil seems to be exploited to best advantage. Everybody is engaged in getting out the hay — old men, women and children, and there are many fields of potatoes, spinach, beets, and lettuce ripening under the sun. This impression of plenty is no illusion. The G-5 section of 12th Army Group Hq has estimated that in the US zone between 90 and 100 percent of the areas normally sown have been planted this year. American Military Government authorities are doing everything in their power to help the food crop. Captured Wehrmacht horses are being turned

over for agricultural needs, and farmer PWs are getting high discharge priorities. Mil Gov officers even have opened farm-employment offices for idle city labor.

Displaced Persons

THE Christian Science Monitor on 5 July published a story by William H. Stringer praising the results achieved by SHAEF G-5 officials in having already repatriated 3,260,000 out of 5,800,000 homeless people found in Germany. The article states that the Western Allies are at least making real headway in the tremendous task of caring for the unhappy millions of slave laborers, political, racial and war prisoners press-ganged by the Nazis. The shift towards using UNRRA instead of Army personnel has now begun and by the end of summer it is expected that UNRRA will have assumed complete responsibility. The facts seem to be that SHAEF's directives and over-all intentions are good, but occasionally local commanders have not made sufficient effort to improve the environment in the slave camps. The writer corroborates War Department statements to the effect that the displaced person problem was one of the most complicated and urgent matters that confronted the Allies when the German Army collapsed.

QUERIES

EACH week, under this column heading, typical problems received through channels by Hq USFET Branches, will be considered by specialist officers. Official reply will be transmitted through channels and summaries thereof will appear in this section.

Legal

WHAT is the power of Reviewing Authority to substitute fine for imprisonment?

A Summary Military Court sentenced an accused to one year imprisonment. The Reviewing Authority on petition for review suspended the sentence and imposed a fine of RM 1,000, instead of substituting the fine for all or a portion of the sentence and imposing a prison term in default of payment of the fine not in excess of the original sentence.

Concurring with the opinion of the Legal Officer at Army, this Headquarters has advised that a Reviewing Authority had no power to take such action. The action was erroneous in that it, in effect, increased the sentence of the court, since the prison term was merely suspended. If the suspended sentence had been put into effect, the result would have been a prison term of one year plus a fine. Similarly, if a term in default of payment of the fine had been imposed, as it should have been, then upon default and upon removal of the suspension, the accused might have been imprisoned for more than one year. Instructions were given that the proper procedure was to vacate or reduce the term and to impose a fine and term of imprisonment in default

of payment. The alternative sentence should not be in excess of the term imposed by the court, or when added to the portion not vacated, be in excess of such term.

Education

Q. WHAT action is taken by local detachments preparatory to opening the first eight years of elementary schools in Germany?

A. Before submitting an application to USFET requesting permission to open schools in Germany, three conditions should be fulfilled: namely preparation of school buildings, vetting of teachers, and provision for textbooks. When these investigations and preparations have been completed, the forms appearing under Appendices B and C in the Technical Manual for Education and Religious Affairs should be completed and forwarded to USFET.

Finance

Q. GERMAN bankers have asked for instructions concerning payment or extension of maturity on German bonds. What reply can be given?

A. Until quadripartite agreement and in the absence of further instructions, Mil Gov officers must answer all enquiries on the public debt by stating that they have no instructions and no opinion; that they can not authorize the extension of maturity nor direct the Reichsbank or any other bank to accept or to reject such bonds when offered for payment on extension of maturity, and finally that they have no instructions concerning the servicing of any such debts.

IN FUTURE ISSUES MAP
OF EASTERN DISTRICT
SHOWING LOCATION
OF DETACHMENTS WILL
APPEAR IN THIS SPACE

7
RESTRICTED

No. 2 — 4 AUGUST 1945

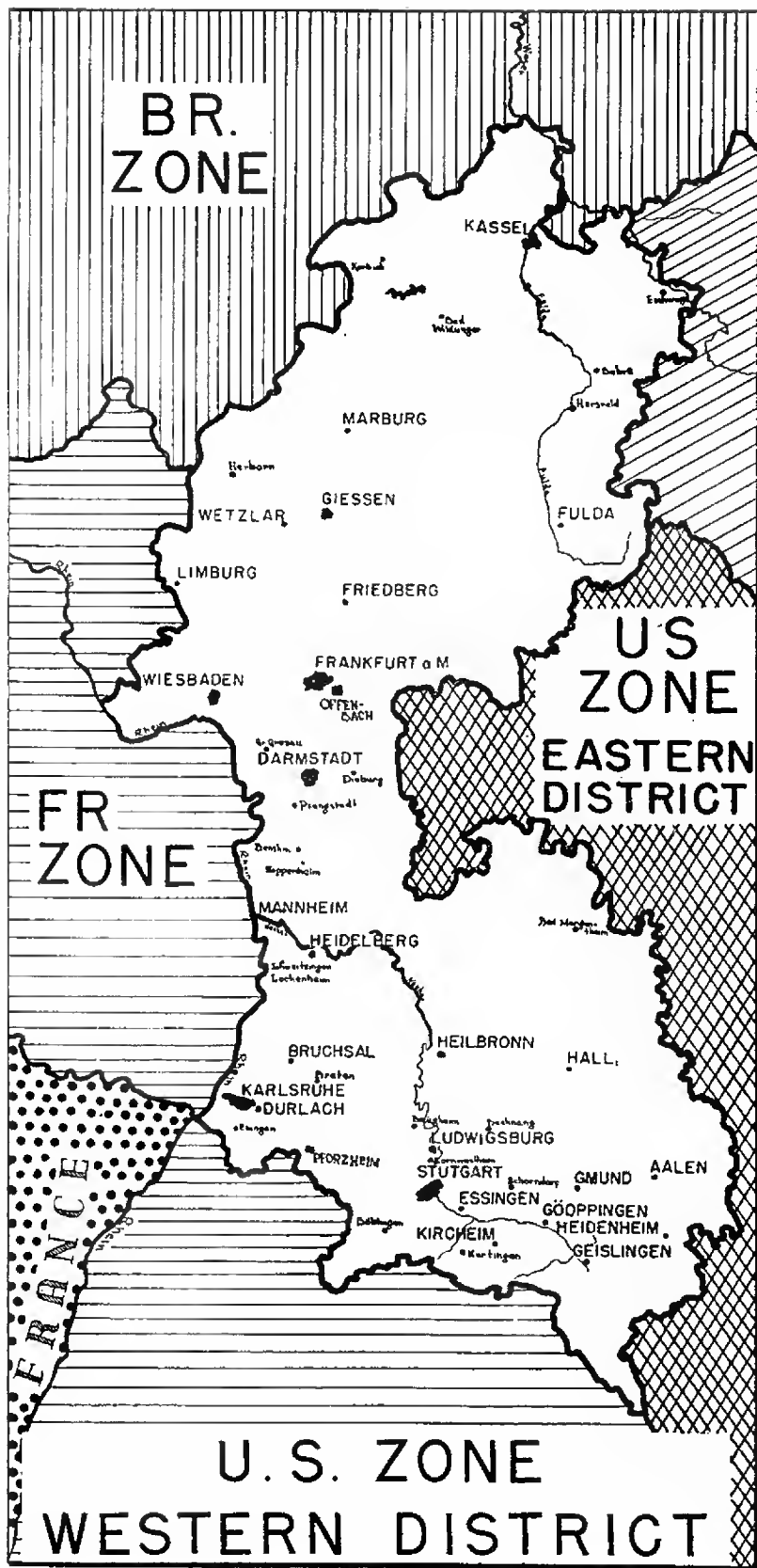
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET.

INFORMATION BRANCH

RESTRICTED



RESTRICTED

No. 2 — 4 AUGUST 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH

RESTRICTED

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	3
German Food Problems and Policies	3
New Criminal Justice for Germany	6
Military Government and the DISCCs	8
De-Nazification is Your Job	11
The Combined Displaced Persons Executive	13
Recovery and Protection of Art Treasures	15
GERMAN REACTIONS	17
Timidity Noticed Among Anti-Nazis	17
Latest Rumor Crop	17
Passing of Non-Fraternization	18
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	20
PRESS COMMENTS	22
QUERIES	26
PERSONAL DATA	27

German Food Problems and Policies

WESTERN Germany, or the area of occupation by the British, French, and American Forces, normally is about 60 to 70 percent self-sufficient in food supply. The US Zone itself is ordinarily more nearly self-sufficient than the entire area, but the food situation has deteriorated from the normal due to a number of factors.

One of the chief factors is the population shift that has taken place since 1939 away from the Ruhr industrial area into the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein in the North and Bavaria and Württemberg in the South. Preliminary population estimates show increases of 27 percent in Bavaria and 4 percent for Württemberg over 1939.

In addition to this rather fixed condition of increased population in the U. S. zone are the problems resulting from the actual conquest of Germany. These include disrupted transport and communications, loss of control over food production and distribution through dissolution of the German food administration, destruction of food stocks, loss of farm labor, interruption of spring planting in some areas, and the presence of large numbers of displaced persons and prisoners of war that have to be fed.

To these must be added the administrative problems attendant upon the division of Germany into national zones of occupation, and, in the initial stages of Military Government, further division into areas under the respon-

sibility of tactical troops. Combined with transport difficulties, these conditions have inhibited food movements from surplus to deficit areas.

Under these conditions the ration scales established for German civilians in the initial stages of Military Government were set at extremely low levels by German food officials. In the American Zone they ranged from 700 to 1,100 calories per person per day for normal consumers.

ESTABLISH SCALE

In anticipation of the difficulties that would be faced during the initial period of Military Government while military operations were still in progress, a scale of maximum allowances of rationed foods was established by a SHAEF Directive of 25 January 1945. Under this Directive the maximum allowance for normal consumers was 1,550 calories from rationed foods per person per day with a range for all consumer categories extending from 1,000 calories for small children to 2,800 calories for very heavy workers. This Directive also laid down general policies governing distribution of food in Germany. Briefly stated these policies were that no imported food would be issued to the German population except in extreme emergencies; that levels of food consumption by the German population would not exceed those in liberated territories in the SHAEF Zone of responsibility; that German authorities would be responsible for re-establishing controls

over food distribution and eliminating discrimination in administering them; and that German authorities would be required to provide food for United Nations Displaced Persons at an average daily rate, insofar as feasible, of 2,000 calories per person.

SELECT GERMAN OFFICIALS

In order to implement these policies, one of the first jobs of Military Government food and agriculture officers has been to select German officials and charge them with responsibility for reestablishing food rationing and distribution systems and agricultural production controls. This was complicated in the early stages by uncertainty as to the boundaries that should be encompassed within the jurisdiction of the food offices since the military districts did not always correspond to customary German administrative boundaries. The regional office has been the basis on which food controls have been rebuilt.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in locating reasonably competent German personnel who are free of Nazi Party affiliations. In some cases doubtful people had to be retained temporarily until suitable replacements could be found. Cooperation of German officials has been good from the beginning. They understood that the responsibility was theirs and acted accordingly.

In the initial stages of Military Government, strenuous efforts were made to get as much seed distributed as possible in order to secure maximum production. It is estimated that plantings this year are at least 90 percent of normal, with the exception of sugar beets, for which there was a critical seed shortage.

As previously indicated, the average allowance of rationed food for normal

consumers within the US Zone was below 1,000 calories per person per day. The average for the next period was raised to approximately 1,150 calories per day for the normal consumer. Figures for the current ration period beginning 23 July are not yet available, but indications are that the allowances of rationed foods will be approximately the same as for the preceding period. In most areas supplementation from unrationed foods, chiefly fresh fruits and vegetables, is available. According to general estimates the supplementation so obtained ranges from 100 to 300 calories per person per day. In none of the regions has the allowances of rationed foods reached the approved maximum.

In anticipation of a critical situation due to these abnormally low allowances, which nutritionists agree cannot be maintained for very long without serious effects, authorization to the Supreme Commander was requested and obtained for issues to Germans of up to 210,000 tons of wheat per month for June, July, and August, and 96,250 tons for September. To date none of this has been issued to German civilians within the U. S. Zone. Though some stocks of imported wheat have been used for feeding displaced persons, the majority have been fed from indigenous stocks.

RAISE MINERS' RATION

Due to the urgency of coal production authorization was made early in July for issues of imported wheat to supplement miners' rations. At the same time maximum allowances for rations for miners were raised from 2,250 to 3,000 calories for surface workers and from 2,800 to 3,400 calories for underground workers. Instructions were given that most of the increased allowance should be provided at the mid-day meal to

ensure that the miner himself consumed it.

The farm labor position was difficult in the first period after conquest, because most of the foreign laborers forced to work by the Nazis immediately left the farms. This was soon counterbalanced, however, by returning prisoners of war. Agricultural laborers were given first priority on discharges from the Wehrmacht. In addition instructions were issued that no one who had left the urban centers would be allowed to return without certifying that he was returning to an essential job in the urban area.

INDUSTRIES TO REOPEN

Industries making essential production and processing materials, such as fertilizer, insecticides, binder twine, threshing machines, flour milling machinery and the like have been permitted to reopen. Surveys of requirements for food processing industries have been conducted and efforts are being made to secure needed supplies and allocate them where most needed. Problems of fertilizer supply are also under active consideration. Production of butter and cheese which is normally high during the summer and is stocked for the winter has been hampered by lack of facilities, as has fruit and vegetable preservation. The most critical item is doubtless coal, particularly required in sugar refining, with transportation another very critical factor. Instructions have been issued assigning the highest priority to materials needed in food processing and distribution, including authorization of Army transportation when civilian facilities have been exhausted.

An additional factor was recently injected into the food picture in the

U. S. Zone with the agreement that food supplies for Berlin would be provided on a replacement basis from the American Zone to provide for the American Sector of Berlin. This has meant an additional responsibility for feeding 1,700,000 people and has required shipment of livestock from the American Zone, and of fish from the Bremen Enclave to provide for their needs.

A production plan has been prepared for the crop year 1945—46 and is being discussed with the regional offices. Basically, it provides for increases in direct consumption crop such as bread grains and potatoes, and decreases in livestock numbers. Also in order to conserve existing grain supplies, the brewing of beer for civilian consumption has been prohibited. To implement the crop production plan for 1945—46, efforts are being made to get reliable estimates of requirements for agricultural supplies needed to secure increased production. Plans are being developed to provide and distribute the supplies which include fertilizer, seed, farm machinery and farm implements.

COORDINATION SHOWN

Experience with problems of food and agriculture so far have shown that a coordination of food production and distribution plans and programs between the regions within the U. S. zone and between the Zones is essential for most efficient utilization of existing supplies and facilities. Under present arrangements, with the highest level of German officials at the region, this coordination is being supplied by Military Government officers, within the zone through the Theater organization, and among the zones through the machinery of the Combined Food and Agriculture Committee of the Combined Resources and

Allocations Board under the Combined Deputy Military Governors. This places an undue burden on Military Government and puts it in the position of performing part of the job of food distribution instead of supervising the Germans in their performance of it.

Another problem looming large in all minds is the conditions during the winter when no supplementation of fresh fruits and vegetables will be available and present ration scales will be

insufficient to prevent disease and malnutrition. With this in mind, plans have been prepared for imports of food to make up probable deficiencies. These have been computed on a comparable wheat basis, assuming a ration level of 2,000 calories per person per day for planning purposes. The need for such imports is to some extent dependent on whether normal movement of food supplies can be resumed from surplus to deficit areas within all of Germany.

New Criminal Justice for Germany

THE administration of criminal justice reflects the character of every country. This explains why the reform of criminal jurisdiction and procedure was a matter of first priority for the Nazi legislators. The German courts are now being reopened throughout the US Zone and the newly appointed judges are instructed in applying the German law to eliminate all National Socialist doctrines. In view of the rebirth of judicial activity in Germany, it was a task of first importance to Military Government to revise the German legislation dealing with criminal jurisdiction and the rules for apprehending, trying and sentencing offenders.

The German law in this field is laid down in two basic Codes of 1877: the Code on the Constitution of Courts and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Codes have been modified many times; but since the assumption of power by the Nazis and, in particular, since the outbreak of this war such a substantial number of changes affecting the Codes have been enacted that apart

from the elimination of Nazi features it was imperative for Military Government to consolidate the numerous ordinances and to publish a new complete and intelligible text. This work necessarily involved a careful investigation of the Codes to eliminate abuses of law and to insure a fair trial consistent with our conception of justice.

To achieve this aim, a satisfactory solution had to be found to the following basic issues:

1. The jurisdiction of criminal courts.
2. The role of the police in dealing with offenders.
3. The powers of the public prosecutor.
4. The status of the judge.
5. The rights of the defendant.

With respect to each one of these questions we will indicate the condition created by the Nazis and the changes brought about by Military Government.

It is well known that the Nazis have introduced a number of special courts (Volksgerichtshof, Sondergerichte and SS, Party and Police Courts). All of

these have been abolished by us. In addition, Poles, Jews and Gypsies were deprived of the right to be tried by a court; they were dealt with entirely by the police. We have restored the principle well known in our country that no one can be deprived of liberty and property by German authorities without due process of law. All offenses for which a fine or sentence of imprisonment up to 5 years or of hard labor up to 2 years is an adequate punishment come before a single judge at the Amtsgericht; whereas the Strafkammer at the Landgericht consisting of three judges has jurisdiction over all other crimes of a more serious nature. The appointment of lay-judges to assist professional judges at the Amtsgericht is planned for a later stage. From the decision of the Amtsgericht an appeal goes to the Landgericht, and from the Landgericht acting as court of first instance to the Oberlandesgericht.

GESTAPO ALL-POWERFUL

During the Nazi period, the ill-famed secret police had an all-powerful influence. The Gestapo decided whether charges should be preferred or the alleged offender should be locked up without trial. A person who had been acquitted or had served the sentence could still be sent to a concentration camp without any judicial remedy being available. This arbitrary police dictatorship has come to an end. From now on no person can be detained by a German authority without a specific charge and without the right to have his case reviewed by a judge.

Under the Weimar Republic the public prosecutor could order search of dwellings and seizure of personal property only in cases of imminent danger. Even then such order had to be confirmed by a judge. But the Nazis being more

interested in strengthening their authority than in the means used disregarded the rights of the individual and vested in the Staatsanwalt the unchecked power of arrest, seizure, search and impounding of mail. We have restored the condition as it existed prior to 1933.

FORCED TO OBEY

Under Hitler the judge had to obey the orders of the Führer. If he did not apply the law in accordance with the Party program — even law enacted under the first President of the Weimar Republic, the socialist Ebert — or if for any reason the SS was displeased with his attitude shown in or out of court, he was dismissed on the grounds of political unreliability. At the request of the public prosecutor, the Nazi-judge had to open the trial against his better judgment even if the evidence in the case made a conviction highly improbable. All these abuses have been eliminated. Under the new Code the judge will be independent, and subject to law and not to the orders of a superior. He must swear that he will at all times apply the law without fear or favor and with justice and equity to all persons of whatever creed, race or political opinion they may be.

A defendant was deprived of all guarantees for a fair trial. He could not inspect the files concerning his case nor did he receive a written charge specifying the facts and the evidence relied upon by the public prosecutor nor was he entitled to defense counsel except in the most serious crimes punishable with death or hard labor for life nor could he demand that the court hear his evidence. Thus he was unable to prepare and to defend his case.

The new code has reinstated to the

full extent the rights of the defendant as they existed prior to 1933.

„The revised Codes of Criminal Procedure and on the Constitution of Courts will be given effect by Military Government Law which will make their use mandatory in all courts in the US Zone. The Codes have now been printed as

part of Instructions to Judges No. 2 and a copy will be issued, at the time of the promulgation of the Military Government Law, to every Judge, public prosecutor and lawyer authorized to act in our zone. The new procedure for the civilized administration of criminal justice will thus be inaugurated.

Military Government and the DISCCs

MILITARY GOVERNMENT officers all over the US Zone want to re-open information services in their areas. "I need a really local newspaper; something in which Germans can talk to Germans." . . . "I've got a couple of publishers in my town who want to publish books." . . . "Why can't we get the German cinemas open? As it is, the Germans feel that the US occupation disapproves of all cultural activities, and I have no way of proving that this is not so."

Nearly every Military Government detachment in the US area has approached the District Information Services Control Commands (DISCCs) with operations of this kind, which points up the urgency of a problem already well known to higher authorities. Mr. Robert Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, in a press conference on 12 July stated that it would not be too much to say that information control could further the interests and security of all US forces, and should help materially to shorten the period of occupation.

Supervision of information services in the US Zone, including all newspaper,

publishing, radio, film, theater and music activities, is exercised by the Information Control Division of USFET, headed by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure. This Division has been charged with the task of assisting in communicating Mil Gov instructions to the German population and generally promoting compliance with the policies of Mil Gov through its newspapers, publications and broadcasts. It has also the responsibility for seeing that the German information services are de-Nazified and reorganized so as to become media of free expression and a force in the democratic reorientation of the German people.

Two District Information Services Control Commands carry out the policies of the Division throughout the US zone. The 6870 DISCC at Munich (APO 757), under Col. Bernard B. McMahon, serves the Eastern Military District and is being assigned to 3rd Army. The 6871 DISCC at Wiesbaden (APO 655), under the command of Lt. Col. John Stanley, serves the Western Military District, including Bremen, and is being assigned to 7th Army. A third Information Con-

trol Unit under Lt. Col. Frederick M. Leonard serves the US District of Berlin.

The information control program requires the closest liaison between Mil Gov and Information Control officers. A Mil Gov Detachment wishing to have an announcement broadcast over the radio or a notice inserted in an US-published newspaper will find the DISCC in the area glad to assist.

Mil Gov officers desiring to have orchestras, cinemas, publications or other information media begin activities in his area should also get in touch with a DISCC officer. He may find, however, that the Information Control operative has already begun investigating the situation and has not yet found competent, trustworthy Germans. Even more stringent de-Nazification measures apply to the information services than to most other types of enterprise.

Military Government Law 191 (amended) prohibits the operation of all German information services. Information Control Regulation No. 1, which appears on the same poster as the law, provides the machinery for gradually reorganizing them through two procedures: licensing and registration.

INCLUDES THEATRICALS

Licensing applies to publishers, film producers, theatrical and concert producers and, in general, persons who are engaged in actually creating information material. Administration of licensing is the responsibility of the DISCCs. Only the person or persons responsible for an enterprise receive a license: in the case of a newspaper, the publisher; in the case of a theater, the producer or the "Intendant", and so on. These individuals are carefully investigated and must fill out special application forms giving full information

about the contemplated enterprise. Investigation reports and applications are examined at the DISCCs, together with any statements from the Mil Gov detachments concerned and, if found to be satisfactory, a formal license certificate is issued. The licensee is then responsible for ensuring that none of his employees are Nazis and that his output does not violate the policies of Information Control and Mil Gov.

HAVE TARGET CITIES

DISCCs have already proceeded with arrangements for licensing newspapers in most large cities — known as target cities — in the US zone. Licensed papers are now appearing in Aachen (now British Zone) and Frankfurt, and others are almost ready to start publication. Because of limited paper stocks and other critical materials, the number of book, magazine and newspaper publishers licensed initially will be small. Nevertheless, Mil Gov detachments are asked to forward to DISCCs requests for license application from persons in their area. These requests should be accompanied by a completed Fragebogen, a full statement by the applicant regarding his contemplated activity, and any remarks the local MGO desires to make. The more detailed the information accompanying the request, the better Information Control will be able to judge the priority to be assigned the case. The MGO should make clear to persons whose requests he forwards that they may not start activities until they have filled in and returned to DISCCs the special application blanks and have received a formal license certificate.

Officers should be familiar with Information Control Regulation No. 1 before forwarding requests for license

forms, so as to avoid wasting time on cases not falling under information control. DISCCs will be glad to advise on border-line cases. Information Control was recently surprised to receive a license request from a woman who wished to sell ice cream at fairs, and another requesting permission to operate a pop-gun concession -- types of activity not covered by Mil Gov Law 191.

The licensing procedure provides the machinery for re-establishing the most important branches of the information services with carefully investigated anti-Nazis in key positions. As such, it is one of the basic procedure of the occupation program.

REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Those Germans who wish to engage in information activities which do not require a license must first register with Mil Gov Detachments. The registration procedure is outlined in Information Control Regulation No. 1. Booksellers, printers, theater and cinema owners or operators, film processors and distributors, phonograph-record distributors, and several other categories must register on special Information Control forms and fill out a Fragebogen at their local Military Government Detachment before engaging in such activities. Only those persons responsible for enterprises need register -- employees need not do so. The registrants receive from Mil Gov a "Record of Information

Control Registration," showing that they have complied with the law.

But this "Record" does not mean that the registrant has been approved by the authorities. As specified in directives, the Detachments send a copy of all Registration Forms to the DISCCs. Information Control is then responsible for closing down registrants who should not be allowed, for political or security reasons, to continue to operate. Since the DISCCs have this responsibility, it is essential that the forms be carefully administered by the Detachments. Care should be taken that only those persons register who are required to do so by Regulation No. 1. One detachment in a large city registered persons, such as publishers, who are subject to the licensing procedure. This meant that publishers in that city thought they had an official statement from Mil Gov enabling them to operate, in spite of the fact that they had not been adequately investigated. To avoid having to unravel such mistakes, the DISCC should be consulted whenever there is any doubt as to whether the licensing or the registration procedure applies.

DISCC is set up to assist Mil Gov. Closest liaison between the detachments and the DISCCs will increase the efficiency of the DISCC mission. Without liaison and cooperation, DISCC may not be in a position to open up information services in outlying areas for some time to come.

De-Nazification is Your Job

AGAIN and again, the question is posed: "Just who is responsible for de-Nazification?"

The answer is crystal clear. It is the responsibility of every officer on a Military Government Detachment to ensure that Nazi and militaristic influences have been eliminated from all those functions of German life which are directly controlled or supervised by the Military Government Detachment.

Two new USFET directives stress this point. In these directives are set forth the policies of the Military Governor for the exclusion of undesirable elements from positions of importance, either as policy makers, executives, or personnel officers in German civil administration, quasi-public and private enterprises.

These directives, the first dated 7 July, the second 23 July, call upon Military Government Detachments to oust Nazis from such posts in civic, economic and labor organizations; in corporations and other organizations in which the German government or its subdivisions had a major financial interest; in important industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions.

In the field of education, both private and parochial, not only must all policy-making and executive posts be de-Nazified, but every teacher must be proven free of Nazi taint.

Only in the cases of specified German activities which are supervised by special control officers or using Army services does the responsibility for de-Nazification vary. In this respect, the

23 July directive states that the initial responsibility for de-Nazification and screening of certain German enterprises and agencies rests with the supervising officers of using service rather than with Military Government Detachments.

This would apply, for example, to transportation agencies that are supervised by Transportation Corps; to industrial enterprises directed by production control sections, or to German publishing houses that are handled by Army information control units.

Military Government Detachments, of course, are expected to cooperate with these other Army organizations and make available to them Special Branch machinery for vetting, but the decision on removal or retention of personnel remains with the supervising officer or using Service.

It is up to the supervising officer or the using Service in such circumstances to follow the same de-Nazification procedure as laid down for use by Military Government Detachments in the 7 July directive.

RESPONSIBILITY EVIDENT

Over and beyond these sole exceptions, the responsibility for de-Nazification is plain. The Commanding Officer of every Military Government Detachment and each of his specialist officers are explicitly charged with the task of eliminating all vestiges of Nazism from those spheres of German life under them.

Theirs is the duty to screen all incumbents or applicants for public office or to important positions in quasi-public and private enterprise controlled by Military Government Detachments.

Theirs is the responsibility for rendering, decision on the retention or removal of an office holder or the selection for an appointment.

The relation of the CIC to the Military Government Detachment is carefully specified in the 7 July directive. While CIC clearance should be obtained in every instance, the directive calls it only one factor in the vetting process.

INVESTIGATE FRAGEBOGEN

CIC clearance, according to this directive, does not relieve Military Government Officers of the requirement that they themselves investigate Fragebogen submitted by incumbents and prospective office-seekers, and themselves make the ruling on selection, removal, or retention.

In functional fields, every Military Government Technical Officer is responsible for the de-Nazification of those agencies under his control. On this task by providing Special Branch facilities for 'vetting', it underlines the policy that every Detachment Officer is responsible for removal and exclusion of undesirable elements in his sphere.

The General de-Nazification policy, which Military Government Detachments must apply in the U. S. Zone is as follows:

"All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities, all active supporters of Nazism or militarism and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes will be removed and excluded from public office and from positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises."

In defining the members of the Nazi party "who are more than nominal participants", the directive cites more than 136 categories of organizations,

positions, honors and activities wherein participation makes removal and exclusion mandatory.

It emphasizes that persons who fall within the mandatory removal and exclusion categories are not to be appointed to, or retained in, public office or in positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises because of administrative necessity, convenience or expediency.

The property of all persons removed from positions under the terms of this directive is to be blocked. Persons removed from public office are not entitled to the benefit of any pension or other civil service rights except with the consent of the Military Government Detachment.

It is possible, the directive recognizes, that the removal of persons by categories may result in individual injustices since investigation may establish that such a person, while falling within one of these categories, was in fact only a nominal Nazi.

NEEDS WRITTEN APPROVAL

The Military Government Officer may submit such a situation to Hq, USFET, for final determination, but until that Headquarters has given its written approval of the appointment or reinstatement of the man in question, the Military Government Officer is required to bar him from office.

The procedure in such an instance, according to the directive, is:

"When such a person has been removed from appointment to an essential administrative or technical position for which it is impossible to find a qualified replacement of acceptable political character, an application may be made to this Headquarters (USFET) for his

appointment or reinstatement in accordance with the provisions set forth. No such person may be appointed or reinstated until this Headquarters has registered its approval in writing."

Cases may also arise where the incumbent or prospective office-seeker was a former member of the Nazi party but was "not more than a nominal participant" and never held an important position falling within the scope of the barred class. Should the Military Government Officer decide to appoint or retain such a man, he can do so, but he is required to submit a report of his action direct to Headquarters, USFET.

This report should include the application of the office seeker, a copy of the Fragebogen as revised 15 May 45, a summary of the investigation conducted and the results of checks made against available civil service, police, party and other records. It should also include a statement from the Commanding Officer of the nearest CIC Detachment con-

cerning any security considerations involved or any information obtainable from Counter Intelligence sources.

The 7 July directive makes still another strongpoint. De-Nazification is not only a housecleaning job; it is a house building job. It is up to Military Government Officers to reconstruct German life along Democratic lines.

The selection of persons for key positions, with adequate educational background, practical experience and freedom from Nazi and German militaristic contaminations, collaboration and influence is of prime importance, the directive states. A 1A priority is its rating.

Every Military Government Officer is, therefore, expected to make a diligent search throughout his area for personnel of competence and democratic philosophy. Upon the success of his quest depend the peace of the world and the future vigor of democracy.

The Combined Displaced Persons Executive

MORE so perhaps than any other Military Government activity organized under SHAEF, the displaced persons program is completely international in character. Dealing as it does with the millions of people of every conceivable nationality who found themselves hundreds of miles from their homelands on V-E Day, the Displaced Persons organization could not revert to unilateral control upon the dissolution of SHAEF.

It was decided that the international and inter-zonal character of repatriat-

ing displaced persons from Germany required an integrated British, American and French agency to continue the program. To meet this requirement a Combined Displaced Persons Executive was established on the eve of SHAEF's break-up, to carry on for three months the work of repatriating the millions remaining to be sent home from Germany. The new CDPX was formed from the existing integrated, British, American and French military staff and UNRRA administrative personnel of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF.

It will continue to function in the same offices in the I. G. Farben Building in Frankfurt.

The heads of the new combined agency, each with authority to act for his respective zone, are: Brigadier General Stanley R. Mickelsen, former chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF, acting for the American zone; Brigadier A. G. Kenchington, Chief of the Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons Division, British Element, Allied Control Council, acting for the British Zone; and Brigadier General Roger Kaepelin, Chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, French Element, Allied Control Council, acting for the French Zone.

Brigadier Kenchington has appointed Brigadier Arthur Guy Salisbury-Jones, former Deputy Chief of the G-5 Displaced Persons Branch, his deputy and permanent representative on CDPX. Brigadier-General Kaepelin has nominated Colonel R. A. Lebon his deputy and permanent French representative.

HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

The Combined Displaced Persons Executive has many operational advantages. Its creation renders unnecessary any break in the policy or operational continuity so successfully begun and executed under SHAEF authority. SHAEF agreements governing Allied and Soviet repatriation representatives have been continued in force without interruption. Equitable apportionment of transport for repatriation movements has gone steadily ahead without re-negotiation or confusion. Statistical records and reports covering the former SHAEF area are still prepared, making possible integrated planning of future operations. Correspondence and policy files are maintained on an efficient centralized

basis. Negotiations with Allied and neutral governments and with other Theater Commanders are facilitated. CDPX, while continuing to implement existing SHAEF directives, will seek guidance on new policy from the commanders of the respective national zones.

TO ASSIST UNRRA

With a combined command, CDPX is greatly facilitated in arranging for a maximum transfer of operations to UNRRA, contemplated for 1 October 1945. Under the direction of Edward E. Rhatigan, Deputy Director-General of UNRRA's European Regional Office, additional UNRRA staff personnel has been integrated with CDPX. The new combined agency assists UNRRA in administering, training, and equipping staff personnel and Assembly Center teams. It coordinates with UNRRA in preparing for the ultimate transfer to UNRRA and the voluntary societies it administers.

To assist the military and ultimately UNRRA in the long-term assignment of resettling stateless and non-repatriable displaced persons, Patrick Murphy Malin, Vice-Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, is working with CDPX. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will negotiate with governments willing to grant citizenship and new homes to stateless and non-repatriables at present in Germany. This detailed work, involving careful individual consideration, must, however, await the completion of the mass repatriation operations.

Besides the British, American and French military staffs and UNRRA administrative personnel there are also attached to CDPX transportation representatives of the respective zones, and Chief Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation and their staffs, represent-

ing twelve countries. Thus, by integrating all elements vitally concerned in the displaced persons program in to the Combined Displaced Persons Exe-

cutive, operational continuity and efficiency is assured, as well as a smooth transition to the assumption of maximum responsibility by UNRRA.

Recovery and Protection of Art Treasures

AFTER the occupation of Germany, it was discovered that there had been an almost complete displacement of works of art. The contents of museums, churches, libraries and archives had been hastily evacuated to many hundreds of widely scattered repositories. Castles, mines, country houses, breweries, sawmills and garages were used to house priceless art objects or irreplaceable documents. The majority of these repositories are in the US Zone of occupation. The result is that roughly one fifth of the art treasures of the western world are in the technical custody of a score of US Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officers.

The immediate responsibility of these officers during the post-hostilities phase is to inspect as many repositories as possible and place them under military guard or in the custody of responsible civilians.

Central collecting points for works of art are being established for the purpose of concentrating the holdings of certain of these repositories. Each collecting point is in charge of an officer who was a trained museum man in civilian life. It is his task to secure a staff of German art historians and to direct and supervise the work of caring for and inventorying the collections.

Museum collections in some repositories are being evacuated to central

collecting points, because they are poorly housed or inadequately guarded. Being part of the cultural heritage of the entire world, these art treasures demand every consideration and technical care. Their preservation is desirable in order to prevent the intellectual and spiritual starvation of Germany a state of mind which engenders doctrines of militarism and hatred.

REPOSITORIES EVACUATED

Other repositories are being evacuated because they are suspected of containing Nazi loot. The Nazis carried out their looting operations on an enormous but thoroughly systematic scale. Approximately eighty per cent of the looting of art objects from German occupied territory was conducted by an organization known as the Einsatzstab Rosenberg (Task Force Rosenberg). Einsatzstab Rosenberg, consisting of art experts, packers, shippers, restorers, photographers and cataloguers, operated in both Eastern and Western Europe. In the West, it confined its activities largely to the seizure of privately owned art collections. In the East, however, its operatives swarmed like locusts, sweeping clean the museums, churches, monasteries and libraries of Poland and Russia. The resultant quantity of loot in the US Zone is overwhelming and can be estimated only in the hundreds of thousands of objects.

It is the task of the Specialist Officers to concentrate this vast amount of material into collecting points where it can be examined, inventoried and prepared for eventual restitution. In the case of loot gathered by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, this enormous task has been made somewhat easier by the systematic methods employed by that organization. Its loot was concentrated in half a dozen repositories. Careful records were kept of its operations, and files of photographs were made of the objects taken. Both the records and the repositories are in US hands, making the identification and ownership of the objects relatively easy to establish.

The physical difficulties of evacuating the Rosenberg repositories are considerable, however. They are in remote places, and access to them is often a problem. Distant mountain castles or ancient salt mines were favored storage places. Trucks will have to be procured, packing materials improvised, handlers, packers, and drivers must be trained for the delicate task of moving some of the world's greatest art treasures. From one mine alone, over one hundred truckloads of objects have already been evacuated, and it is estimated that two thirds of the holdings are still to be moved.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES

The looted objects that were taken by organizations or individuals other than the Einsatzstab Rosenberg present difficulties of another sort. Few or no records of these exist. They may be found in any one of the hundreds of repositories in the US Zone. Consequently, each repository must be regarded with suspicion by the MFA & A Officer and its contents carefully checked. The scale of this operation can, perhaps, be

emphasized by the fact that in one salt mine alone, over two hundred different collections are stored.

Until MFA & A Officers can make every effort to protect repositories located in their areas. In some places, virtually no protection exists, as is witnessed by a report received from Detachment E1F3, Munich:

NO PROTECTION GUARANTEES

"It is virtually impossible to grant protection by using 'Off Limits' signs. Even when guards are employed, there is no guarantee against trespass or pilfering. For example, several complaints have been lodged against the occupation of Nymphenburg Castle and the Amalienburg; as soon as remedial action is taken, some new organization enters the premises. Unless strict adherence to USFET policy concerning the official protection of monuments in Germany can be achieved, there is no question that irreparable damage to centuries-old chateaux, convents and other immovable monuments will result. It is superfluous to remark that the loss affects not one nation merely; it takes from the world a synthesis of culture that can not be replaced."

All matters of protection of indigenous monuments, the safeguarding and curatorship of German and other depots are handled, as far as possible, through Regierungsbezirke Monuments Officers and German art organizations. Instances of negligence, damage and lack of security continue to be reported by both Mil Gov Detachments and German sources. "Observation indicates," reports E1F3, "that local Mil Gov Detachments fail to take adequate action under current directives, and that German authorized officials are hampered by lack of cooperation."

Timidity Noticed Among Anti-Nazis

THERE are numerous evidences that point to a lack of confidence on the part of the population in their newly acquired right of free speech. A hold-over fear or "Gestapo Complex" is not only lingering — which is to be expected — but reviving somewhat. This is specifically the case in localities where influential Nazis in non-arrest categories, having been left comparatively untouched, are regaining their confidence and seeking to prolong their psychological dominance over the average German, who is still timid and hesitant in the overt expression of anti-Nazism.

One aspect of this situation and a sound cure therefor are well analyzed in the following excerpt from an article entitled "Eradicating the Nazi Spirit", which appeared recently in a Mil Gov-controlled newspaper in the French Zone.

"The M Police Department writes us that anyone today who has an opportunity of coming into close contact with the population of villages and towns realizes immediately that many people are complaining that the same officials as formerly are still in authority and are exercising their functions as if nothing had occurred.

"Today there are actually many municipal officials who were the leading spirits of Nazism and who naively suppose that the business of rooting out Nazism and Party members is over and done with. Responsibility for this state

of affairs lies mainly with the very elements of the population who have professed their anti-Nazi viewpoint. Very frequently people are heard whispering: 'The fear of Nazi big-shots is still among the population'. This must be changed. No longer the cowardly whisper; the overt, free utterance must again prevail. Complaints and jibes will not intimidate these Nazi elements; only by an attitude of complete sincerity and inflexible determination will these intolerable conditions be rectified. It is in the interest of each individual, as well as that of the entire German people, to co-operate as vigorously and completely as possible in the extirpation of the Nazi spirit."

Latest Rumor Crop

WHILE the process of licensing controlled German news media is still in its infancy, rumor-bouncing continues to be the favorite German indoor and outdoor sport. Indubitably, quite a few of the rumors or rumor series are spawned by Nazis who can do nothing more subversive for the present. Their intent, it can be assumed, is to delay orderly progress toward stability by engendering disquiet and thus keeping the populace confused in its reaction to occupational rule. The effect, fortunately, usually evaporates with the rumor, and the problems of every-day existence which face the average German give him plenty of solid food for

mental preoccupation. Other rumors, to which the Nazi, of course, may give added impetus once they have started, are certainly purely popular distortions and exaggerations which grow more fantastic as they carom from section to section. Thus, the news of a Saturday-night brawl between two soldiers of different nationalities might echo in a locality fifty or one hundred miles distant the following Thursday as an open armed clash between troops of both nations.

Rumors like the one just suggested belong to what is perhaps the most favored category, that attempting to portray inter-Allied dissensions as acute. As time has discredited one after another of these stories, especially those about imminent clashes between Allied and Russian forces, their number has been reduced, but new ones still make the rounds. Extreme examples of this type are: Townsfolk in Kassel spreading the story, during the time of interzonal troop movements, that the Allied public-address system was announcing specific black-out regulations; a report (unconfirmed) of rumors circulating in North Central Germany that bombs had already fallen on a town not far from Magdeburg; rumors that PWs about to be discharged have been offered an opportunity to enlist in the Anglo-American armies to fight Russia, and that German pilots are being trained to fly in Allied aircraft for action against Russia.

The vital subject of food has produced still weirder tales. Thus, rumors of food surpluses in the Russian zone have given way to tales of widespread famine; in the British and US zones rumors of wholesale destruction of food by Mil Gov authorities have been encountered

in some localities, while in others people "understood" that such luxuries as coffee, cocoa, etc., were to be distributed. Before the transfer of Stuttgart from French to US control, it was rumored that food would be distributed in large quantities as soon as the French had left.

The category of rumors that seems to stem from a guilty conscience, as well as Goebbels' teachings, involves German concern with "inhuman" intentions on the part of the Allies to disturb their private lives: No cigarettes or alcohol are to be distributed for the next ten years; Mil Gov bulletin boards have posted regulations forbidding marriages for ten years, and, apparently foreseeing that this would not restrain the efforts of German bachelors, another rumor has it that reproduction by Germans is forbidden.

Passing of Non-Fraternization

A MIL GOV detachment in the Southern section of the Western Military District briefly analyzes German reaction in its district to the recent easing of the non-fraternization policy as follows:

"The lifting of the ban on fraternization occasioned a variety of comments. As long as the ban was in force, the German public regarded it as a military measure and thought that it was wiser to withhold all expressions of opinion. Now they are inquiring into the reasons which actuated the initiation of such a policy and especially into the reasons which led to its rescission two months after the close of the campaign. Some thought that the anti-fraternization policy was an implicit admission of the

possible 'justice' of the German cause, inasmuch as it allegedly attempted to immunize the troops from German influence. They pointed to the admonition of the radio announcers who warned the troops against fraternizing with Germans if they wished to avert another war. Others imputed to the anti-fraternization policy an effort to prepare the Allied, especially the American, soldier psychologically for dealing brutally with the German civilian population. Still others viewed the lifting of the ban as a conciliatory gesture towards the civilian population and as a move in the direction of a new policy of dividing between guilty and innocent Germans. Most people, however, read little high policy into the lifting of the

ban, and regarded it as an ex post-facto sanction of a situation which had got out of control."

Although the effect of the ban-lifting on the association of soldiers with the younger female population was immediate and marked, it is doubtful if the mature generation of Germans have benefitted to any appreciable degree, no matter what their expectations may have been. It can be presumed, in any case, that the recent thorough house check-up by search squads in the US zone has thoroughly tempered the hopes they may have entertained that the modification of the non-fraternization policy would bring with it liberal hand-outs in the form of GI rations, cigarettes and foodstuffs.

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

Liaison with Tactical Troops

"DURING the initial month of operations, our relationship with tactical troops was sometimes strained, sometimes cordial. Probably the greatest handicap we have had is the constant turnover of tactical commanders. With the resumption of responsibility by Military Government, the tactical outfits have been most cooperative and are now placing at the disposal of each detachment one liaison officer of company grade. This was done at our suggestion and since its inception our relationships with tactical troops have been excellent." — Lt. Col. David L.

Decreasing Juvenile Crime

JUVENILE crime is kept at a minimum in Kaiserslautern by employing adolescents as farm workers and rubble cleaners pending the re-opening of public schools.

A Bad Exchange

ALTHOUGH no serious crime problem exists in Kaiserslautern, prostitution is increasing. Investigation by the Public Health Department indicates that this is due not so much to professionalism as to a desire on the part of the women to exchange soap, cigarettes and food with the troops.

Food For Needy

FOOD collection for the Munich needy, conducted at the suggestion of a Munich priest in nearby villages, has

been remarkably successful. Peasants gave potatoes, eggs, meat and flour in spite of their own low food supply.

Only Essential Phones Authorized

AUTHORITIES in Munich estimate that 1,200 telephones are now in use. Only telephones regarded as essential to business are being authorized.

Violation of Censorship Regulations

VIOLATION of Army censorship regulations by Military Government poses a serious problem. Recently an MGO in charge of a detachment wrote directly to the US affiliate of a German firm in his area, giving information of steps taken in connection with property-control policy. He also consented to post, through APO channels, a letter written by the local head of the firm to its main office in the United States. The letter, containing information of value to the American concern, was picked up by the base censor during his spot-check.

Investigation by an Inspector General disclosed a violation of Army censorship regulations (FM 30-28). Since the MGO had acted innocently, leniency was shown and disciplinary action was limited to a reprimand by his Commanding Officer. However, any future violations of this nature will be treated with much greater severity.

Town Crier System Works

A TOWN crier system has been established in Cham to supplement existing

communications facilities. The city has been divided into 39 districts with a separate crier detailed for each. Public notices can be promulgated throughout the entire city within one hour.

Immunization for all Children

AN immunization program to include all children has been instituted in Frankfurt and will continue at intervals until 1 September 1945, at dispensaries located in all sections of the city. The program is being publicized by rosters announcing the schedule. Adequate supplies of vaccine are available, reports the City Health Department, and all inoculations will be free of charge.

Goods Returned to Civilians

WITH approximately 19,000 people on relief in Frankfurt, arrangements have been made with USFET to move clothing, food stores and other supplies from houses in the restricted area to a central repository where they will be distributed to their former owners.

Use of Ex-Combat Officers

"UNIVERSALLY the comment of MGOs concerning officers from the combat troops in the grade of lieutenant or captain, recently assigned to Military Government after a short course of training, has been extremely favorable. They are keen, alert, vigorous and interested, and not confused by the mass of often conflicting directives issued during the pre-surrender phase by various echelons of tactical troops. Accustomed to following directives and to the carrying out of orders to the letter, these officers conscientiously study their instructions and apply them strictly." — Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., in a comment following a recent USFET inspection tour.

The Anti-Nazis fill the Bill

THE E2C1 policy of appointing Buergermeisters who have never been NSDAP party members has been firmly adhered to by all detachments in the Bremen Enclave. Ardent anti-Nazis have invariably replaced party members appointed by earlier Mil Gov Officers of tactical units.

The Big Three Meeting at Potsdam

The news spotlight has currently been focussed on the Big Three meeting at Potsdam, where policies for Allied control of Germany were being studied and the blueprints drawn for a new Europe. Press comments evidence a full realization of the importance of the conference, which, in the words of an editorial in the Los Angeles Times, July 17, will provide in large part the answer to the question whether the nightmare which the world has experienced in the last few years is to be but a prelude to "another and more ghastly world conflict." Achievement of a real joint policy at Potsdam, commented the Manchester Guardian on July 16, necessarily involves the creation of a long-term plan "which will determine the aims of occupation, the latitude to be given for political self-development, and the system by which reparations are to be made."

Education

Under the head "Germans Plan Higher Education," the New York Herald Tribune, Paris edition, ran a lengthy story on July 19, in which it announced that a group of 29 German scholars and scientists have established a "committee for the rejuvenation of German higher education." Formed after the Russian occupation of Berlin, the committee was largely organized by Dr. Friedrich Glum, who for 20 years had been the director-general of the organization which co-

ordinated German research in a score of fields. Although the statement of the committee's aims has not yet been made public in Germany, Dr. Glum explained that he had released the information to the Herald Tribune because he wanted the American public to know that there are leaders in German science and learning who kept themselves apart from Nazism and who are now anxious to take leading part in creating democratic institutions of higher learning in Germany.

Berlin Agreement

The agreement between the United States, Britain, Russia and France for the government of Berlin is hailed by the press generally as a demonstration of the ability of the Allies to cooperate successfully in solving the problems of postwar control of Germany. "Berlin can be the test-tube in which forms of Allied cooperation in Germany can be tried out and the lessons thus learned can be applied to the country as a whole," commented the Washington Post on July 14, adding that if the Berlin experiment is successful, joint control of Germany will be greatly facilitated.

The St. Louis Post-Despatch, in similar vein, pointed out on July 11 that with the amicable settlement of the knotty problem of how Berlin is to be fed and governed, "another issue which the alarmist saw as a dangerous split

between Russia and the Western Allies falls flat on its face." The Post-Dispatch pointed out that so many alarms have proved false, and so many different agreements have been reached, as to encourage hopes that all inter-Allied problems ultimately will be solved.

Our Job in Germany

Taking sharp issue with those who argue that our job in Germany is primarily one of reconstruction, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, in the Paris Post of July 19, declares that our garrisons in Germany are there "simply to keep the Germans stewing in the juice they concocted." Warning that the Germans won't like this, and that the Germans will grovel and pretend to repent in an effort to avoid retribution, he cautions Americans against beginning to feel sorry for such repentant murderers, and succumbing to their blandishments.

"It would be absolutely deadly if as a people we fell twice into the same Teutonic trap," Mowrer declared. The London Times carried the statement of Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, which pointed out that the Allies must be prepared for a long-term occupation of Germany which should take precedence over all other policies for the treatment of the country, the control measures to cover not only the implements of war, but the whole economic basis for war. "This should be developed and understood as a measure of security and not as measure of punishment and retribution," Crowley stated, adding that otherwise German industry would be better prepared in five years to wage war than it was in 1939.

Coal

With winter drawing nearer, coal prospects are attracting increasing attention. A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune on July 21, reported an announcement by the War Department that it will return to Europe during the next six weeks 2,605 German prisoners of war, with previous experience as coal miners, to help alleviate the critical coal shortage in the devastated countries of Europe. An article in the July 24 issue of the Paris edition of the same paper stated that exportable coal from Germany, according to foreign fuel experts, will fall far short of the goal of 2,000,000 tons by January 1. As a result, it was explained, France will find her share less than the 40 per cent, or 800,000 tons, which it had been hoped would arrive before freezing weather sets in. International experts, the article added, had earlier set 10,000,000 tons as the German coal production goal by January 1, of which 2,000,000 tons was to be earmarked for export to the liberated countries of Northwest Europe.

German Economy

The London Economist, in its issue of July 14, directed attention to the fact that information about the state of German economy is still extremely scarce and contradictory. Conceding that local MGOs as a rule are fairly well informed about economic conditions in their respective areas, the British weekly declared that "no coherent overall picture of the situation seems to exist as yet at the higher levels of Military Government and at the Central Economic Control Agencies." Such in-

formation as is presently available, it charged, is kept secret by the military authorities "with a jealousy worthy of much more intimate topics." By way of illustration, it cited the refusal of the head of an economic division at an Army Group Headquarters to release the official estimates of the economic resources of the various occupation zones on the ground that they are part of a classified document. "Are such statistics kept secret in order to keep the enemy guessing?" the Economist asked. "And if so, who is the enemy? Or are they perhaps guarded as commercial secrets?"

Public Safety

A Reuter's despatch to the London Daily Telegraph on July 17 revealed plans of the American occupation authorities to carry out a gigantic fingerprinting job, as part of the de-Nazification program. In the US Zone, it is planned to fingerprint every German who is a suspected criminal. This includes all persons with any connection with the Nazi party, officers and non-commissioned officers of the German armed forces, in addition to all persons within the mandatory arrest categories and persons arrested for security reasons. The specifications laid down will result, it is estimated, in the fingerprinting of approximately 3,000,000 persons within the US Zone,

De-Nazification

Announcement that "de-nazified" political activities will be encouraged in the US Zone has been well received in the American press. The Philadelphia

Inquirer, on July 19, hailed as "assuring," the recent disclosure by Brigadier General Clarence L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 USFET that Germans will be encouraged to resume such activities in the near future. "All possible measures ought to be taken to hurry establishment of self-government in occupied areas, with the Allied forces acting in the role of guardians or trustees," the Inquirer declared. "Resumption of political activity is part of the 'road back' for the Germans."

From Moscow, the Red Star international review by Ermashev suggested that the policy of absolute eradication of fascism must be implemented by the Allied authorities within Germany. This means, the Soviet broadcast explained, the acceptance for Allied collaboration "not of those sections of the German population who were the inspirers and the main social basis for Hitlerism, but the anti-Fascist forces of Germany."

Occupational Troubles

Commenting for the Columbia Broadcasting System from Paris, Charles Collingwood pointed out that we are having our troubles in occupying Germany, citing the concealment of weapons, and an increase in hostile acts against Allied troops. "There is still the problem of displaced persons, foreign workers and prisoners who have not yet been sent home," he continued. "Some of these people have been organized into gangs and are taking their own vengeance on the Germans. In the last six weeks (prior to July 2), the British have recorded some 100 murders, 60 cases of rape, 200 cases of robbery with

violence, and 1,000 instances of looting by displaced persons. But we have made great strides in getting the displaced persons replaced; 3,200,000 have been sent back to their countries, and only 2,500,000 wait to be repatriated. It is a terrific job, but things will be much simpler when they are all back." Writing from the British Zone, the military correspondent for the London Times said that he had been much impressed by the enthusiasm displayed for their difficult task by those connected with Military Government." They have collected and marshalled effectively a great quantity of statistics. They know exactly where they are, though they cannot know where they will be in six months, because that depends to some extent on events and decisions outside."

Treatment of Jews

An Associated Press despatch from London dated July 22 carried an announcement by the World Jewish Conference which asserted that Jewish victims of Nazi persecution are being treated "with callous and shameful neglect by their new masters, the Allied military control authorities in occupied Germany." The Congress went on to say that the condition of Jews under Allied control is the same as before, except that they are no longer subject to torture and murder."

Complaints from Austria and Bavaria

Military Government appointments in Bavaria and Austria have drawn criticism from some commentators. In the Paris Post of July 21, the columnist Samuel Grafton said that Europeans must be coming to the conclusion that the Americans are wonderful organizers of things but poor organizers of people. His criticism was based on a news report Austria that a certain Military Government official was "seriously annoyed" because of efforts by local Austrian anti-Nazis to help Americans in the campaign to eradicate Nazism. In an article in the Nation, July 15, entitled "AMG Fumbles the Ball," Philip Jordan declared that Bavarians and Austrians "resent with much overt bitterness the AMG' retention of former active members of the Nazi Party in positions of authority and simultaneously they are beginning to wonder whether perhaps they were not better off under the rule of the Nazis."

"In most places," he charged, "the AMG is no more than the machinery for forbidding people to take action rather than for guiding them toward more healthful political methods than they have known for many years."

QUERIES

EACH week, under this column heading, typical problems received through channels by Hq USFET Branches, will be considered by specialist officers. Official reply will be transmitted through channels and summaries thereof will appear in this section.

Finance

Q. Heidelberg University has been closed pursuant to the order of Military Government concerning closing institutions of education and learning, subject to future directions on re-opening.

A. Under Mil Gov Law 52, Article IV, institutions and organizations enumerated in Articles I and II of that law are permitted to engage in transactions ordinarily incidental to the conduct of business, but General Order No. 1 under Mil Gov Law 52 withdraws the privileges of Article IV from organizations closed or suspended by Mil Gov. Hence, the University can not carry on its normal functions. However, under Article III of Mil Gov Law 52, the obligation is imposed upon the custodian of property blocked under that law to preserve, maintain, and safe guard it. Consequently, since no General Order releases such custodians from the obligation imposed on them by Article III of Mil Gov Law 52, such custodians continue to have the responsibility for the proper preservation of the property. Funds necessary to pay salaries of custodians for safeguarding and cleaning property, plus such sums as may be needed to make the minimum essential repairs to preserve the property from deterioration due to weather, may be made out of the blocked funds of the University. Mil Gov Finance officers in the area in which the property is located (in co-ordination with the Property Control Officers, if the property has

been taken into control by the latter) must first approve, in writing, the sums requested, and authorize the unblocking of the bank account to the extent of the funds of the University for the payment of its administrative or educational staff.

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Q. How may MFA & A be protected from destruction or looting, since it has already been discovered that "Off Limits" Signs are not observed and Security Guards themselves turn out to be dishonest and destructive?

A. Where it is impracticable to move the museum, both "Off Limits" signs and Security Guards should be posted. However, the building should be locked and the guards prevented from entering. In addition, a civilian custodian should be installed and made directly responsible to Mil Gov and civilian authorities to see that no unauthorized personnel gain admittance. Where small movable collections are concerned, the objects of art should be transferred to central locations under the jurisdiction of the Regional or Regierungsbezirk MFA & Officer.

Control of Requisitioning

Q. How can Mil Gov Detachments control indiscriminate and unauthorized requisition by other military organizations?

A. (Suggested procedure used by a British Detachment): By posting signs throughout the Landkreis stating that all requisitions of civilian property and services by military personnel must be cleared through the Mil Gov Detachment.

PERSONAL DATA

Promotions

TO FIRST SGT

T/Sgt Alvin E. Hathaway, Hq Co, 2nd
ECAR

TO MASTER SERGEANT

T/Sgt Robert E. Andreasen, G—5, USFET

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt Kenneth B. Sayres, Hq, ECAD
S/Sgt Russell F. Wadsworth, Hq, ECAD
S/Sgt William W. Murch, Hq, ECAD
S/Sgt Henry E. Klachkin, E1C2
S/Sgt Herbert C. W. Rockwell, F1D2
S/Sgt Seldon P. Whitton, H1G2

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt Keith, H. Thomson, Hq Co, 2nd
ECAR

Sgt Harold Weiss, F1E2
Sgt William G. Smith, I1D2
Tec 4 Stuart A. Wolf, I5H2
Tec 4 Allan J. Gately, I11G2
Sgt Robert F. Davison, I5G2
Sgt William H. Johnson, Hq & Sv Co
Sgt William W. Rosenblum, H1D2
Sgt Harry E. Smith, E1C2
Sgt Edward L. Busani, I7B2
Sgt Edwin A. Weavers, Hq, ECAD
T/4 Richard H. Dreviers, G—5, USFET
T/4 Charles T. Grasse, Hq, ECAD

TO TECHNICAN THIRD GRADE

Sgt Judd W. Lewis, Jr., Hq, ECAD

TO TECHNICAN FOURTH GRADE

T/5 David J. Bangert, G—5, USFET
T/5 Robert A. Meagher, G—5, USFET
T/5 Thomas Freeborn, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Ernest H. Kolln, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Thomas W. Tate, Hq, ECAD

TO CORPORAL

Pfc Carlos E. Condon, Hq Co, 2nd
ECAR
Pfc William H. Whitney, E1C2
Pfc Deane W. Brown, E1D2

Pfc Waiter W. Shrider, E1E2
Pfc Henry Eisig, E1G2
Pfc Sid Kravitz, F1C2
Pfc Mortimor F. Zimmerman, F1C2
Pfc William B. Erb, F1D2
Pfc Isidore Cohen, F1G2
Pfc Robert E. Diekman, F1G2
Pfc Doswell P. Brown Jr., F2G2
Pfc Gerald H. Atwell, F2G2
Pfc Benjamin F. Reagan, G1B2
Pfc Tommy H. Presley, G1H2
Pfc Ralph H. Sutton, G1E2
Pfc Raymond A. Frank, H1A2
Pfc Israel Josephsberg, H3D2
Pfc Andrew Choselka, H1F2
Pfc William Cohen, H1G2
Pfc Robert B. Ackerman, H5H2
Pfc Fred W. Baumgartner, H3H2
Pfc Philip Herzog, H6H2

TO TECHNICAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc Dorsey B. Davis, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Archie W. Muckenfuss, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Ernest L. Rodgers, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Frederick W. Poppeck, Jr., Hq,
ECAD
Pfc Jack E. Beatty, G—5, USFET
Pfc Paul R. Belt, G—5, USFET
Pfc Major C. Cheatham, G—5, USFET
Pfc Charles J. Crowley, G—5, USFET
Pfc Alfred K. Dilley, G—5, USFET
Pfc Demp P. Myers, G—5, USFET
Pfc John J. Dye, G—5, USFET
Pfc Joseph F. Clingenpeel, G—5, USFET
Pfc Donald A. Thriffley, G—5, USFET
Pfc Louis J. Mikolajewski, Hq Co, 3rd
ECAR
Pfc Salvatore, J. Titolo, Hq Co, 3rd
ECAR
Pfc Joseph H. Nastaga, Hq Co, 3rd
ECAR
Pfc James B. Cox, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR
Pfc John W. Solecki, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR
Pfc James E. Wedel, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR
Pfc Joseph A. Labonets, Hq Co, 3rd
ECAR
Pfc Clarence T. Holman, Hq Co, 3rd
ECAR
Pfc Orson F. Mohr, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR

Pfc Herman A. Howes, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR

Pfc Melvin L. Taylor, Hq Co, 3rd ECAR

Pfc David D. Dick, DP—20

Pfc Arlington R. Robnett, DP—20

Pfc Ralph Bardoff, Det I9A3

Pfc Louis P. Hamann, Det H4B3

Pfc Mimke H. Aden, Det H1B3

Pfc Ernest J. Holzer, Det G1B3

Pfc Alwin Altman, Det I4B3

Pfc Don Roberts, Det I4B3

Pfc Murray Greenberg, Det I3B3

Pfc Thomas S. Hoge, Det E1B3

Pfc Paul H. Hamming, Det I1C3

Pfc Edward Hamming, Det I2C3

Pfc Joseph B. Wolfe, Det I2C3

Pfc Alfred LaBanca, Hq, Co C, 3rd ECAR

Pfc John T. Monser, Hq, Co C, 3rd ECAR

Pfc Charles H. Green, Det I3D3

Pfc Gerhard W. Seyring, Det I2D3

Pfc Martin George, Det H2D3

Pfc Walter M. Goldschmidt, Det I2D3

Pfc Howard A. Halverson, Det H3D3

Pfc Martin Hochster, Det I1D3

Pfc Virgil H. Starnes, Det I1D3

Pfc Roy O. Sayler, Det H1D3

Pfc Robert D. Davis, Det I7E3

Pfc Rudolf G. Hosse, Det H3E3

Pfc John A. Wahlberg, Det I10E3

Pfc Fritz Neustaetter, Det H1E3

Pfc Alfred Abeson, Det I1E3

Pfc Lester H. Frankel, Det H2E3

Pfc Paul W. Haas, Det I5E3

Pfc Gerhard C. Schwandt, Det I6E3

Pfc Alfred S. Bates, Det F1F3

Pfc Irving Bargolies, Det I2F3

Pfc David Rudy, DP—16

Pfc Waldemar J. Dittmar, Det I1F3

Pfc Louis Amico, Hq, Co F, 3rd ECAR

Pfc Harry H. Weimischner, Det H2A3

Pfc Charles J. Mayersky, Det H2A3

Pfc Gerald K. Anderson, Det I5B3

Awards

LEGION OF MERIT

Col. H. McE. Pendleton, Hq, ECAD

Capt. Benjamin Halperin, Service Company, ECAD

Capt. Eugene F. Voit, Hq, ECAD

M/Sgt Robert S. Journell, Hq, ECAD

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Lt. Col. Ernest H. Hicks, Service Company, ECAD

Maj. William L. Powers, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Frank A. Sawyer, R & T Bn, ECAD

Capt. Lucile G. Odbert, G—5, USFET

1st Lt. Thomas Street, G—5, USFET

2nd Lt. Louis Chary, F1B3

Chief W. O. Robert G. Finney, Jr., G—5, USFET

M/Sgt Thomas F. Mullarkey, G—5, USFET

CROIX DE GUERRE — PALM

Col. Walker L. Cislser, G—5, USFET

Col. Hayden N. Smith, G—5, USFET

CROIX DE GUERRE — RUBY CLUSTER

Lt. Col. Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Hq, ECAD

CROIX DE GUERRE — BRONZE STAR

Lt. Col. Howard F. Corcoran, G—5, USFET

Lt. Col. John D. Faulkner, G—5, USFET

Lt. Col. Herman C. Nolen, G—5, USFET

Lt. Col. Frederick E. Simpich, G—5, USFET

Maj. Charles G. Poore, G—5, USFET

Returned to the States

Since June, 135 officers and enlisted men from the European Civil Affairs Division have been reassigned to the U.S. for honorable discharge. ECAD's quota for August has been set at 75 enlisted men and seven officers.

Maj. Gen. F. J. Scowden, G—5, USFET

Maj. Gen. W. F. Draper, G—5, USFET

Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., G—5, 6th Army Gp

Maj. Milton Barall, E1C3

Capt. T. J. Shannon, G—5, USFET

Capt. R. H. Cole, G—5, USFET

Lt. Cmd. Joseph H. Fisher, G—5, USFET

WO, JG N. Messerer, G—5, USFET

M/Sgt Jefferson F. Hicks Jr., Hq, ECAD

T/Sgt David S. White Co B, 2d ECAR

S/Sgt Carl W. Aldenderfer ECA Med Gp,

S/Sgt Robert P. Ellinger, I18D3

S/Sgt Bruno N. Gratz, I6D3

S/Sgt Arthur I. McCloskey Hq ECAD

S/Sgt Max H. Wagner, F1F3

Tec/3 Helmut Hertz, D2A1

Sgt Jason H. Fuller, B1F1

Sgt Clarence I. Hain, ECA Med Gp

Tec/4 Joseph Gauch, I5A3

Cpl Garrett W. Buffington, ECA Med. Gp

Cpl Edward B. Thomas, 2d ECA

Cpl Preston Usilton, H1B3

Tec/5 Toy J. Bush, F2G2

Tec/5 Harry B. Cooper, Hq, ECAD

Tec/5 George W. F. Hallgarten, ECAD R & T Bn

Tec/5 Joseph A. Hollander, A1A1

Tec/5 John H. Johannsen H3A3

Tec/5 Bernard Price I1A2

Tec/5 Jacob W. Schaffer, ECA Med Gp

Tec/5 George A. Wacker ECA R & T Bn

Tec/5 Ernest H. Zinn, G1G3

Pfc Ernest J. Holzer, I1B3

Pfc Martin Leibel, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc George H. Moline, E1B3

Pfc Naymon S. Presley, Hq, ECAD

Pfc Joseph R. Powers, E1F3

Pfc Paul Riddle, Jr., 3d, ECA

Pfc Roy E. Schreiner, 2d ECA

Pfc Johannes Schuette, I4G3

Pfc Marcus L. Trosin, I13G2

Pvt Dorsey E. Frazier, 2d, ECA

Pvt Irving Magnus, H5D2

Pvt Carlton T. Martin, 3d, ECA

Pvt Elmer W. Pauly, I6G3

1st Sgt Fred F. Buttels, E2C2

1st Sgt Fiori B. Chioffi Hq, 1st. ECAR

1st Sgt Joseph J. Hladky, 2d ECAR

M/Sgt Robert O. Breach, H1E3, 2d ECAR

M/Sgt Andrew L. Durbin, ECA Currency Section

M/Sgt William R. Hartin, F1G2

M/Sgt Henry Luedmann, E2K3

M/Sgt Elmer A. Short, H3E3

M/Sgt Lawrence A. Skelton, H6H2

T/Sgt John W. Burk, F1B3

T/Sgt Ralph W. Kenty, H3D3

T/Sgt Bill Wood, H3G3

S/Sgt George E. Ball, Co E, 2d ECAR

S/Sgt Harold R. Barnes, ECA Med. Gp,

S/Sgt Roy J. Becker, H2A2

S/Sgt William J. Bucklay, Hq Co, 2d ECAR

S/Sgt Charles H. Carr, I13G2

S/Sgt Basil R. Denison, Hq, ECAD

S/Sgt Lowell A. Forcier, E1H2

S/Sgt Andrew Kubica, Jr., H3G3

S/Sgt Allan C. Mielke, Hq, Co H, 2d ECAR

S/Sgt James A. Moon, RR Det

S/Sgt Floyd Pacheco, Hq Co, 3d ECAR

S/Sgt Horace G. Williams, Hq 3d ECAR

S/Sgt Louis L. Young, ECAR Med Gp

Tec/3 Harold E. Cracraft A1A1

Sgt William O. Cook, D3L1

Sgt Alvis O. Farmer, H7H2

Sgt Herbert J. Griffith, ECA Med Gp

Sgt Francis D. Humphrics ECA Med Gp

Sgt Franklin L. Stewart ECA Med Gp

Tec/4 Stanley K. Bartges, Hq, Co E, 3d, ECAR

Tec/4 Harold De Montfort, E1C3

Tec/4 Gerard L. Drouin, Hq, ECAD

Tec/4 Spurgeon F. Kuykendall, Hq, Co C, 2d, ECAR

Tec/4 Emil Wysocky Jr., Hq, ECAD

Cpl William Courtney Jr., Hq, Co G, 2d, ECAR

Cpl Albert C. Davis, RR Dct

Cpl Wilbert M. Heins, I4C2

Cpl William T. Helmes, Hq Co 2d ECAR

Cpl William Rees, Hq Co 2d ECAR

Cpl Léonard C. Rosendahl, G1E2

Cpl Robert E. Stribling, Hq Co 2d ECAR

Cpl Frederic C. Varnum, H1C3

Cpl James M. Wicker, A1A1

Cpl Robert M. Zenz, Hq Co 2d ECAR

Tec/5 Lester L. Agnew, Hq, Co 2d ECAR

Tec/5 Walter T. Boulden, RR Det

Tec/5 Anthony J. Cerillo, F1D2

Tec/5 Steven J. Evock, Hq, Co D, 3d ECAR

Tec/5 William T. Harvey, H1C2

Tec/5 John G. Hunter, Hq, ECAD

Tec/5 Omar W. Johnson, Hq, Co L, 1st ECAR

Tec/5 Edward L. Lankford

Tec/5 Walter Laviana, Hq, Co B, 2d ECAR

Tec/5 Ardell J. Martz, C1L1

Tec/5 Walter L. Moore, Hq, Co C, 3d ECAR

Tec/5 Robert J. Oates, E1G2

Tec/5 Samuel D. Page, Hq Co 2d ECAR

Tec/5 Paul E. Peterson, E1F3
Tec/5 Dominic E. Petitto, Hq Co 2d
ECAR
Tec/5 Clarence A. Stephens, E1A2
Tec/5 Albert W. Still, Hq Co 3d ECAR
Pfc Anthony T. Bianco, Hq Co 2d ECAR
Pfc David J. Bourgeois, E1D2
Pfc Hugh A. Bowman, Hq Co 3d ECAR
Pfc Salvatore S. Delia, I5G3
Pfc Walter C. Hartford, Hq Co G 3d
ECAR
Pfc Edward L. Hayes, H3E3
Pfc Erwin M. Krogman, H4D2
Pfc Stefan Kuszniar, A1L1
Pfc Peter G. Lumaduc, A1A1
Pfc Bernell A. Porter, E2C2
Pfc Arnold M. Rice, A1A1
Pfc Tillman E. Souter, Hq Co B 1st
ECAR

Pfc Richmond D. Taylor, F1G2
Pfc Dennis Thacker, ECA Med Gp
Pvt Robert E. Caméron, Hq Co 2d ECAR
Pvt Edgar M. Campion, F1G3
Pvt Jack T. Langham, F1A3
Pvt Paul E. Lovell, G1H2
1st Sgt John S. Grammer, Det H1A2
Tec/4 Victor E. Aumann, ECA Med Gp
Pfc Earl C. Doughty, Hq Co A 2d ECAR
T/Sgt Robert L. Schardt, Hq Co 2d
ECAR
Cpl Bernard Y. Goldberg, Det F2B2
1st Sgt Emmittie J. Garrigo, Hq Co, 2d
ECAR
T/Sgt Delmar R. West, Det F1B2
S/Sgt Fred A. Carmody, Det F1B2
Pvt Howard E. Coach, ECA Currency
Section
Pfc John H. Voorhies, Hq Co 2d ECAR

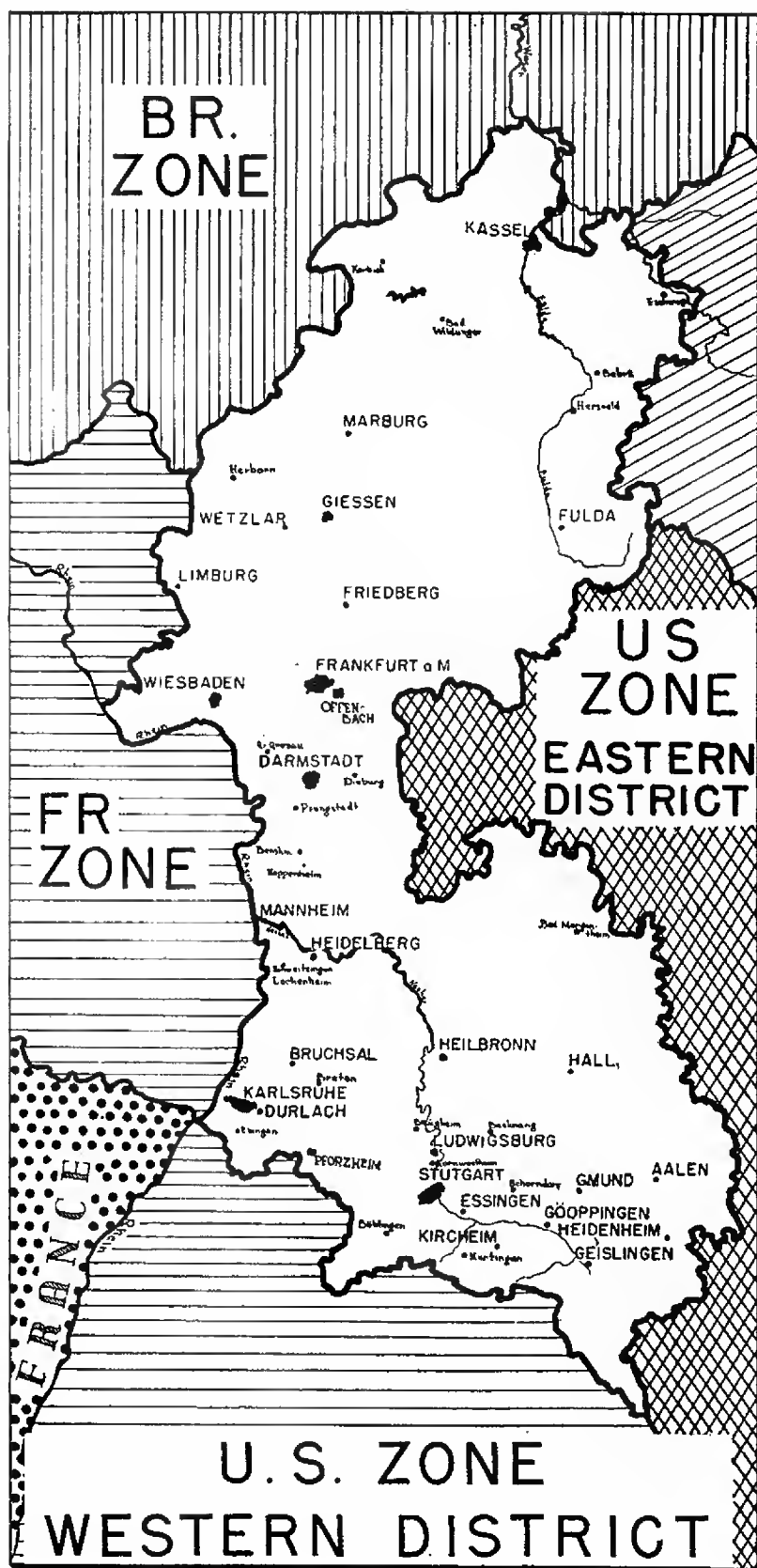


MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 3 — 11 AUGUST 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
MESSAGE FROM GENERAL EISENHOWER	3
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Financial Policy in Occupied Germany	5
The Potsdam Conference Statement	9
Soviets Reform German Education	21
GERMAN REACTIONS	23
German Comments on Re-Education	23
Farmers Like Free Speech	24
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	25
PRESS COMMENTS	27
As the Press Viewed Potsdam	27
German Industry Speaks Up	28
Does Industrial Disarmament Lag?	29
The Future of De-Nazification	29
Importance of Education Stressed	30
General	30
QUERIES	31
PERSONAL DATA	32

Message from General Eisenhower

6 August 1945.

To the German People in the United States Zone:

Almost three months have passed since the final defeat of Germany. During this period we have been engaged in the removal of Nazis from positions of prominence in German life. We have also re-established law and order, and have taken many steps specifically directed to provide a foundation for you now to exert your best efforts to minimize the problems which you will face during the coming winter.

Our denazification program has proceeded sufficiently so that it is timely now to speak to you of our plans for the occupation of the United States zone in Germany, plans which accord fully with the policies agreed upon in the recent conference of Allied leaders in Potsdam.

After two wars in twenty-five years, we intend to prevent Germany from ever again threatening the peace of the world. Nazism and militarism are being rooted out in all their forms. War criminals are being tried and punished as they deserve. Germany is being completely disarmed. In short, the German power to make war will be destroyed.

But our aim is not merely a negative one. We do not desire to degrade the German people. We shall assist you to rebuild your life on a democratic basis.

Your courts and schools are being reopened as quickly as they can be freed of Nazi influence. Justice and education founded on true liberal principles will be supported vigorously.

Already you are publishing some of your own newspapers, electing shop stewards to represent you, and serving on advisory groups for military government. Now these and similar steps will be carried further.

You will be permitted to form local unions and to engage in local political activities; and meetings for these purposes may be held subject to the approval of local Military Government. An initial aim of trade unions and political parties should be to help in the measures necessary now to prepare for the coming winter.

The full freedom to form trade unions and to engage in democratic political activities will be extended rapidly in those areas in which you show a readiness for the healthy exercise of these privileges. Your own actions will determine the time for removing remaining restrictions.

The coming months will be a time of trial. They will inevitably be hard. All signs point to shortages of food, fuel, housing and transport. These are the consequences of a war of aggression. Yet you have it in your power to reduce these hardships by steady work and by helping each other. There must be no idleness.

The prospects for the harvest are good. However, to make sure that it is fully gathered the people in the cities and towns must go out to work on the farms.

Coal will not be available for heating houses this winter. In the next few months you must cut and gather enough wood in the forests to take care of your essential needs.

Housing is your third major problem. While the weather still permits, damaged houses must be repaired to provide as much shelter as possible this winter, using salvaged material and lumber cut from the forests to the fullest feasible extent.

All of these are your problems. Their solution depends on your work. German civil authorities have been set up by Military Government in many fields to enable you to help yourselves until

the time comes for you to select your own government. If you do your part, we can help you in other ways. Already I have made military transport available to help prevent losses of crops in the fields.

Members of my command are now permitted normal public contacts with you. In this way we will be able to understand better the problems which face you in the coming months.

Despite all hardships, you need not face the future without hope. You can redeem yourselves, both at home and in the eyes of the world, through your own efforts. It lies in your power ultimately to build a healthy, democratic life in Germany and to rejoin the family of nations. To achieve this, you must show you have forever abandoned militarism and aggression and have adopted a peaceful way of life.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
GENERAL OF THE ARMY
Commanding General
United States Forces European Theater

Financial Policy in Occupied Germany

FINANCIAL policy in occupied Germany is designed to serve Allied objectives, and the primary objective is to take all measures possible in the field of finance to prevent Germany from ever again becoming a threat to the world.

An important step in the disarmament of Germany is to take away from Germany its financial means of waging war. This has meant, in the first place, seizing the foreign-exchange assets which are located in Germany — that is, taking the precious metals and the foreign currencies which the Nazis could use to finance their underground and the bases they have built up abroad. The most spectacular part of this process was the seizure of the Reichsbank gold of over 200 million dollars in the salt mines at Merkers. But this was only the largest find. Under Military Government Law 53, the Germans were ordered to turn in immediately certain kinds of foreign exchange. At the same time, an intensive search has been made for this type of asset.

From all over the occupied zone, gold, silver and platinum bullion; gold and silver coins; dollars, pounds, francs, zloty, lei, lire and every other kind of foreign currency have been consigned to Finance Headquarters in Frankfurt. Seized with the Reichsbank gold (which had, in large part, been stolen from all over Europe) was a considerable quantity of SS loot which the Reichsbank had arranged to handle for Himmler. Included in this haul from the

concentration and murder camps are boxes of gold and silver teeth and fillings, gold watch-cases and gems and jewelry of all kinds. The private hoards of a number of prominent Nazis, like Ribbentrop, consisting of foreign currencies have likewise been taken. With the crown jewels of several dynasties included, the depository at Frankfurt has now become a veritable treasure chest.

CRIPPLED NAZI PLANS

This sweeping up of the German foreign-exchange assets within Germany has undoubtedly crippled Nazi plans for sending agents and prominent Nazis to safety abroad. At the same time, complete control has been imposed on all transactions which have to do with the flow of funds across the German frontiers. These two measures — collecting the gold, foreign currencies and other foreign exchange held within Germany, and stopping any further transfers of funds from Germany — are believed to have stopped the Nazis from building up any new bases outside of Germany.

We know, however, that the Germans had already established usable bases of operation abroad before and during the war. After the last war, German agents confessed that German-owned firms in the US had contributed some 20 million dollars to finance propaganda and sabotage activities. We know, likewise, that the Nazi now expect German industrialists to provide the necessary

funds for the Nazi underground. The US Treasury and the Alien Property Custodian took German-owned firms under control and blocked German funds during the war. Most of the other United Nations have taken similar action. But the Under Secretary of the US State Department has testified that it is a matter of common knowledge that Argentina has allowed hundreds of German-controlled firms to operate. At the same time, the neutrals have, until recently, taken no action to control German funds and properties. An important phase of financial activity in Germany has been, therefore, the investigation, from the German records and from interrogation of key German officials, of German assets located outside of Germany.

CLOAKED GERMAN INTERESTS

The investigation so far has uncovered, for example, cloaked German interests in Latin America that were so cleverly concealed that they were able to operate throughout the war without being suspected. Additional evidence has been found showing that certain companies in the US, previously suspected as having a German interest, were in fact controlled by Germany. Only recently, documents were uncovered showing that a German financial agent in the US had made arrangements with the German Government to regain his German citizenship at the very time he was becoming a naturalized American. He explained to the German Government that he was becoming an American citizen solely to further German interests in America.

The German chemical trust, I. G. Farben, made available its extensive network of subsidiaries and connections abroad to pay and place German espionage agents during the course of

the war. For example, the following is a letter dated 24 March 1943, from Dr. George von Schnitzler, in charge of I. G. Farben foreign offices, to Colonel Piekenbrock, then head of an espionage section of the Wehrmacht, on the occasion of Piekenbrock's leaving his position to take a command at the front:

"Dear Colonel,

"I thank you very much for your kind note of 15 March and take the liberty of expressing my best wishes for your front command.

"I and my colleagues working here at Frankfurt on foreign business have always considered it a duty of honor to be always at your disposal for your special tasks. This will of course be the same in the future after your successor, Lt. Col. Hansen, has taken over.

"With cordial regards and Heil Hitler, I remain

Yours very devoted,
(Signed) v. Schnitzler."

It is clear that the Nazis made arrangements with German industrialists to have funds available abroad to finance the Party when operations in Allied-occupied Germany would become difficult. These foreign funds must be ferreted out if the Allied objective of smashing Nazism is to be achieved. At the same time, the German foreign assets are a sizeable item which can be used to pay a part of the German reparations bill.

CONTROL EFFECTIVE

The US Treasury, in the course of the war, developed in the United States a new and effective technique called blocking or freezing control which is used to remove the threat of dangerous assets and funds inside of a country. The American experience is being applied in Germany to take care of the

second half of the problem — that is, Nazi assets in Germany which could be used there to finance the Nazi Party. All Nazi funds and property in Germany are blocked or frozen under Military Government Law 52. This prevents Nazi funds from being dissipated and keeps them from being used to finance underground movements. Military Government Law 52 also makes possible the seizure of properties, like the gigantic I. G. Farben chemical combine, in the US Zone, which was taken over by the US Army on 5 July.

IMPORTANT STRUCTURE

The financial network of any country is a particularly powerful and strategic part of its whole economic life. In Germany the financial structure is even more important than it is in other countries because the banks were closely integrated with the large German trusts, and with the trusts played an important role in assisting Hitler to power. De-nazification in finance is, therefore, most important and considerable stress has been laid upon it. To date, in the leading financial cities of the US Zone, such as Frankfurt and Munich, practically every Nazi has been eliminated from the financial system. During the month of August, the final clean-up job in the US Zone is being undertaken, with 1 September set as target date for the substantially complete elimination of Nazi influence from the financial system.

At the same time, it was important to eliminate the Nazi practices which had been introduced into the various fields of finance. German finance officials have been ordered to remove all discrimination in taxation based on differences of creed, nationality, race or politics. Payments based upon Nazi

theories, such as the subsidies encouraging large families, have also been eliminated from the financial structure.

An important facet of financial policy is the use of occupation currency, the Allied Military Mark. By paying troops in this currency, the US Government transfers a part of this portion of the occupation costs on to the Germans. After the last war, when occupation currency was not used, several hundred million dollars were paid out in Germany to US troops. This money merely served to build up Germany's exchange reserves. The US had a claim against Germany for this amount as occupation costs, but we never succeeded in collecting. Profiting by the last experience, the Allies in this occupation have made sure, through the use of the AM Mark, to pass this burden on to Germany. The services, supplies and quarters which are provided for the US Army in Germany are paid for directly by the Germans. Arrangements have been made for the German authorities to pay for the requisitions issued by the Army.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Another phase of finance operations is the Compilation of financial intelligence for the joint use of Military Government and the US Government. The occupation has made it possible to supply the answers to a number of important questions which have concerned the US Government for years. For example, the official Nazi counterfeiting plant which produced counterfeit currency of many of the Allies has finally been located. Together with the plant machinery, we have seized approximately 25 million pounds sterling which was still on hand. Attempts had also been made to counterfeit American

dollar bills, but the results were never really successful.

This plant also produced all kinds of forged Allied credentials, ranging from certificates of American citizenship issued by US consuls to ETO driver's licenses. In this organization the SS had provided itself with a most complete set of rubber stamps and dies, including US Treasury seals, visas for the United Kingdom and the Colombian Consul stamp for Guayaquil, Ecuador. Probably, it was this plant which produced the credentials used by the Nazis who masqueraded in American uniforms during the Ardennes winter offensive.

EXPLAINS DISAPPEARANCE

The quantity of American gold coins found in Germany likewise explains what happened to a large number of US coins which the US Treasury Department called in but which had never appeared.

In order to meet the primary Allied objectives in Germany, it has been necessary to reconstitute the German financial system to a certain degree. The banks and other financial institutions have been used, for instance, to collect the German foreign-exchange assets and as a mechanism for securing compliance with Allied financial orders and instructions. The main responsibility for the reconstruction of the financial system and for its operation has been placed upon the Germans. Tax offices have been reopened and are busy collecting taxes, which are running at from 30 to 40 per cent of those of last year. In view of the stoppage of most of German industry due to shortages of coal and transport, this percentage is a creditable one. Although only limited banking facilities are available

in most cases, banks are now open and operating throughout the US Zone, and bank deposits are exceeding withdrawals throughout most of the area. This increase in deposits is occurring in spite of the fact that no action has been taken (nor can be taken before the Control Council so decides) on the public debt, which constitutes the bulk of German banking assets.

While other branches of Military Government are responsible for industrial and agricultural production, it is the function of finance to ensure that money is available for these projects.

Under the terms of the US directive, the main responsibility for the maintenance of price, rationing and other direct controls is placed on the Germans. From the US point of view it is clear that the Nazis did not utilize all the financial measures available to hold down the inflationary potential. They made no attempt to siphon off excess purchasing power by war-bond campaigns, as we do in the United States. During the last few years, the German currency in circulation, for example, was allowed to increase by almost ten times, and is now well over 70 million RM. However, the Germans by the use of their price and rationing controls succeeded in insulating the large amount of purchasing power in existence from affecting prices. Military Government has maintained these direct controls.

DEPOSITS ENCOURAGED

A number of anti-inflationary measures are now in effect. By the prompt reopening of the banks, funds have been encouraged to flow out of circulation and into savings deposits. The reopening of revenue has led to tax collections which relatively are ahead of the activity of the rest of the

economy. Local and Land Governments have been encouraged to balance their budgets. Expenditures have been cut at all levels of Government by removing from the payrolls all Government employees who are not now working. The prompt elimination of the very large war expenditures has been another important factor in decreasing the inflationary potential. The blocking of Nazi funds has taken large amounts of money out of the market.

One little known yet important financial function is the maintenance of the necessary financial records on our occupation. These records are not only necessary for Military Government administration but they also will be used for the ultimate inter-governmental settlements. When the final settlement of the Allied Occupation of Germany is made and the final balance sheet is drawn, these records will give the definitive picture.

The Potsdam Conference Statement

Following is the complete text of the "Report on the Tripartite Conference of Berlin" reproduced here for the information and reference of Military Government personnel.

I.

On July 17, 1945, the President of the United States of America, Harry S. Truman, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston S. Churchill, together with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, met in the Tripartite Conference of Berlin.

They were accompanied by the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments, Mr. James F. Byrnes, Mr. V. M. Molotov, and Mr. Anthony Eden, the Chiefs of Staff, and other advisers.

There were nine meetings between July 17 and July 25. The Conference

was then interrupted for two days while the results of the British General Election were being declared.

On July 28 Mr. Attlee returned to the Conference as Prime Minister, accompanied by the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin. Four days of further discussion then took place. During the course of the Conference there were regular meetings of the Heads of the three Governments accompanied by the Foreign Secretaries, and also of the Foreign Secretaries alone. Committees appointed by the Foreign Secretaries for preliminary consideration of questions before the Conference also met daily.

The meetings of the Conference were held at the Cecilienhof, near Potsdam. The Conference ended on August 2, 1945.

Important decisions and agreements were reached. Views were exchanged on a number of other questions and consideration of these matters will be

continued by the Council of Foreign Ministers established by the Conference.

President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee leave this Conference, which has strengthened the ties between the three Governments and extended the scope of their collaboration and understanding, with renewed confidence that their Governments and peoples, together with the other United Nations, will insure the creation of a just and enduring peace.

II.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference reached an agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the five principal Powers to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to take up other matters which from time to time may be referred to the Council by agreement of the Governments participating in the Council.

The text of the agreement for the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers is as follows:

(1) There shall be established a Council composed of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France and the United States.

(2) (i) The Council shall normally meet in London, which shall be the permanent seat of the joint Secretariat which the Council will form. Each of the Foreign Ministers will be accompanied by a high-ranking Deputy, duly authorized to carry on the work of the Council in the absence of his Foreign Minister, and by a small staff of technical advisers.

(ii) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than September 1, 1945. Meetings may be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

(3) (i) As its immediate important task, the Council shall be authorized to draw up, with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the Government of Germany when a Government adequate for the purpose is established.

(ii) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the members representing those States which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy State concerned. For the purpose of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

(iii) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the member Governments.

(4) (i) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a State not represented thereon, such State should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question.

(ii) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problem under consideration. In some cases it may hold

its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested States. In other cases the Council may convoke a formal conference of the State chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problem."

In accordance with the decision of the Conference the three Governments have each addressed an identical invitation to the Governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council.

*

The establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for specific purposes named in the text will be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodic consultation among the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The Conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the Commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of Germany's unconditional surrender, for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries.

It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the co-ordination of Allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in future fall within the competence of the Allied Commission at Vienna. Accordingly it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

III.

GERMANY

The Allied Armies are in occupation of the whole of Germany, and the German people have begun to atone for the terrible crimes committed under the leadership of those whom, in the hour of their success, they openly approved and blindly obeyed.

Agreement has been reached at this Conference on the political and economic principles of a co-ordinated Allied policy toward defeated Germany during the period of Allied control.

The purpose of this agreement is to carry out the Crimea declaration on Germany. German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated and the Allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world.

It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world.

*

The text of the agreements is as follows:

The Political And Economic Principles To Govern The Treatment Of Germany In The Initial Control Period

A—Political Principles

1. In accordance with the Agreement on Control Machinery in Germany,

supreme authority in Germany is exercised on instructions from their respective Governments, by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the French Republic, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany, as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

2. So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

3. The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(i) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends:

(a) All German land, naval and air forces, the S.S., S.A., S.D., and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the General Staff, the Officers' Corps, Reserve Corps, military schools, war veterans' organizations and all other military and quasi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of Germany militarism and Nazism;

(b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms,

ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(ii) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(iii) To destroy the National Socialist party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to insure that they are not revived in any form, and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(iv) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful co-operation in international life by Germany.

4. All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

5. War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

6. All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall

be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

7. German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

8. The judicial system will be re-organized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

9. The administration of affairs in Germany should be directed toward the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility.

To this end:

(i) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation;

(ii) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany;

(iii) Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial and state (land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government;

(iv) For the time being no central German government shall be established.

Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by State Secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

10. Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free-trade unions shall be permitted.

B.—Economic Principles.

11. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war, as well as all types of aircraft, and sea-going ships, shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to Germany's approved post-war peacetime needs to meet the objectives stated in paragraph 15.

Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the reparations plan recommended by the Allied Commission on reparations and approved by the Governments concerned, or, if not removed, shall be destroyed.

12. At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

13. In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to:

(a) mining and industrial production and allocation;

(b) agriculture, forestry and fishing;

(c) wages, prices and rationing;

(d) import and export programs for Germany as a whole;

(e) currency and banking, central taxation and customs;

(f) reparation and removal of industrial war potential;

(g) transportation and communications.

In applying these policies account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

15. Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary:

(a) to carry out programs of industrial disarmament and demilitarization, of reparations, and of approved exports and imports.

(b) to assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries. (European countries means all European countries excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

(c) To insure in the manner determined by the Control Council the

equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

(d) To control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.

(e) To control all German public or private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, etc., connected with economic activities.

16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus, it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

17. Measures shall be promptly taken:

(a) to effect essential repair of transport;

(b) to enlarge coal production;

(c) to maximize agricultural output;

(d) to effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

18. Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not

already under the control of the United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

19. Payment of Reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany, the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in paragraph 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Reparations Agreement.

IV.

REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY

In accordance with the Crimea decision that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility, the following agreement on reparations was reached:

1. Reparation claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R. and from appropriate German external assets.

2. The U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

3. The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the Western Zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U.S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the Western Zones:

(a) 15 per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries, as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones of Germany in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

(b) 10 per cent. of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in (a) and (b) above shall be made simultaneously.

5. The amount of equipment to be removed from the Western Zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

6. Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by 4 (a) above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof.

The determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equip-

ment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparation shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the Zone Commander in the Zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

7. Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect of such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of paragraph 6.

8. The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Western Zones of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in paragraph 9 below.

9. The Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Eastern Zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Romania and Eastern Austria.

10. The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

V.

DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE

The Conference agreed in principle upon arrangements for the use and disposal of the surrendered German

Fleet and merchant ships. It was decided that the three Governments would appoint experts to work out together detailed plans to give effect to the agreed principles. A further joint statement will be published simultaneously by the three Governments in due course.

VI.

CITY OF KOENIGSBERG AND THE ADJACENT AREA

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government that, pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement, the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia.

The Conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above, subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the Conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

VII.

WAR CRIMINALS

The three Governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London between British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of those major war criminals

whose crimes under the Moscow Declaration of October, 1943, have no particular geographical localization.

The three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring these criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they regard it as a matter of great importance that the trial of these major criminals should begin at the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before Sept. 1.

VIII. AUSTRIA

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian Provisional Government to all of Austria.

The three Governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the City of Vienna.

IX. POLAND

The Conference considered questions relating to the Polish Provisional Government and the western boundary of Poland.

A. On the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity they defined their attitude in the following statement:

We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, of a Polish Provisional Gov-

ernment of National Unity recognized by the three Powers. The establishment by the British and United States governments of diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government has resulted in the withdrawal of their recognition from the former Polish Government in London, which no longer exists.

The British and United States governments have taken measures to protect the interest of the Polish Provisional Government as the recognized government of the Polish state in the property belonging to the Polish state located in their territories and under their control, whatever the form of this property may be.

They have further taken measures to prevent alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government for the exercise of the ordinary legal remedies for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish state which may have been wrongfully alienated.

The three powers are anxious to assist the Polish Provisional Government in facilitating the return to Poland as soon as practicable of all Poles abroad who wish to go, including members of the Polish Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine. They expect that those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights on the same basis as all Polish citizens.

The three powers note that the Polish Provisional Government, in accordance with the decisions of the Crimea conference, has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot, in which all

democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates, and that representatives of the Allied Press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

B. The following agreement was reached on the western frontier of Poland:

In conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea conference the three Heads of Government have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west, which Poland should receive.

The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have been received at the conference and have fully presented their views. The three Heads of Government reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three Heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemunde, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River, and along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the

former free City of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish state and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

X. CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Conference agreed upon the following statement of common policy for establishing as soon as possible the conditions of lasting peace after victory in Europe.

The Three Governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Romania should be terminated by the conclusion of Peace Treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied Governments will share these views.

For their part the Three Governments have included the preparation of a Peace Treaty for Italy as the first among the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis Powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan.

Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress towards the re-establishment of a democratic Government and institutions. The conclusion of such a Peace Treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the Three Governments to fulfill their desire to support an application from Italy for membership of the United Nations.

The Three Governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing Peace Treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Romania.

The conclusion of Peace Treaties with recognized democratic Governments in these States will also enable the Three Governments to support applications from them for membership of the United Nations. The Three Governments agree to examine each separately in the near future, in the light of the conditions then prevailing, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary to the extent possible prior to the conclusion of peace treaties with those countries.

*

The Three Governments have no doubt, that, in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied Press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

As regards the admission of other States into the United Nations Organization, Article 44 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that:

"1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out those obligations.

"2. The admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effective by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

The Three Governments, so far as they are concerned, will support applications for membership from those States which have remained neutral during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

The Three Governments feel bound, however, to make it clear that they, for their part, would not favor any application for membership put forward by the present Spanish Government, which, having been founded with the support of the Axis Powers, does not, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor States, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership.

XI.

TERRITORIAL TRUSTEESHIP

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government concerning trusteeship territories as defined in the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

After an exchange of views on this question it was decided that the disposition of any former Italian territories was one to be decided in connection with the preparation of a peace treaty with Italy and that the question of Italian territory would be considered by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

XII.

REVISED ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION PROCEDURE IN ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY

The Three Governments took note that the Soviet representatives on the Allied Control Commissions in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary have communicated to their United Kingdom and

United States colleagues proposals for improving the work of the Control Commissions, now that hostilities in Europe have ceased.

The Three Governments agreed that the revision of the procedures of the Allied Control Commissions in these countries would now be undertaken, taking into account the interest and responsibilities of the Three Governments which together presented the terms of armistice to the respective countries, and accepting as a basis the agreed proposals.

XIII.

ORDERLY TRANSFERS OF GERMAN POPULATIONS

The Conference reached the following agreement on the removal of Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The Three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Allied Control Council in Germany should in the first instance

examine the problem with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of these Germans among the several zones of occupation.

They are accordingly instructing their respective representatives on the Control Council to report to their Governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government, and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above, and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending the examination by the Governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

XIV.

MILITARY TALKS

During the Conference there were meetings between the Chiefs of Staff of the three Governments on military matters of common interest.

APPROVED:

J. V. STALIN.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

C. R. ATTLEE.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, 1945.

Soviets Reform German Education

A MILITARY Government report, from US Headquarters, Berlin District, is here presented in greater detail than usual, because it affords a glimpse of the school policy advocated by Russian Military Government; the points of view of the German school administrators; the objectives of education in Germany; and the problems of education in Berlin and, to a degree, in all Germany. This material is presented for its information value only.

RUSSIAN declarations of policy have stated emphatically that no attempt would be made to force Russian ideas on to the Germans, and every attempt has been made to exclude Soviet political views from the educational program. One of the Russians first acts on taking control of Berlin was to open as many churches as possible.

The Russians immediately opened Berlin schools of all types and on all levels, with the exception of certain academic high schools. Under the circumstances, teaching could only proceed on a relatively simple level. Berlin schools officially closed in 1943; approximately two thirds of the children have since been evacuated. Conditions of the buildings are roughly as follows: 25 per cent totally destroyed, 50 per cent repairable, 25 per cent undamaged.

The Russians made practically a clean sweep of the Berlin school administration, dismissing 59 out of 60 officials. Karl Sothman, executive head of the Schulamt says, "These 59 were not all rabid and dangerous Nazis, or

even necessarily party members, but it was right and proper that they should be dismissed because they were all typical Prussian civil servants. They would have been an eternal deadweight hampering any progressive ideas." Sothman, who had been administrator of schools in the Rhineland before 1932, left his post for the obscurity of a health-food store when Hitler came to power. Deputy Bürgermeister for Education Karl Schulze worked in the Ruhr, Silesia and finally became Headmaster in Berlin in 1932. He was dismissed by the Nazis in 1933 for being a Social Democrat. He then went into private business selling pens. Both these men speak of the degradation of the schools by the Nazis and advise a rebirth of education.

ELIMINATE NAZI METHODS

Schulze says, "The Nazi regime placed the entire school system, from institutions for mentally deficient children to the universities, completely at the service of the policies of the fascist party: the preparation for war, racial hatred and the inflammation of jingoistic prejudices. After Hitler's advent to power, disciplinary punishment was inflicted on all progressive liberty-loving teachers; some of these teachers perished in jails and concentration camps; others voluntarily quit the school service in order to escape the mental tortures to which they were subjected by Nazism. The entire body of teaching material became infected by the negative spirit of fascism which advocates the instigation of racial hatred, the provoking of war, the falsification of history and the

misrepresentation of scientific research. To this mental and material decay, must be added the destruction of buildings and teaching materials by fire and a half years of war . . . Further neglect of the children must be stopped. It is necessary to fetch them from the streets in order to put them under the educational influence of anti-fascist instructors."

To accomplish this, Schulze feels that the following steps are necessary: All teachers on whom disciplinary punishment has been inflicted must be located and recalled to their profession, if an examination of their further conduct so warrants.

REGISTER SCHOOLCHILDREN

All active members of the Nazi Party, SS, SA, NSKK, and affiliated organizations must be removed at once. Instructors who have especially marked themselves by supporting nationalist-militarist ideology must also be expelled. However, instructors whose character and conduct attest to their desire to adapt themselves to the new state should be permitted to resume their professions. The personnel who remain after this sifting likewise require investigation with regard to their attitude towards the Hitler system.

All children in the schools must be registered to determine which pupils were active Jungvolk leaders, not to punish them but to enable the authorities to control and supervise them.

Anti-fascists, with no previous teaching background, will be employed as assistant instructors. They will assume minor teaching responsibilities until they have been trained as specialists in particular subjects.

In the first phase, school work will consist of a simple program. The in-

structors, administrative personnel and the older children will be employed mopping up and repairing the school buildings, yards and gardens. They will also confiscate the old school books and remove all fascist pictures and emblems, in order to associate the present destruction with the previous dangerous leadership. Pleasure in this kind of work must be awakened in the children. They will also spend considerable time doing garden work.

Organized games will be encouraged, especially for the younger children. There will be showings of Russian films, as well as unobjectionable instructive films. Reading, writing and arithmetic, taught without the use of school books, will be the basic curriculum. For reading material, the children will be given the works of classical authors and newspapers issued since Hitler's defeat.

Directives are being prepared by the Division of Culture and Education outlining future curricula in history, geography, ethnology and biology. School books will temporarily be issued in the form of work sheets.

Instruction in religion, while not mandatory, may be requested by the parents.

ULTIMATE AIM SUGGESTED

The ultimate aim seems to be suggested in a remark by Sothman, speaking of the occupation authorities, . . . "Your people all have ideas of freedom and democratic principles firmly implanted in them. We want to implant these same ideas in the German mind. Your people have probably acquired these ideas unconsciously, but we want to know how they acquired them, what it is in your educational system that fosters these habits of mind."

German Comments on Re-Education

IN THE process of denazifying public life in Germany it would be too much to hope that we will de-Germanize it; so interviewers and consultants should inure themselves to complaints that run true to Teutonic form and tortuous rationalizing. The technique of the non-Nazi is to assume a moral superiority by insisting that the occupying authority does not really need to do what it is doing, or that it should be doing what it is not doing. A few German attitudes toward the educational situation illustrate the point.

1. WHO IS DEPRIVING WHOM?

First we behold a prominent administrator complaining as early as mid-June that we hadn't yet opened the schools, while in almost the same breath he admits that teachers should not only be screened but re-educated. If the German children of today are found to cherish aggressive attitudes 10 years hence, it will be this person or his spiritual brother who will say that their distorted perspective is a result of their having been deliberately deprived by Mil Gov of proper schooling during the summer of 1945.

The German motto is, of course, that charity begins and ends at home; so while prodding us in our planned and conscientious restoration of their educational facilities they can hardly be described as sensitive to any moral responsibility for the situation of the thousands of DP children who were

afforded no regular opportunity for schooling during the slave years. In one town, for example, where Mil Gov made a special concession by authorizing the opening of primary classes at a date several weeks earlier than normal, the mayor has been consistently adverse to loaning or otherwise placing at the disposal of DP authorities even the most essential school supplies and facilities. The result is that several hundred DP children with eager and competent native teachers available are handicapped in receiving their first instruction because of lack of even primitive facilities.

2. HOW MUCH RE-EDUCATION?

A prominent professor in a Rhineland university comfortingly explained that there is really not much re-education to be done. After all, German teachers, in his opinion (and he ventured to generalize) had maintained a high standard of education and had resisted the spreading of Nazi educational methods in schools. He added that it would be valuable if teachers in Germany in whom we placed confidence could see the books which had influenced us in our ideas of German education under the Nazis and could compare their own experience with them.

3. THE GENTLE GERMAN STUDENT

Another university professor held that many of his students had gone into the war not really anxious to win, because they knew their cause was a

bad one. They fought for their country, but under fear of the Nazis. Former students were described as possessing no political attitude in wartime, wanting merely a home, family, wife and employment. The implication, consciously or unconsciously fostered, is that nothing but the removal of the Wehrmacht uniform or the party button is needed to make a large segment of German intellectual youth into peaceful, democratically inclined world citizens. There is no cause to dispute the assertion that a number of German students were anti-war and anti-fascist, but it would ring truer if a professor or two could be found who voluntarily admitted that quite a few of his students were pro-Nazi or tainted by Nazi ideology.

4. POLITICAL SHADING OF PROFESSORS

Faculties were divided into several categories according to their political attitude: (a) those who actively supported the Nazis, were probably appointed by them, and who regarded the university simply as an instrument of Nazi propaganda; (b) those who were active Nazis outside the university, but who, within the university, respected the tradition of its teaching; (c) those who safeguarded themselves by becoming party members; (d) those who were not party members; (e) those who in various ways resisted the Nazi teaching; (f) those who feigned complete indifference to politics. Generally speaking, half of the members of faculties were described as positive Nazis. The view of

certain German educators is that Mil Gov should be relieved of the complicated screening system and that the faculties should be responsible for self-denazification.

Farmers Like Free Speech

Recently, in a rural town in Nassau local farmers were addressed by the mayor who told them plainly their responsibility for seeing that the city or urban population didn't starve. In the open meeting following the address, the farmers considered the practical methods for securing the highest output of potatoes, grain and milk. In the informal discussion following the main meeting, the group of some 40 small farmers was eager to emphasize the essential hypocrisy of the famous "Reichserbhof" (Hereditary) Law to protect the farmer in the possession of his land. This law, they pointed out, offered no protection to farmers like themselves who owned less than 7½ hectares (18.5 acres) and as a consequence many in this small-farmer class, which made up a large percentage of the agricultural community in Nassau, had been victimized and dispossessed by large land-owners who were "in" with the Nazis. During this discussion, too, the farmers were asked what they considered to be the main advantage of the disappearance of Nazi rule. They answered in chorus: "Freedom, the main thing is Freedom. This type of open meeting, for instance, would have been completely impossible under Nazi rule."

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

NAZI STREET NAMES OUT

MILITARY Government has issued orders to all local authorities in Bavaria to change the names of streets, bridges, public parks, waterways, mountains or villages which had their origin in Nazi times. Special emphasis is placed on the removal of names recalling leaders such as the "blood witnesses" of the Nazi Party. New names may be taken from German history prior to 1933. The names must be approved by Military Government.

REVIVING BOOK TRADE

THE book publishing industry in Kassel has formed a steering committee to assist its members in applying for licenses from United States Information Control authorities and to expedite reestablishment of the city's book and publishing industry. The Kassel Chamber of Commerce, under direction of Dr. Hans Schade, is preparing a code of "literary purification" for the city's book trade.

SECURING FARM LABOR

WITH the release and general exodus of DPs there will be some shortage of farm labor in Bremen. To date crops have not been affected, but at harvest time, unless some of the measures being taken now are successful, the entire potential harvests will not be realized. Plans for securing farm labor include:

1. Use of German PWs,
2. Use of DPs who do not wish to return to their native countries,

3. Use of German refugees who are returning to their homes.

AVOIDING WINTER FAMINE

MIL GOV Officers in the southern Rhine region are pressing rehabilitation of the German canning industry to help alleviate the prospective food shortage next winter. In the Mainz district 17 canneries are now processing foods or will be as soon as they are able to procure fuel and raw materials. It is believed they will produce between 5,000 and 10,000 tons. At present they are working on cherries, currents and gooseberries; plums, apricots and peaches will follow.

MAYORS FIX ROAD DISTRIBUTION

MILITARY Government officials have placed responsibility for the delivery of food in this area on the mayors. In addition to seeing that all requirements are fulfilled, it will be the duty of the civil authorities to warn any slackers in the food distribution program and if necessary punish them.

FRANKFURT TYPHUS UNDER CONTROL

SUCCESS of the campaign to eliminate typhus in Frankfurt is reported by Public Health officers of G-5 (Military Government) USFET. The former SHAEF area, where typhus control was planned long before the Allied armies entered Germany, includes the liberated nations of France, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark as well as the occupied nation. Since the first weekly reports

were made 19 weeks ago, 16,713 typhus cases have been recorded, 1,272 of them in liberated areas. The highest incidence of cases was reached in the week ending June 9 when 5,183 were reported.

RECONVERTING BERLIN LABORERS

A BUILDING workers' training center (Lehrbauhof) under direction of an experienced builder has been opened in the Neukölln district of Berlin to train former metal workers as bricklayers. Similar courses are being prepared to train carpenters, masons and tilers.

NAZIS TO CLEAN STREETS

MILITARY Government officers in Wiesbaden have ordered the city labor office to secure 300 laborers to remove air raid debris and rubble from city streets. All members of the Nazi party and affiliated organizations who have been discharged from city and private positions will be required to serve on clean-up squads. Other unemployed Wiesbaden residents will be selected by lot. Failure to report for the work will result in prison sentences, Military Government officers warned.

FISH DISTRIBUTION IN BAVARIA

IN AN effort to improve the food situation in Bavaria, Military Government has given permission to civil authorities to distribute equally among the civilian population all fish caught in the main Bavarian lakes—Ammer See, Wuerm See and Chiem See.

FRIEDBERG CREATES REFUGEE FUND

TO PROVIDE for the constant stream of refugees returning from concentration camps that pass through Friedberg,

the local bürgermeister has issued an appeal to create a special refugee fund. Donations may be deposited with the city treasury, the district savings bank, or with the commercial bank. Under the bürgermeister's orders a community center has been established where returning refugees may be taken care of.

ABSENTEEISM HALTED BY JAILINGS

WHEN trouble arose in Kassel over the number of workers who were not reporting for work at the direction of the Arbeitsamt, Detachment E1C2 ordered that those refusing to follow directions be sent to jail. It was reported that since this action, the trouble has ceased almost entirely.

REGISTRATION OF GESTAPO AND SS

A NOTICE for the registration of all members of the Gestapo and SS, irrespective of rank, has been prepared for publication by Detachment E1F3, Land Bayern. The former Nazi police will be required to register at the police stations of their respective towns, declaring all property, funds and valuables in their possession, to the PC section of the local MG Detachment.

Two special Fragebogen have been prepared. One covers the time, services, rank, pay, position held, names of immediate superior officers, as well as lists of persons arrested by the Nazi Party for high treason or acts detrimental to the Party. The second covers information of property, funds and valuables possessed by the policeman at the time he joined the Gestapo or SS, and a statement of property held by him as of 30 April 1945.

As the Press Viewed Potsdam

SOME typical editorial comment in the American press regarding the treatment to be meted out to Germany was as follows:

New York Times:

"The terms are hard and restrictive, designed to change the direction of the German mind and strip the nation of war-making potential. As far as the German people are concerned, however, the terms are not hopeless."

Philadelphia Bulletin:

"These are severe terms, but Germany has asked for them. The Reich has greatly abused power, and its word is worthless."

Nashville Tennessean:

"Germany without claws, with a new spirit and much smaller girth, is contemplated."

Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"In adopting justifiably hard measures, the leaders of the Big Three achieved a greater degree of Allied unity than was discernible after either Teheran or Yalta."

Washington Post:

"We welcome the pledge to elevate local government without at the same time forcing a political break-up in Germany."

Chicago Daily News:

"The Big Tree did not mention Japan, but they said a mouthful about Germany. Germany is going to stay disarmed and poor."

*

The British press commented as follows:

The Daily Mail:

"The Potsdam Declaration is one of those documents which mark a definite stage in the history of Western civilization. Potsdam, shrine of Prussian militarism, can mean the end of that system which has terrorized Europe for more than 100 years. The spirit of this declaration is preventive and not punitive. Germany must, of course, pay dearly for the barbarous wrong she has inflicted on the world. The most crucial clause in the document decrees the complete and final abolition of the German fighting organization and everything even remotely connected with it."

The London Times:

"The treatment of Germany is to be just, though severe, and bears out politically and economically the declared intention of the Allies to allow the German people to 'prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis, and to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world.' Germany is held under a stern and necessary discipline. There is to be firm control, for example, of the judicial and educational systems, and Germany is forbidden to construct not only aircraft but any kind of seagoing vessel. At the same time, nothing in the control system or the system of reparations is incompatible with the unity of the Reich, and a threat to the ultimate unity of Europe is thus avoided. The importance of securing and maintaining singleness of purpose and policy in the Control Commission is more and more apparent."

The Russian press made this comment:

Izvestia (Moscow):

"The Conference has strengthened the ties between the three governments and widened the limits of cooperation and understanding. The statement is clear confirmation of the firmness of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, and of the vitality of the ideas and principles proclaimed at the Crimea Conference six months ago. The dark forces of reaction, fascism and war have received a noteworthy lesson. The results of the Conference create a new certainty that the Governments and peoples of the three great democratic powers together with the other United Nations will ensure the creation of a just and firm peace."

German Industry Speaks Up

THAT high-power German industrialists plan to recover their powers of management over Ruhr coal production and distribution was the subject of a feature story by Frederick Kuh in the July 18 issue of PM, in which he stated that a certain group of former industrial barons have presented a scheme to Allied Military Government for resumption of control over the great German iron and steel plants. The individuals concerned belong to a powerful group which from the early 20's on began undermining the German Republic and helped to finance the Hitler regime. These same industrialists who ran the great coal and steel plants which enabled the Reich to make war on the world are now formulating new plans to drive a wedge of their old authority back into the German economy. Their scheme, which was presented to and accepted by the British 21st Army Group, recognizes Allied military control over the Ruhr coal

fields — the richest in Europe — as mere window-dressing, with the ultimate aim of re-establishing their own grip on Germany's steel foundaries and even on the German banking system. The document, which Kuh describes as containing "a project of cosmic impudence," was addressed to SHAEF on 11 June, 1945 and signed by two major executives of the Rhenish-Westphalian coal syndicate. Although it acknowledges Allied military control, the plan proposes that "In order to carry out orders of Military Government, a committee of five leading men of the Ruhr mining industry should be formed. In principle, the coal raising, coke production, patent-fuel manufacture, extraction of by-products, as well as distribution of all products concerned, shall be carried out under the responsibility of managers of the mining companies and their selling and other professional bodies, under the supervision of Military Government." Fields in which the Allies should refrain from interfering are brazenly set forth in the following statement: "The financing of the output must, in principle, be left to the proper care of each mining company. In principle, the supply of materials for collieries must be managed under their own responsibility." The program continues with an indication of their intention to use their hold on Ruhr coal production for the purpose of reactivating the whole steel industry of Western Germany, and it stresses "the necessity of re-opening all industries producing materials for the mining industry." The PM article points out that, obviously intent on keeping as much of the Ruhr coal as possible for rehabilitation of German private industry, the authors of this plan "beg the Military Government to consult German management before allocating German coal or coke for export." In other words, they would like the right

of German veto on reparations calling for coal deliveries to the Allies.

In order to expand their grip on the Ruhr coal output, the industrialists continue with the suggestion that the German coal syndicate carry out distribution and transportation "as in the past," and be allowed to resume its full activity "as the organization which proved satisfactory in the past." PM poses the question: "Satisfactory to whom? Hitler?" The German memorandum concludes with the statement that if German industry is to assume all these responsibilities, "it implies, of course, that the mining industry and its affiliates get full power of action, free use of telephone, postal and travel facilities." The answer of the 21st Army Group to this project was to the effect that the Allies will impose only a control, and that German management is to be given responsibility for execution of the entire work. PM closes with this comment: "On what terms it does not state. It apparently is left open for the five German industrialists named on the committee to get their feet in the doorway."

Does Industrial Disarmament Lag?

ATTENTION of the press continues to be focussed on the progress of industrial disarmament in Germany. Asserting that all German armament factories, whether above or under ground, must be destroyed, a New York Times editorial of July 12 stressed two other points: first, that while there is no danger of German rearmament as long as the country remains under occupation, there is no way of keeping a nation permanently disarmed after military rule is ended; second, that the war potential of any nation is always relative to that of her neighbors. "Certainly, Germany's direct war poten-

tial must be destroyed," the Times warned. "The Allies have it in their power to utilize what will then remain of her industrial potential for the purpose of building up Europe, until this potential itself loses its grimmer aspects by the new industrial power developed in other countries on the Continent, for Germany is now completely in Allied hands and Germany's debt to the countries she has ravaged is greater than she can ever repay."

Reports that German factories are actually reconverting to a peace-time basis faster than American industry have caused some uneasiness among American commentators. "While we are still fighting on our second front the Germans are getting the jump on peace-time production, despite the fact that this was forbidden in the White House-State Department order for the governing of Germany after the war," Drew Pearson declared in a radio broadcast on July 30. Discussing German industrial reorganization, a Soviet broadcast in Hungarian by Viktorov, citing the Crimea decisions, warned that every possibility that Germany can again prepare for a new war must be removed, "and such conditions must be created which make impossible a resurrection of German imperialism and German aggression."

The Future of De-Nazification

STATING that "we have been trying to govern without a policy," the N. Y. Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, of August 3 welcomed General Clay's assurance of a speedy implementation of the Potsdam decisions regarding de-Nazification and other policies, and his statement that a final and definitive directive will be issued to all Military Governors immediately after the conference is over. In the opinion of the

Tribune, this will be good news to the American soldiers and officers in Military Government detachments, who up to now have been endeavoring to govern a conquered people without any instructions on how to meet the complicated industrial, economic and social problems with which they are daily being confronted. The long-awaited instructions will advise military governors exactly what to do with German industry, and how far they can go in the de-Nazification and de-militarization of Germany.

The same issue of the Herald-Tribune containing the comments of Secretary of War Stimson under the heading "Nazi Purge Going Well," quoted Mr. Stimson as saying, on the subject of de-Nazification: "For the present, at least the Nazi Party in our zone seems to have vanished. Direct military administration is being gradually superseded by German administration, purged of Nazi membership and influences. This evolution has already made substantial progress, and is working well."

Importance of Education Stressed

PRESS comment has placed much emphasis on the importance of the educational program of Military Government in Germany. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in an editorial, "De-Nazified Schools," welcomes the plans for new textbooks, pointing out that textbooks as well as teachers must change "if the children of post-Hitler Germany are to be freed from the curse of Nazi indoctrination." The editorial warns further that it is imperative that "every trace of the hideous disease of Hitlerism be eradicated from the schools for the coming generation." In similar vein, the New York Herald Tribune, in commenting on July 29 on the formation of a committee of German scholars

to reform German higher education, hailed the committee's action as encouraging, in view of the role of scholarship as the most international of all ties. "The best hope of arresting the infection from a diseased Germany lies in the education of young Germans to useful living in a peaceful world," it declared. John M. Mecklin, Chicago Sun correspondent, drew attention to the differences between Russian and Anglo-American policies with respect to the opening of universities. Pointing out that the Russians are known to be anxious to have the colleges reopened as quickly as possible, while the authorities in the US Zone have indicated that they do not expect to reopen the universities for at least a year, he declared that the educational problems "add still another to the growing list of problems faced by the American Military Government as a result of the difference between Russian and Anglo-American policies in Germany."

General

MILITARY Government has come under criticism from the New Republic for its alleged failure to encourage the growth of autonomous forces which might eventually take over the government of the country. In an editorial in the July 16 issue, the New Republic asserted that the occupation must continue as long as this policy was followed. "Apparently on the basis of the theory that Germans are inherently incapable of democratic self-government, we are inhibiting forces which otherwise might work in that direction," it said. "The world cannot safeguard its future peace without preparing to condition the Germans for a participation in its activities commensurate with their needs and abilities. It is in this direction that the only long-term hope lies!"

QUERIES

EACH week, under this column heading, typical problems received through channels by Hq USFET Branches, will be considered by specialist officers. Official reply will be transmitted through channels and summaries thereof will appear in this section.

Fire Equipment

Q. FROM what sources will additional fire-protection equipment be made available?

A. The extent of future production within Germany of fire-protection equipment is uncertain. Also, the amount of fire-protection equipment which will be available from disbanded German military units for distribution to German civilian fire services has not yet been determined. At present, the only source of additional equipment is that which can be brought from another German fire department which has excess over its present needs. The best policy is to insure that equipment now on hand is maintained in the best condition, and that a thorough search is made for all fire equipment in the area which may be repaired or is of salvage value.

Bomb Disposal Squads

Q. WILL U. S. military bomb-disposal squads be made available for disposal

of unexploded bombs and mines in civilian areas.

A. No. ETOUSA Operational Memorandum 17, "Bomb and Shell Disposal," places responsibility for bomb and shell disposal, where military installations are not affected, on Military Government, and further states that indigenous services will be used in the discharge of this responsibility. This means that trained bomb-disposal squads, consisting of German personnel, must be made available for disposal of the unexploded bombs and shells which may be encountered in the removal and clearance of debris in German towns and villages.

Legal

Q. WHAT German agency, or agent, is at the present time charged with the supervision of German remand jails and prisons?

A. The Oberstaatsanwalte who are members of the staffs of Landesgerichte are at present the only German administrative officials who assume responsibility for supervising the work of prison directors. This task was simplified prior to 1933 by reason of the fact that several institutions in one court district were governed by one prison director, who coordinated matters of personnel and supply at, usually, the largest of the institutions.

PERSONAL DATA

Returned to the States

Lt. Col. Edward S. Sweeney, R & T Bn, ECAD

Capt. Bernard S. Barr, Det F1H3

Capt. George E. Bailey, R & T Bn, ECAD

Capt. John W. Bryant, Det 13G3

1st Lt. Carl O. Bartelson, R & T Bn, ECAD

1st Lt. Elliot S. Smith, Det PD-11

1st Lt. James B. Little, Det E1C3

Lt. Marshal M. Goodsill, (USNR), G-5, USFET

Awards

BRONZE STAR

Lt. Marshal M. Goodsill (USNR), G-5, USFET

T/3 Raymond C. Brooks, G-5, USFET

T/4 Ruth M. Roberts, G-5, USFET

T/4 William R. Rogers, G-5, USFET

Promotions

TO COLONEL

Lt. Col. James R. Newman, Det E1A2

Lt. Col. James P. Pappas, Med Gp, ECAD

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Maj. Thomas A. Brown, Det C2G1

Maj. Nathaniel M. Caffee, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Rockwell A. Davis, Det F1B2

Maj. Raymond M. Fisher, Det A1L1

Maj. George W. La Fray, Det E1C2

Maj. Lynn W. Landrum, Det F1A3

Maj. Krit G. Logsdon, Det E1A2

Maj. Carl C. Quackenbush, Det E1G2

Maj. Francis E. Sheehan, Det E1D2

TO MAJOR

Capt. Barney C. Barnes, Det 19C2

Capt. John W. Boyd, Det E2C2

Capt. Lemuel W. Boykin, Det E2C2

Capt. Ralph E. Brown, Det H5G3

Capt. Oscar D. Calhoun, Med Gp, ECAD

Capt. Biagio A. Carideo, Det A1D2

Capt. James J. Egan, Det H1H2

Capt. Valdor L. Ehrenclou, Det H5D2

Capt. Howard W. Fearing, Det F1D2

Capt. Jesse H. Gwin, Det E1H2

Capt. John A. Holbrook, Det I5G3

Capt. John Lindsay, Det H2C3

Capt. Calvin E. Perkins, DP-7

Capt. Elmer W. Prince, Det F1F3

Capt. Frank A. Sawyer, R & T Bn, ECAD

Capt. George-G. Stout, Det H1F2

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt. Donald C. Atchison, Det H3B2

1st Lt. Carlton Banigan, Det I11D2

1st Lt. Joseph B. Bellersen, Det E1G2

1st Lt. Loren G. Bishop, Det I2G3

1st Lt. Julius R. Buchman, Det E1D2

1st Lt. Charles E. Carmichael, Det F1C2

1st Lt. Earl E. Chisamore, Det E1F3

1st Lt. George W. Coleman, Det 18G3

1st Lt. Roland W. Cote, Hq, 1st ECAR

1st Lt. Clem H. Dodson, Det E1C3

1st Lt. Joseph M. Ficco, Hq, 3rd ECAR

1st Lt. Henry H. Fick, Med Gp, ECAD

1st Lt. Charles B. Frasher, Det E1E2

1st Lt. Charles C. Hardy, Det A2L1

1st Lt. William B. Kriel, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt. Herbert W. McFarling, Det H1F2

1st Lt. Felix S. McGinnis, Det C2A2

1st Lt. Christel J. Melchers, Det A1A1

1st Lt. Ernest H. Moore, Det E1G2

1st Lt. August J. Neberie, Det I5G3

1st Lt. Louis F. Noe, Det I7G7

1st Lt. Jack G. O'Malley, Sv Co, ECAD

1st Lt. Jonathan B. Rintels, Det I13G2

1st Lt. James H. Rorke, Det E1A2

1st Lt. Benjamin S. Schilling, GCA Cur

1st Lt. Leonard D. Schlacter, DP-7

1st Lt. William F. Schmidt, Det I4G2

1st Lt. Herbert Schwab, Det F1C3

1st Lt. James L. Turner, Det E1A2

1st Lt. Robert L. Wilson, Det B1D1

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt. William B. Le Mar, Det I2D3

2nd Lt. Leonard T. May, Det F1B3

2nd Lt. William C. Olsen, Jr., Sv Co, ECAD

2nd Lt. Edward Sacks, Det E1F3

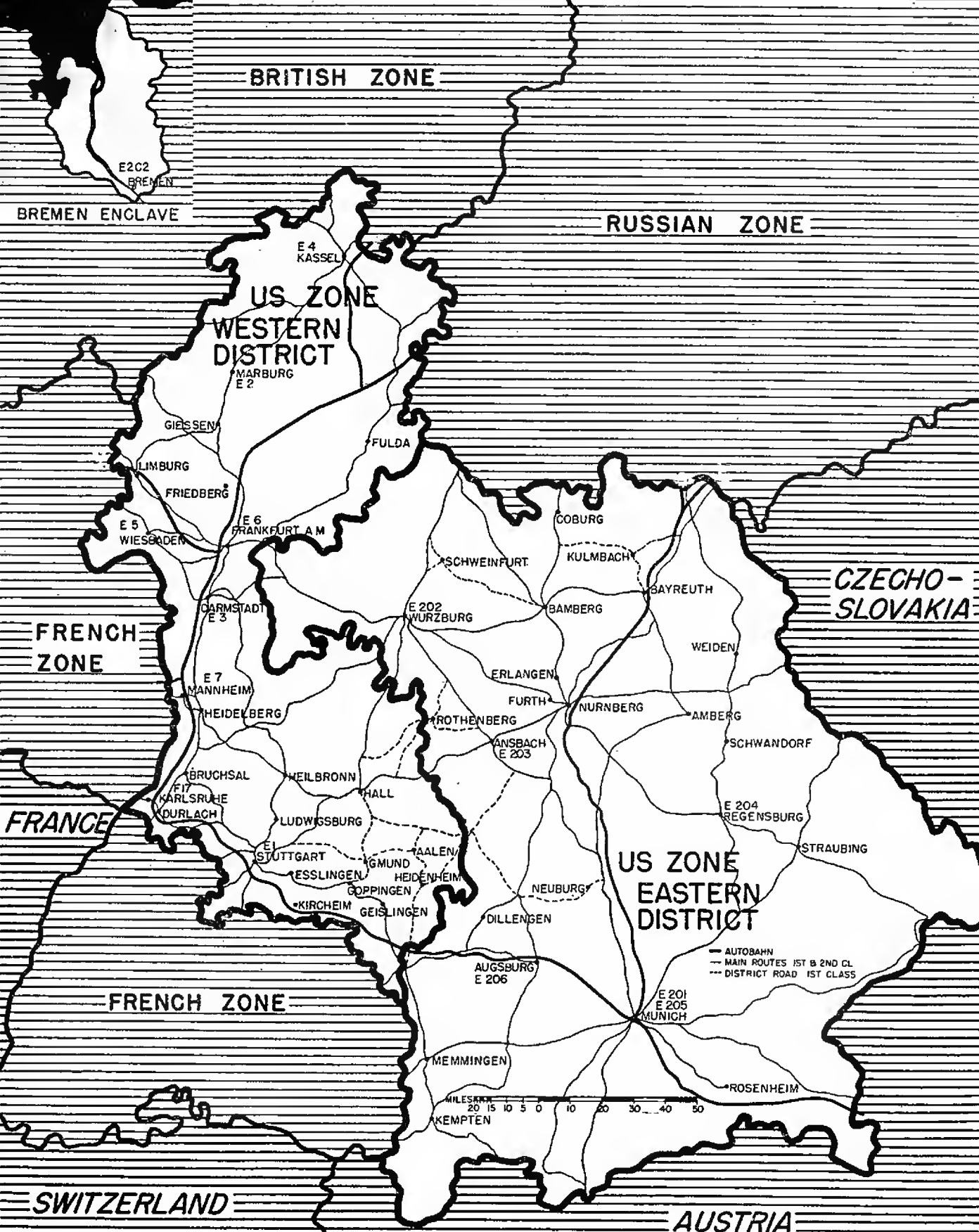
2nd Lt. William V. Fralick, I19A3

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	3
The Abrogation of Nazi Law	3
The Future Nazi Propaganda Line	6
New Reporting Procedure Outlined	8
First Mil Gov Conference Scheduled	10
Medical School at Heidelberg Re-opens	11
PW Schools Train German Police	12
GENERAL	14
Pre-Hitler Political Parties	14
Concentration Camp Death Figures	16
Payment of Pensions Restricted	16
Non-Military Uniforms for Police	16
De-Nazification Head Named	17
Increased Housing Needed in Bremen	17
Graves Service to Locate Bodies	17
Ease Religious Bulletin Ruling	18
Only US Flag to Fly in US Zone	18
Priority to Housing and Feeding	19
Germans Approved for MG Switchboards	19
GERMAN REACTIONS	20
German Moral Rearmament Demanded	20
Redirection of Youth	20
Revolutionary Spirit?	21
The Rumor Factory Explodes	21
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	22
PRESS COMMENTS	25
Success of De-Nazification Emphasized	25
Mil Gov Policy — Pro and Con	25
Food for Stability	27
Comments Chosen at Random	28
QUERIES	29
PERSONAL DATA	31

The Abrogation of Nazi Law

THE Mil Gov legislation directed at the elimination of Nazi doctrine from the German legal system, its laws as well as its jurisdiction, represents one of the most important and effective steps toward the eradication of Nazism. The Nazi regime could not have succeeded in its complete domination of all phases of public and private life through the use of the police and Party troops alone. It was necessary for Hitler also to rescind the old, established laws protecting the liberties and rights of the individual and to eliminate the independent judiciary. Thus, the laws and orders directed at the protection of the Party hierarchy which permeated all of the legal system formed one of the main pillars for the structure of the Nazi state.

Our task of eradicating from German law everything obnoxious to our sense of justice and decency would have been a comparatively simple one if we had to deal with a number — even a considerable number — of clear-cut Nazi edicts. However, in addition to obvious legislation established to support the Nazi party and its principles, an immense volume of supplementary, and often overlapping, decrees and ordinances was put into effect. The legal gazette of the Reich contains over 9,500 different enactments promulgated during the Nazi regime, a figure which does not include other ministerial ordinances and decrees of the Reich and the various states. Old laws were rewritten, amended

or changed. New laws, decrees and ordinances, affecting every sphere of public and private life, were enacted. Finally, there was not a single law or regulation of importance which did not somewhere bear the brand of the swastika.

To revise or amend every legislative act which required a change would have been a job of such immensity that it would have taken years to complete. In the meantime the odious laws would have remained in force even during the period of occupation. A more radical and swifter process would have been the complete repeal of all enactments issued since the beginning of the Nazi regime on 30 January 1933. One would thus have reverted to the status of legislation as it existed prior to that date. But to turn the clock back this far would have created serious difficulties.

COMPROMISE SOLUTION

Much of the Nazi legislation was necessitated by new developments in public and economic life. A vacuum resulting from the removal of essential legislation would have required the prompt re-enactment of a large number of laws or parts of laws. Mil Gov would thus have been forced into the uncomfortable position of having to recognize the justification of certain legislative acts of the Nazi government. The drastic method of changing all of the present legal system in Germany would also

have gone far beyond the official aim of Mil Gov to do only what is required to eliminate Nazism and militarism.

These considerations led to the compromise solution of abrogating a limited number of basic Nazi laws and of eliminating the discriminatory features of other laws, by means of sweeping general clauses. On the basis of this decision, Mil Gov enacted Law No. 1, titled "Abrogation of Nazi Law."

The list of basic laws rescinded by Article I of Law No. 1 consists of three categories:

PUT NAZIS IN POWER

One group served to establish the dominating position of the Nazi Party and its affiliated organizations. This legislation began with the establishment of the Nazi Party as the sole party in Germany and the outlawing of all other parties (Law of 14 July 1933). The next step was directed toward clarifying the relation between Party and State (Law of 1 December 1933, changed by Decree of 12 December 1942). Actually, this created an indefinite and often conflicting status of national and Party authority which even prominent members of Party and government have, during interrogation, termed obscure and often exasperating. Both State and Party were then protected against criticism of any kind by the Law of 20 December 1934, which became the most effective tool in the suppression of freedom of speech, and which sent many freespoken persons to jails and concentration camps. An equally effective means for creating a firm foundation for Nazism within the population was the Hitler Youth Law of 1 December 1936, which forced every child in Germany to serve in the Hitler Youth

organization for the express purpose of undergoing a thorough indoctrination in Nazi ideology.

The next set of laws, now abolished, dealt with national symbols, protecting them against abuse (Law of 19 May 1933) and proclaiming black-white-red as the national colors and the swastika flag as the national flag (Law of 15 September 1935).

Laws which had as their objectives the enforcement of Nazi racial theories form the third group. The Citizenship Law of 15 September 1935 took away from all persons of non-Germanic extraction full citizenship rights, particularly the privilege of voting or holding public office. On the same day another law was enacted with the title, "Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor," for the sole purpose of prohibiting marriages and sexual intercourse between Jews and other inhabitants.

Each of the basic laws mentioned above was given force by subsidiary or supplementary regulations. These regulations, as well as the fundamental laws, were deprived of effect by Article I of Law No. 1. A partial list of the regulations has been prepared and furnished as Regulation No. 1 to Law No. 1.

NEED ADDITIONAL LIST

An additional list, more complete but far too long, would have had to be compiled in an attempt to eradicate every single law or part of a law into which Nazi ideologies had crept in the form of privileges for loyal Nazis and discrimination against those they had honored by calling their enemies. To cover all these varied cases, Article II

of Law No. 1 establishes a general clause suspending the judicial or administrative application of all German laws favoring persons because of their connection with the Nazi Party or affiliated organizations, or discriminating against persons by reason of race, nationality, religious beliefs or opposition to national socialism.

REMOVES PRIVILEGES

This clause removes such Nazi privileges as the right of officers in the Party or affiliated organizations to refuse testimony before a court in matters pertaining to their organization (Law of 1 December 1936). By it, the old Party members (those with membership numbers up to 340,000) and those who were active fighters in the Nazi organizations prior to 30 January 1933 have lost their right, under the ministerial order of 18 April 1936, to receive preference in employment in public enterprises.

On the other side of the fence, among rules discriminating against those whom the Nazis considered their enemies may be found an even greater variety of laws. There were those eliminating Jews from every sphere of public and civil life, a list of which alone would cover many pages; there were laws against Gypsies and Poles and rulings like the one in paragraph 13 of the Hereditary Farm Law of 29 September 1933, which excluded from the rights of a hereditary farmer a man among whose forefathers as far back as 1 January 1800 was a person of colored blood. Men, or the families of men, who had suffered wounds or were killed in line of duty while fighting against internal disorders lost their claim to compensation if they had belonged to a Party considered hostile by the Nazi

regime (Law of 27 February 1934). These few examples are cited to show how varied were the fields of legislation which were affected by Nazi ideology.

However, even with all the new decrees or changes in legislation promulgated since 1933, the intricate system of German law was too complex and too huge for even the Nazi government to amend and rewrite wherever the infiltration of Nazi doctrines appeared desirable. Another way to achieve this goal had to be sought and was found in the Nazification of the judicial system. The word of the law as it was to be understood by fair and impartial interpretation had to be distorted by reading into it a meaning which suited Nazi political purposes and doctrines. The judgment was not to be based merely on what appeared just and equitable; the right was determined by what benefitted the State.

These principles were expounded by the Nazi-appointed judges of the higher courts; they had to be followed by every other judge who desired to keep his job or to advance in office. This situation prompted the incorporation into Law No. 1 of a provision (Article III) prohibiting the interpretation or application of German law in accordance with Nazi doctrines no matter where enunciated.

PUNISHMENT WITHOUT LAW

More drastic and distasteful than any of the afore-mentioned distortions of justice were the violations of age-old principles of law and of the rights of man, perpetrated by the Nazi treatment of criminal law. *Nulla poena sine lege* — no punishment without law — is a rule which has been upheld by all civilized nations for thousands of years. The Nazis broke this old rule in two

different ways: by establishing criminal laws of retroactive effect, and by considering an act a criminal offense on the basis of its mere similarity with another act punishable by a law. This other act was then applied by way of analogy, if such application could be considered to be in accordance with the so-called "sound instincts of the people." And as though not enough rights of the individual were thus infringed upon, the police, specifically the Gestapo, were authorized to detain persons whom judges might fail to convict, for indefinite periods and without any warning or trial. Article IV of Law No. 1 abolishes and prohibits all these aberrations from the basic rules of justice. It furthermore prohibits the cruel or excessive punishments meted

out so lightly in the atmosphere of a brutal dictatorship, and it abolishes the death penalty in all cases not punishable by death prior to 30 January 1933.

With the enactment of Law No. 1, a vital portion of the job of purging Nazi law has been completed. The removal of objectionable judges supplements the work. However, this represents merely the first phase of our mission. A vast number of additional laws still exist which, while not discriminatory, are imbued with Nazi doctrine and must be deprived of effect. An exhaustive study of all German law enacted since 30 January 1933 is being initiated as the basis for the repeal or revision of further Nazi-tainted enactments. Thus, a tremendous task remains to be accomplished.

The Future Nazi Propaganda Line

NAZI propaganda is not dead. It will continue to operate until the last Nazi has been extirpated and until the last believer in Germany's military heritage has been caught. However, unlike the days of Goebbels' glory, it has taken on a distinctly underground cast, which if possible makes it all the more subtle and deadly.

Recently, an American officer complained that the French were as guilty of atrocities as the Germans. He cited as evidence reports on the rape of German women by French troops. Upon questioning, he admitted that his sources were German civilians.

In another area it was reported to French authorities that a US Army captain had confronted a French colonel with a 45 and had demanded the release of prisoners in the French officer's

custody. Fortunately, the French colonel and the American captain were identified and brought face to face. They agreed that the incident had never occurred. Investigation disclosed that it had originated in the mouth of a German civilian.

The above two incidents are typical of the stream of rumors being circulated by the Germans to drive a wedge between the United Nations' armies of occupation. It follows the well-known but still potent policy adopted by Hitler and perfected by Goebbels in the past: divide and conquer. It was the technique applied by the Nazis when they made their plans to annex Austria, conquer Czechoslovakia, and drive their armed steam-roller across duped Europe. It was, and still is, the most dangerous weapon that can be used against us. It

is up to us, however, to render it powerless.

Take, for example, this story reported to USFET from a Mil Gov Detachment. An American colonel was quoted as saying there had been eighty cases of rape by French troops during the month of June, and he named the town where the rapes were supposed to have taken place. Present at the time the statement was made was another American officer who had been on duty in the town mentioned, and who could categorically deny the truth of the statement. When interrogated the colonel admitted that German administrative officials had been the source of his information.

USES FLATTERY

In Cologne, where SHAEF operated a large printing plant, there was noticed on the part of the German master printers, who commanded a certain respect because of their technical skill, a tendency to flatter the Americans at the expense of the British. At that time it was not known definitely whether this area would be occupied by the British or the Americans, and as a result the German civilian employees spoke deprecatingly of the English, claiming that they much preferred the speed and dispatch with which the Americans accomplished their tasks - a speed and dispatch which, they made certain to add, was very much in accord with German ideas of "efficiency." A similar occurrence was encountered by an American lieutenant operating a commercial plant taken over by the Army in Bonn, where the plant manager, after a "softening up" process which consisted of telling the American officer how much the Germans had in common with the Americans, made equally disparaging remarks about the British.

He was disappointed when the lieutenant severely reprimanded him for slurring one of the Allied powers.

In Berlin, civilians, speaking to Americans, warn them about Russia's plans for world conquest, but when talking to Russians they tell them of their appreciation of the USSR's speedy re-opening of newspapers and public service facilities, implying that the Americans and British have been caught napping in this respect.

Every where, the tune is the same. The Nazis start rumors among their own people and, by the time these rumors have passed from one group to another, they have become distorted beyond recognition. Finally, they are fed into the ears of Mil Gov personnel, so colored as to make them palatable to the particular nationality for whom they are intended.

The duty of Mil Gov personnel is plain. The French, British and Russians are our allies. They fought with us when the situation was most acute, they bled with us, they died with some of us - all for a common cause. The military victory has been achieved, but that common cause for which the United Nations fought has still to be won, and it can be won only if the United Nations remain united. Can we, four months after hostilities have ceased, accept the witness of the enemies who slaughtered our troops at the expense of the Allies who stood at our side?

This last Nazi-militarist stratem is obvious for those who have eyes and consciences rather than conceit and prejudices. Every attempt will be made in the coming months, now that restrictions against fraternization have been relaxed, to drive a wedge between the allies. It is our duty to ensure that this wedge is never driven.

New Reporting Procedure Outlined

WITH the issuance of the new USFET Reports and Information directive, the rendering of reports by Mil Gov Detachments will become simpler and less burdensome. Known as "Section XXV" of USFET Mil Gov Directive dated 7 July 1945, the instructions will also indicate the procedure to be followed in furnishing the field information required by the Military Governor, by USFET, and by US Group CC.

The directive was drawn up primarily because of the necessity of having at Theater and Group adequate information, promptly reported, on actual conditions in the US Zone. This material is vital to executive direction and policy formulation, and further serves to keep the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington informed of Mil Gov activities in the US Zone. One of the principal concerns of the directive framers was the desirability of relieving, or at any rate not increasing, the burden of report-making which is already borne by the detachments.

The directive presents to the Military District Commanders, and through them to the detachments, a statement of all initial surveys and recurrent reports required of detachments by Theater Hq and US Group CC, explains the various categories of reports, and provides for the assignment to each Land/Provinz and Regierungsbezirk detachment, or equivalent, of a Field Reporting Officer to assist in implementing the directive. Duplication of reports between Theater and Group which may have existed hitherto has been eliminated.

Accompanying the directive are two annexes. Annex "A" lists each required

report by name, states how often it is to be made, the agency responsible for making it, the agency to which it is to be sent, the channel by which it is to be forwarded, and the number of copies required. Annex "B" consists of copies, or drafts, of forms for the making of reports, with instructions for filling out the forms.

In a majority of cases, provision is made for the use of technical, functional or service channels for the transmittal of functional reports to Theater and Group, so that information may be received promptly by the agencies which will use it.

REMOVE CONFUSION

Thus, the new directive should result in clearing away any confusion which may have existed concerning what reports are required. The provision of specific forms to be used is intended to lighten the labor of making reports and to insure that the exact information needed is furnished. The assignment of Field Reporting Officers to detachments is intended to facilitate the establishment of an orderly, workable system for the handling of reports. By the use of technical channels for forwarding functional reports directly to Theater and Group, much more prompt receipt of needed information, and therefore more prompt action upon it, may be expected.

It is recognized that up to the present time most of the information required from the field has had to be prepared by Mil Gov personnel. But, to meet the full requirements for information, it will be necessary for Mil Gov at all levels to encourage and expedite the

activation or re-establishment of German agencies to collect and furnish factual data, especially in such fields as population and agriculture, where the local agencies were charged with statistical responsibilities in normal times. The directive points out Mil Gov's need for information from such German agencies, and requires that they be set up to assume their responsibilities without delay.

PRIORITY FOR URGENT REPORTS

In view of the present limited reporting facilities in the field, the new Reports and Information directive gives a priority to those reports which are most urgently needed. Field reports in Priority "A" are absolutely essential and must be filled out and forwarded in all cases as prescribed. Reports with a lower priority are of such nature that some detachments may find it impossible to obtain all the information desired. In such cases, the reports may be submitted in incomplete form, but the responsible agency is expected to make arrangements to obtain the balance of the information as soon as possible.

A safeguard in the directive against increasing the load upon Mil Gov detachments is the provision that neither Theater nor Group will demand reports other than those listed, except in emergency, until the request is approved for priority and given an approval number. The lower echelons are directed to refer back to USFET Headquarters, through channels, any requests except obviously emergency requests, which do not bear an approval number. This provision should prevent any recurrence of duplication of reports.

Field Reporting Officers to be assigned to the Land and RB detachments are being schooled at G-5, USFET, under the direction of Colonel L. E. Dostert, Chief of Reports and Information Branch, and some have already gone into the field to begin their work. Others will leave within a short time.

The primary mission of the Field Reporting Officer is to insure the carrying out of the directive. He will assist the detachment commander and the functional officers in any way consistent to that end. He is especially charged with checking up on the use of German agencies for furnishing information, and with reporting to the detachment commander any difficulties or deficiencies which may hamper the fulfillment of the complete schedule. The Field Reporting Officer will also serve as a channel for transmitting technical information on field reporting between the detachment and Headquarters, USFET, and the dissemination of advance information on reports and requirements, acting through the detachment commander.

NO ADDITIONAL BURDEN

While the directive is concerned only with the reporting requirements of USFET and US Group CC, it is expected that study of the reports problem at detachment level will reveal that many, if not most, reports required by Military Districts and other agencies can be made on the basis of the information called for by Theater level requirements. Therefore, this directive should not create any additional burden upon the detachments.

First Mil Gov Conference Scheduled

A THREE-DAY operational conference to promote a better understanding of Military Government policy in the US Zone and to assist in solving current field problems will be conducted at Headquarters, USFET, in Frankfurt, on August 27, 28, and 29, 1945.

Called together by Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, the conference will discuss the United States Policy for the occupation of Germany, as stated in military government directives and the Potsdam Agreements.

The commanding generals, chiefs of staff and assistant chiefs of staff, G-5, of the Military Districts have been invited to attend the meeting, the first of its kind ever to be held in the US zone. In addition, invitations will be forwarded to the G-5 staff-division chiefs of the two Military Districts and to the commanding officers and key functional personnel of the regional, Bremen and Berlin detachments. Regional commanders will be advised concerning the number of specialist officers who may attend.

TO HOLD MONTHLY MEETING

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, and Gen. Adcock will hold their regular monthly meeting with the district commanders and their staffs during this period. Commanding officers of the regional detachments will attend this regular meeting, announced General Adcock.

The tentative program for the conference consists of a morning and an afternoon session, each approximately three and a half hours long. Each meeting, it was announced, will be devoted to one major aspect of US policy. The

majority of the conference sessions will be featured by short addresses by functional specialists, but time also has been allotted for general questions and discussion.

General Adcock stated that these question-and-discussion periods would be particularly emphasized, adding that he hoped questions submitted by the Districts, the Branches of the Theater, and the Divisions of the Council would be carefully analyzed to develop the major current problems.

The program of the first session, scheduled for 0900 hours, August 27th, will be conducted by Ambassador Robert Murphy, US Political Advisor to the Military Governor. The topic for discussion during this initial session is "The Eradication of Nazism and Militarism." Other meetings will have as chairmen, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, of US Group CC, and Brig. Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr., of and US Group CC.

Other major subjects slated for discussion at the conference include the "Development of Democratic Methods and Attitudes", "Restoration of a Minimum German Economy", "Reparations and the Elimination of War Potential", and "Current Developments in Military Government".

One general session of the conference will be omitted so that separate meetings may be conducted by each group of functional specialists to consider current problems in their respective fields.

Decisions reached at the conference, as well as clarifications of operational procedure, will be brought to the attention of each detachment in the US Zone by the regional detachment commanders.

Medical School at Heidelberg Re-opens

THE task of protecting the health of US troops and Allied nationals demands that the health of the German people be kept at as high a level as possible, despite the fact that German medicine and surgery deteriorated considerably during the Hitler era. German PWs are in a particularly bad state, many of them being in need of additional operations because of bad amputational surgery, while, in at least one instance, the German hospitalization program has confined blind Wehrmacht troops with insanity cases.

In order to remedy this situation, the entire medical program of Germany will be reformed under American supervision, according to Maj. Gen. M. C. Stayer, Chief of the Public Health Branch of G-5, USFET. Universities will be opened with pre-Nazi entrance requirements in effect; licensing of surgeons and physicians will fall into the same category, and all instructors will be vetted before being allowed to teach.

The first German medical institution to reopen under this program is the University of Heidelberg. De-Nazified and reorganized by Military Government, it resumed operation on 15 August. Its initial program is a ten-week refresher course planned for 300 former German Army physicians returning to civilian practice.

The new faculty is composed of 11 members selected after a thorough investigation. Col. Myron P. Rudolph, Seventh Army Surgeon, investigated the physical facilities of the Medical School and reported that all necessary basic equipment and supplies for the course

are available. Since the University of Heidelberg has never had dormitories, the housing problem is being met by placing students with families in the city.

The newly appointed dean of the medical faculty, Dr. Karl Heinrich Bauer, is charged with the task of administering the school under supervision of Mil Gov authorities. Professor Bauer, who has never been a member of the Nazi party, and whose book on the biological foundation of eugenics was banned by the Nazis, is one of Germany's outstanding surgeons.

REALIZE RESPONSIBILITIES

"While the principal objective of the Medical School of the University will be to train physicians and surgeons with the best possible methods known to modern science," said Dr. Bauer "we are also conscious of the heavy social and political responsibilities which are ours at this time. With respect to Germany, we must aim to achieve the respect of our conquerors. German can purify herself of her past only by constructive achievement."

Founded in 1386, the University of Heidelberg is the oldest university in Germany. When the Nazi party rose to power in 1933, liberal-thinking professors and democratic idealists left the classrooms. The Nazis moved in and made a Party showcase of the institution, to such an extent that on the 550th anniversary, in 1936, most British and American scholars refused invitations to attend the ceremonies.

The University was closed when American troops occupied the city. Mil

Gov's primary mission was de-Nazification of the Medical School. Dr. E. Y. Hartshorne, of Harvard University, was selected to accomplish the task.

"Fifteen proposed faculty members were interviewed and screened," said Doctor Hartshorne. "Seven were free of any contact with the Nazis. Four professors had only superficial contact with the Nazi party since May 1, 1937, and are acceptable under existing Mil Gov directives. Three were conditionally rejected for having had party affiliations. And one proposed member for the faculty was unconditionally rejected."

The screening process for de-Nazifying institutions is thorough, in

that several agencies investigate the proposed members, special university Fragebogen are filled out by the applicants and closely examined, and screening is supplemented by reference to information collected by Allied Nations on prominent personalities in Germany during the Nazi regime.

While it is not contemplated that other branches of the University will be reopened in the near future, Doctor Hartshorne stated that other Faculty Planning Committees in the institution are busy preparing their proposals and engaging in preliminary work toward re-establishing the University of Heidelberg on its old liberal basis.

PW Schools Train German Police

IN SEPTEMBER of 1944, when the US armies began their advance into Germany, it was discovered that no German professional policemen were available, most of those who were not in the Wehrmacht having been evacuated to the east. It was suggested at the time that German civilians be recruited from their homes and welded into a police force, but this would hardly have solved the problem of occupational law enforcement. As an alternative, a school was established by 1st US Army at Verviers, Belgium, with the sole purpose of training former professional police who were being released from PW camps.

The first group of 54 ex-policemen were released to Public Safety Branch, G-5 Section, 1st US Army, on 12 October 1944, after screening by CIC and G-5 public safety officers.

The study of Military Government proclamations, laws and ordinances formed the basis for the first training program, which was organized under the direction of a staff of selected German instructors. Written homework was assigned on prepared problems dealing with our regulations, and critiques and discussions were conducted on each problem. By and large, the student solutions showed an active interest, as well as an understanding of the questions involved. A majority of the homework also demonstrated the ability to write clear, brief and comprehensive reports.

Those of the students who possessed special police training or teaching ability were directed to submit drafts of lectures, which were expanded into two-hour schoolroom talks. Subjects discussed included registration, price

control, organization, administration, border and traffic control, and general police responsibilities. Two hours daily were spent in learning simple English. Orientation courses presented material ranging from US military courtesy and insignia of rank to descriptions of American life and democratic practices.

The school was administered as a self-contained unit, but, when necessary, the Army provided cooks, bakers, doctors, barbers, carpenters and tailors.

A school established by the 1st Army is still functioning in Marburg, and to date more than 250 police instructors have been sent into the field to prepare selected personnel for public safety work. The quality of the personnel has been excellent and as yet no serious breach of discipline has been reported to the school.

At first some reluctance to employ ex-PWs as policemen was evidenced, but soon the competence of the police-school graduates was discovered, and present demands are in excess of the available supply.

MORE SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

Since the establishment of this first school, similar institutions have been organized in the US Zone, and are functioning smoothly under the administration and tutelage of the graduates of the 1st Army school.

In addition, other schools are being conducted by the Provost Marshal General in the US, at Forts Getty and Wetherill, R. 1., where PWs are trained for administrative positions, police work, and specialized civilian trades and professions. The course lasts two

months, and much time is spent in the study of the English language.

Personnel are selected after a long period of observation and thorough screening, for their demonstrated opposition to Nazism and their cooperativeness with democratic objectives. Such schools will possibly be the future source of supply for specialist civilian policemen.

ENSURE ADEQUATE TRAINING

The responsibility for the establishment of police schools in Germany is one for the German civil authorities, under the supervision of Military Government, but to ensure that adequate training is provided for German civil police, the following directive was included in USFET Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, in July, 1945:

"You will ensure that suitable and adequate police and fire-defense schools and in-service training programs for training policemen and firemen are established in the various jurisdictions where they are needed. Land governments will establish such schools for training instructors and for training policemen and firemen from localities which do not have the facilities for establishing such schools of their own. You will ensure that all Nazi and militaristic subject matter and military training are excluded from the programs in all police and fire schools and training classes."

The responsibility for the establishment of schools is one for German Civil Authorities under supervision of Military Government."

Pre-Hitler Political Parties

THE following brief sketches of the pre-1933 German political parties may be helpful to officers who have to consider the political backgrounds of German personnel. The main parties, other than the Nazis, are taken in order from right to left. These descriptions of the parties as of 1932 do not, of course, necessarily portray accurately the parties as they are today.

The German Nationalist Party (Deutsch-Nationale Partei)

This was the party of nationalism and of the old order, the party of officers and landowners. Militarist and vaguely monarchist, it had no social program. It was hostile to the Republic; but, in the Stresemann period, its more moderate members half-heartedly accepted the policy of treaty fulfillment. They were, however, pushed aside by Hugenberg, Nationalist spokesman of heavy industry; and in 1932, Hugenberg formed a coalition with the Nazis, which ruined the Republic but did not do him much good. Their highest poll was six million in December, 1924; their lowest, two million in July, 1932. The Stahlhelm was in some ways their military formation.

The German People's Party (Deutsche Volkspartei)

The party was the organ of the less extremist capitalists. Its greatest member was Stresemann; after his death it

virtually vanished. Though not Republican, it did not advocate open violence.

The Center Party (Zentrums Partei)

It was the main concern of this party to promote the interests of the Roman Catholic church, including its control of education. As a result it would participate in any government which would respect the position of the Roman Catholic church. Thus, it helped in the creation of the Republic but later it voted for Hitler's overthrow of the Republic. The Center Party had a genuinely democratic Left Wing and democratic Christian trades unions, but it also had an undemocratic Right Wing, indistinguishable - except on Roman Catholic claims - from the Nationalists. Thus, being unstable politically, and maintaining a steady average of five million votes, it helped make a two-party system impossible and thereby contributed to the ruin of democratic government.

The Bavarian People's Party (Bayrische Volkspartei)

This was the Bavarian branch of the Centrists, originally developed for Bavarian affairs, but in time sending a separate contingent to the Reichstag. It, too, was avowedly confessional, defending the Roman Catholic claims, but it defended also the rights of Bavaria. It was always extremely conservative; in 1923 the Bavarian clerical government played with the idea of co-operating

with Hitler against the Reich, but took fright just in time. Its voting strength never varied, for it always polled the Bavarian peasants, and hardly anyone else.

The Democratic Party (Deutsche Demokratische Partei)

This was a party of intellectuals and theorists, genuine adherents of democracy and the Republic, anxious for Germany to accept a stable, defined position in Europe. It had leaders of ability and devotion to duty; all it lacked was supporters. It had considerable importance in the earlier years of the Republic, but ended its career in 1932 with only two members in the Reichstag.

The German Middle-Class Party (Wirtschaftspartei)

A small party, representing small traders and manufacturers, it was mainly concerned in defending its supporters against both the State and the great monopolies.

The Social Democratic Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei)

The real party of the Republic, it was the only mass party which cared for democracy and political liberty. Ostensibly, a party of Marxist theories, in fact it was the party of the trade unions and of the moderate non-revolutionary working class. It stood for cautious social reforms and a peaceful foreign policy. Its leaders had no profound

political sense, but they were sincere Germans and sincere democrats. The Social Democrats have the honor, alone among the German parties, of never having flirted with the Nazis and of having held up their heads in protest, albeit ineffective protest, until the end. Their highest vote was eleven million in 1919; their lowest, six million in June, 1924. They had a private defense force, the Reichsbanner, but its leaders never gave the signal for resistance.

The Communist Party (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands)

The KPD was founded in 1918, and always regarded its chief task as war against the Social Democrats. Even in 1932-1933 the Communists argued that Nazi dictatorship would prepare the way for a Communist revolution. Still, at bottom, they were not really a revolutionary party: they were a party of revolutionary theorists without any grasp of reality and without initiative. Their most serious task they regarded to be obedience to the orders of the Comintern. Their advocacy of violence led many of their followers to turn into enthusiastic Nazis relatively early. The Communist vote increased steadily and reached its highest point of almost six million in December, 1932. The Communists organized their own anti-democratic trade unions, which were strong in Communist districts; and possessed a fighting force, the "Red Front Fighters."

Concentration Camp Death Figures

STARTLING evidence of the thoroughness with which the Nazis carried out their policy of exterminating Jews and the political opponents of Nazism is contained in figures compiled recently by the Combined Displaced Persons Executive. The figures show that of some 234,000 Jews deported to Germany from France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, the total repatriated so far was less than 10,000. Similarly, of approximately 163,000 persons deported from these same countries for political reasons, only 39,000 have returned.

Although a few additional Jews and political deportees may still be uncovered in hospitals and other places in Germany, it must be assumed that the difference between the two sets of figures represents approximately the number of racial and political deportees from these countries who died at Auschwitz, Belsen, Dachau, Buchenwald and other Nazi murder camps. Of the four countries, France and the Netherlands have suffered most. In France, of 105,000 deported Jews, only from two to four thousand have returned and only 21,000 of some 120,000 political deportees have been repatriated. In the Netherlands, the original Jewish population of 140,000 was decimated by the deportation of over 110,000, of whom only 5,000 have so far returned; correspondingly only 2,500 of 20,000 political deportees have been repatriated.

Although similar figures for other European countries are not yet available, all evidence points to the fact that there is not a single country in Europe

which was under Nazi rule that did not suffer as heavily as a result of the Nazi deportation policy. It is certain that the greatest number of Jews and political deportees murdered by the Nazis came from Eastern European countries, in particular Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Payment of Pensions Restricted

RESTRICTIONS on pensions being paid to German civilians by the Versorgungsamts (Pension Office) in Frankfurt was made recently by Detachment E1D2, which directed that all pensions, except those for disabled soldiers, be paid only after the applicant presented a certificate from the Arbeitsamt proving his inability to work. People cut from the rolls by this new policy will apply to the Municipal Welfare Officer for cash grants. Those who require medical assistance will also apply to the Welfare Office, which will in turn, refer cases to the Ortskrankenkasse (Local Health Office).

The Ortskrankenkasse was informed that individuals paying contributions would receive benefits, but that the group for which the Reich had formerly contributed would receive no benefits unless the persons who fell within this group, in addition to their own contributions, were willing to pay the sums previously provided by the German government.

Non-Military Uniforms for Police

A COMPLETE reorganization of the Bremen civilian police department is being undertaken by Detachment E2C2. At a recent conference between Military Government public safety officers and the Bremen public officials, it was

agreed that the military aspects of the police department would be limited. Under the new plan, police titles will be non-military in character, and the rank insignia will be changed to conform with the pre-war title.

The new recruiting plan calls for a selection of police on the basis of an examination similar to American Civil Service standards. Applicants who are selected will be trained in the Police Academy before being assigned official duties. Detachment E2C2 also ordered that all functions which came under the jurisdiction of the police department prior to the war will be returned to the department.

De-Nazification Head Named

GENERAL Eisenhower has made Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, responsible for the supervision of de-Nazification policies in the US areas of control. This responsibility entails the approval or disapproval of all applications for appointments or reinstatements of those Nazis who come within the scope of the USFET mandatory removal and exclusion categories. It also involves the review of reports showing the retention of nominal Nazis.

To carry out this task, General Adcock has established a de-Nazification Board with a chairman selected by him. The Internal Affairs Branch, of G-5, USFET, and the major interest in a German enterprise, that USFET body, when affected, will be represented on the Board. Likewise, where a security interest is involved, CIB, G-2, will have its representation.

This Board will consider all requests, submitted by detachments or represent-

atives of using services, for appointment and reinstatement of Nazis whose ouster or exclusion from positions of importance in German life are made mandatory by the 7 July directive. All applications will be decided by a majority vote. In case of a tie, the final decision will rest with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Increased Housing Needed in Bremen

NOTICE was served on officials of the Chamber of Commerce and of the German Civil Billeting Office in Bremen by Detachment E2C2 that they must take immediate and aggressive steps to provide increased housing facilities in the city. It was pointed out that there were 32,000 people in the city inadequately housed and that returning PWs would swell this figure to 70,000 by fall.

The officials were warned that Military Government would only advise and regulate German activities, and that the civil authorities themselves would be held responsible for providing the needed housing. They were informed that Military Government was doing everything it could to provide food, fuel and building materials, and that these efforts would be continued. Additional housing, it was stated, now has first priority in the rehabilitation program.

Graves Service to Locate Bodies

THE Graves Registration Service Command has been assigned the mission of conducting a systematic search throughout Germany for deceased US military personnel who have not been buried in US Military Cemeteries.

Col John D. Edmunds, commanding

officer of the GRSC, USFET, announced recently that his command would co-ordinate its work with Military Government detachments, in an effort to locate the unknown number of American soldiers who were interred by the German Army or by others in isolated graves or communal cemeteries. The Graves Registration teams will provide disinterment, identification, evacuation and reburial in established Military cemeteries.

The GRSC, said Col. Edmunds, will request Military Government detachments to assist in providing newspaper notices and in distributing posters to request the German people to report such information.

Ease Religious Bulletin Ruling

OFFICIAL religious bulletins of limited scope have been exempted from the licensing provisions laid down by ICD, and may now be published merely upon registration with Mil Gov authorities, it was announced recently by Headquarters, USFET.

The education and religious affairs officer of each Regierungsbezirk and the District Information Services Control Command will approve the registration and will inspect the copy of the first issue of each proposed bulletin before publication. Additional issues of the publication will also be under the scrutiny of the education and religious affairs officer.

Religious bulletins are permitted to contain only calendars of church services and events, liturgical instructions to clergy and lay members, notices of births, deaths and marriages, and Mil Gov announcements and orders affecting the church.

On the negative side, it was stated that the publications would not be allowed to include news stories of any nature, editorials reflecting comments on public affairs, sermons, paid commercial advertising, and pastoral letters, encyclicals and similar official communications from the religious hierarchy. It was pointed out, however, that the latter restriction should not be construed as an official ban against the publication of pastoral letters, encyclicals, etc., but merely that communications of this nature should not appear, for the time being, in unlicensed official church bulletins.

In addition to the supervision by the education and religious affairs officer, copies of the first issue, and thereafter copies of the first issues for each succeeding three month period must be submitted through channels to the Religious Affairs Branch, Public Health and Welfare Division, USFET, and through District Information Control units to ICD, USFET.

Only US Flag to Fly in US Zone

IN A letter to the commanding generals of the Eastern and Western Military Districts, Brigadier General R. B. Lovett, Adjutant General, USFET, announced that the national flag of the United States will be flown in the US Zone in Germany at all Military Government headquarters and military courts.

No other national flag, stated the directive will be flown over these establishments in the US Zone. The order was issued on 8 August 1945 and supersedes all other previous instructions.

Priority to Housing and Feeding

IN AN order to the military districts in the US Zone of occupation, General Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that the establishment of training areas which would involve the evacuation of German civilians from their houses or the removal of land from cultivation will not be undertaken without special approval from Headquarters, USFET.

The order, dated August 10, stated that the evacuation of the German civil population or the removal of arable land from cultivation is not considered essential to training, particularly for range firing by US troops, inasmuch as such measures will only serve further to aggravate the housing and feeding problems facing Germany.

All possible alternatives, said the order, will be exhausted before requesting such approval.

Germans Approved for MG Switchboards

In order to relieve the shortage of experienced telephone and telegraph operators, German civilians may now be used in these capacities, after they have been cleared for such duty by Mil Gov and CIC, according to G-2, USFET.

However, as in the past, all switchboards will be carefully monitored to maintain telephone security, in accordance with Section X, Part D, Standard Operating Procedure No. 66, Hq USFET, dated 8 July 1945.

German Moral Rearmament Demanded

THE record of Nazi-led Germany as to atrocities, ruthlessness, and international misdeeds is a little bit too overwhelming for the "guiltless" German — i. e., the average German — to pass off with equanimity. To restore his moral balance somewhat and to forget his own guilt, he loves to point out what he deems to be faults in the Allied moral armor. To counter the awful revelations, still uncomfortably fresh in his mind, of the concentration camps, one prominent German, in an early exhibition of his newly acquired right of free speech, complained that during the period when tens of thousands of prisoners were being rounded up daily the Allies had not lived up strictly to the Geneva Convention in providing for their physical comfort. Another German, not so prominent but just as typical, has taken up moral rearmament in a big way. He declares that, as his main mission in life, he is going to catalogue what he considers American occupational "misdeeds" of a personal or policy nature; then some day — and he feels sure the day will come — he will present his catalogue as proof that the Germans of 1933-45, who admittedly but "unknowingly" sanctioned the most horrible inhumanities imaginable, were not morally inferior to the victors after all.

Redirection of Youth

THE vital necessity of giving new direction to German youth is universally recognized, and Mil Gov officers are meeting with various clerical and lay officials to explore this problem

which requires the application of much reflective thought. One serious Protestant layman stresses as vital that whatever form of Youth Movement the Allies sponsor or permit, it must be completely divorced from national or State support or direction. The restoration of any attachment to the State or idea of the State would be fatal, he believes. A high Catholic cleric of the Rhineland, in explaining his Church's desire to organize youth along parish and diocesan lines, agrees that the national pattern of the pre-Hitler period should not be restored but thinks that some coordination on a nation-wide basis might be necessary.

The Protestant layman above-mentioned urges that our Boy Scout movement be adopted and adapted for Germany. He has remained very much impressed by his observations of our Scout organization made while on a prolonged visit to the United States before the war. In his opinion our Scout creed would provide just the moral idealism which should be imparted to German youth. He was particularly anxious to stress the importance of inculcating German youth with that quality so often and so tragically wanting in the personal and national dealings of Germans the Anglo-Saxon sense of fair-play. His advocacy of the plan goes so far as to include the recommendation that the activating phase be guided by imported American Scout leaders and that potential German Scout leaders be trained by them. He is in favor of having the organization develop on a confessional basis and believes that the respective churches

would prove adequate to their task. Schools, being of necessity State agencies, should be kept out of the picture.

Revolutionary Spirit?

IT HAS been the practically unanimous opinion of Allied observers that the German public at the time of the military collapse was dripping with apathy which was the outward manifestation of an almost complete paralysis of their political nerve centers. Anti-Nazi groups appeared in many sections but their political direction was usually local and personal and showed but faint signs of being imbued with a truly revolutionary spirit. One German sociologist, however, insists that such a spirit did exist and had great potentialities. It had been a genuine power behind the 20 July plot and, although that battle had been lost, it was still an important potential force when the Hitler regime fell to pieces. He complains that the appearance of Mil Gov on the scene froze a confused social situation at a time when the German people would have accomplished a genuine social revolution on their own initiative. Having thus established Mil Gov's share in the responsibility for shackling this "vibrant revolutionary spirit in Germany" (along with the failure of the July plot and the consequent lengthening of the war), the social scientist in question adds that if the economic status of the country should sink to a critical state a wave of reactionary nationalism (not communism) might be expected.

The basis for this phantom social revolution was provided, says this sociologist, by the proletarianization of the middle classes by the war in general

and by the air raids in particular, and the consequent blurring of class lines. Has he forgotten the type of German "social revolution" that really did follow the much more general proletarianization of the middle classes that resulted from the inflation of the early 'twenties and the depression of the early 'thirties?

The Rumor Factory Explodes

IN AN editorial entitled "Solidarity" the Frankfurter Rundschau addresses those Germans who let themselves be used as "voluntary and unpaid agents of an idiotic Nazi whisper-campaign," and continues: "What stupid and foolish chatter one has heard in recent weeks of the development of international politics. A conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union was just in the offing and dates were even mentioned when the Russians would march again and the Americans would evacuate the zones they occupied. This whisper-propaganda of the Nazis reached its culmination in the supposed differences between the Soviet Union and the other Allied Powers. Here there rose and still rises the most penetrating stench from the corpse of Hitler-Fascism and its late propaganda minister. They had hoped to the last that these differences would work for them, in order that they could eke out their dismal political and physical existence a while longer. What folly, for one to make himself a medium for spreading this whisper-campaign . . ." The editorial then points to the Soviet declaration of war on Japan as an event of world-political significance which effectively finishes this type of rumor-mongering. "The solidarity of the Allies," it comments simply, "doesn't exist merely on paper."

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

SURVEILLANCE FOR NAZIS

REGENSBURG Mil Gov Detachment F1D3 has instigated a system whereby a person, after once having been removed from office because of Nazi activities, is kept under surveillance for any possible future underground connection. In addition to a Fragebogen, the subject is fingerprinted in accordance with the system now being carried out by the FBI in the US. A picture of the individual is also obtained and goes with the case record. Follow-up checks by special investigators are conducted every two weeks. The detachment not only maintains a case file on all individuals in this category, but also has a card index file which gives in abbreviated form a complete list of the pertinent information. This system, according to the detachment, provides a constant security check upon dismissed personnel.

LANDRAT ISSUES BULLETIN

DETACHMENT E1H2 reports that the Landrat at New-Ulm issues a weekly bulletin to the local Burgermeisters containing Mil Gov information and instructions.

FRANKFURT NURSES REGISTER

THE Frankfurt Health Department has been directed by Detachment E1D2 to announce by newspaper and radio the compulsory registration of all nurses, regardless of creed. The measure, which it is hoped, will alleviate a critical shortage, will subject nurses to duties in hospitals and in public health

work. Similar registration will be undertaken throughout the Enclave.

REGISTRATION UNSUCCESSFUL

IN MUNICH, Detachment F1F3 stated that the city-wide registration was unsuccessful for the purposes of the Welfare Department because the registration papers failed to provide a space showing from which city or area the person originally came. This would have helped enormously in returning the refugees to their respective zones, whether or not they were willing to leave Munich.

NATIONALS TO REPORT

AMERICANS, including nationals of all North and South American countries now residing in Frankfurt, have been ordered by Detachment E1D2 to submit a comprehensive report as to their activities during the past six years, a list of all documents substantiating their claim to nationality, and a statement as to what they wish to do in the future.

RESTORE BREMEN PARKS

IN ORDER to clean up and restore the parks and public gardens in Bremen, Detachment E2C2 addressed a call to boys between the ages of 12 and 16 to register for work. Listed as a civic duty, the boys were put to work under the direction of school personnel.

PROTECTING MONUMENTS

CIVIL and religious agencies were directed by Detachment F1F3 to as-

semble crews at all important monuments to store fragments of masonry, and statuary within the buildings and sites. This was done so that important and salvagable monuments would not be additionally damaged by US Army engineers, who are beginning work on the removal of debris from Munich.

RESTORE COMMUNICATIONS

AS A RESULT of several meetings with Third Army signal personnel and the close cooperation of the G-5 Section, one of the biggest problems in the operation of Mil Gov in Bavaria, communication between the various detachments, is being successfully solved.

A directive was published by Army, reports Detachment E1F3, which places the responsibility of installing communications for Mil Gov detachments throughout Bavaria on military commanders. In general, the plan provides for telephone centrals at six key points — Munich, Nuremberg, Ansbach, Würzburg, Regensburg and Augsburg — and lines from those centrals to the separate Kreise. The plan also provides for telegraph service to the Regierungsbezirk detachments as well as to the major Stadtkreis detachments. As the comprehensive plan is expected to take some time before being realized, monthly reports are required from military commanders on the progress attained.

INFORMANT SYSTEMS USED

INFORMANT systems established in military labor service units continue to pay dividends, says Oise Intermediate Section, Com Zone. Although there has been no widespread subversive activity in any of these units, occasionally it

is necessary to remove individuals because of subversive tendencies.

DAILY MEETINGS HELD

IN AUGSBURG, the Mil Gov Detachment holds daily meetings on policy with the Bürgermeister and Landrat. Preparations have been made for the opening of an emergency school for rapid basic training of middle and higher German civilian officials. The course will last for one month.

MIXED ADVISORY COUNCILS

ORDERS have been issued to the Bürgermeisters and Landrat of Schwab München to begin organizing advisory councils whose political complexion will be as mixed as possible.

RENTAL OF STORAGE FACILITIES

DETACHMENT I 11 D 2 directed that the Landrat of Friedberg's office serve as the contracting agency with civilian food interests, farmer groups, and similar organizations with regard to rental of storage facilities in Wehrmacht warehouses.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

"DETACHMENTS generally do not seem to realize the value and possibilities of a political intelligence section and but few understand the importance of gathering information on community trends for use in planning Military Government activities. Through civilian 'investigators' information can be gathered on the political leanings of the population: what the average German is thinking and talking about,

his complaints and his opinions with respect to American occupation. Carefully selected individuals attached to a Special Branch section could contribute much valuable information about the community, along with any other work of an investigative nature which might be assigned them. Persons could be used to gather information about civil employees by checking the accuracy of their Fragebogen and by following various leads and conferring with different individuals. In the course of their work they would pick up considerable information which, when brought to headquarters and sifted, would furnish interesting material for the detachment's weekly reports to higher headquarters. Files could be retained on the local level for a study of trends and, at the same time, such information coming in from the field weekly to Zone Headquarters via Military District Detachments would indicate political developments and assist in shaping Military Government policy."

— Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., following a recent USFET tour of inspection.

PWS RETURN TO WORK

OF THE 3,612 discharged PWs who returned to the Frankfurt area during June, 760 were referred to jobs on the day they reported for registration at the Arbeitsamt. About 80 per cent of these 760 workers were, according to Detachment E1D2, distributed among the following occupational groups: agriculture, commercial and clerical

construction, metal trades, transportation and wood-working industries.

NOTORIAL FEE SET

THE chief judge of the Offenbach Amtsgericht was instructed by Detachment F2B2 to inform all notaries that the maximum fee on Military Government signature forms will be set at 2 RM. per signature.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

DETACHMENT E1D2, Frankfurt, reports that a separate department has been established in the Frankfurt municipal government whose responsibility is the rehabilitation of homes in the city. Among the functions of the department will be the establishment of priorities for repair, and the coordination of production of all construction materials.

COLLECTING RUBBLE FOR AIR-STRIPS

PROCEDURE has been perfected by Det. H2D2 in Hanau and 851st Aviation Engineers for collection of rubble required for the foundation of a new air-strip. The rubble will be obtained from locations in Hanau recommended by the City Engineer. German labor will be used under military supervision, and necessary transportation and equipment will be furnished by the 851st. By this plan the needed material for the construction job will be obtained and at the same time clearing of important thoroughfares in the city will be expedited.

Success of De-Nazification Emphasized

DE-NAZIFICATION by Mil Gov remains one of the principal topics in the US press, with emphasis being placed on the success of the program to date.

A recent Associated Press dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin states that the de-Nazification of Germany is one of the major tasks of G-5 Division, USFET, and that considerably more progress has been made since V-E day than is generally recognized. The Americans, however, still lack a definite policy on what disposition is to be made of the mass of Hitler's minions. The dispatch quoted Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET as saying that it is impossible to put in jail everyone who was in the Nazi party, unless it is first known whether he was a "practicing Nazi, or merely a dues-paying member."

For the present, said the General, known Nazi leaders are being jailed, as well as the more objectionable members, but full lists are not yet available. The article estimates that some 70,000 Nazi war criminals and SS personnel are being held in jail in the US Zone until such time as a final decision is reached as to their individual disposition. In the mean time, Mil Gov authorities are weeding out of German civil life tens of thousands of Nazi leaders and other dangerous elements.

A N. Y. Herald Tribune story filed from Frankfurt on July 30th by Carl Levin says that a "firm directive ordering elimination of remaining Nazis and

militarists from all offices and positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises" has been given to Mil Gov officers for information and study. This directive, says Levin, is the most important part of an over-all order laying down the latest instructions for the control of German territory under American occupation.

The most striking part of this directive is its elimination of "administrative necessity, convenience or expediency" as reasons for appointing or retaining Nazis. All those, continues the dispatch, who at any time were officers or non-coms in any of the German military, political, social, communal or affiliated organizations are to be sacked, including all members of the Schutzstaffel (Elite Guard). The order also lists for removal those German civil servants who, although perhaps not active Nazis, survived the Hitler purge. The greatest tightening up, says Levin, will be among those who were officers in chambers of commerce and other business groups, or who were officers in any concern in which the Reich at any time since 1933 had an actual or working control.

Mil Gov Policy — Pro and Con

CRITICISM of Mil Gov policy was contained in a recent editorial written for PM, New York, from Wiesbaden, by Victor H. Bernstein, in the form of an "Open letter to the President from Inside Germany." The writer says that

"many of us feel so tragically disappointed in the development of American policy in Germany," and charges that this policy is not only working no progress, but is steadily progressing to the point where our share of Germany will have become a faithful replica of the Germany of 1932 — the Germany that spawned Hitler and the World War. Bernstein cites as evidence the kind of Germans we are putting back into power — men who turned against Hitler only when their assistance was no longer needed — and the whole atmosphere which is beginning to develop in this zone.

HOLDING HANDS

The Western Democracies, he states, are playing the old game of holding hands with their enemies and kicking their friends in the teeth. The Americans are running Germany as if it were simply a matter of making trains run and re-opening grocery stores. The editorial advocates lifting the present ban on political activity, except among the tainted groups, and throwing the weight on the side of the most democratic forces. Unless a democratic Germany can be rebuilt, says Bernstein, the only alternatives are to kill 60,000,000 Germans or permit the growth of another Fascist Reich.

Further criticism along these same lines was the theme of a St. Louis Post Dispatch story of July 23 to the effect that, since the surrender, we have pursued in Germany a pattern of conduct that discourages and repudiates the very thing we said we were fighting for. Our policy, it charges, bans all political activity, all mass meetings, all organizations of anti-Nazi action groups, all editorial use of press or

radio — "everything, in short, that might help Germans to think freely along Democratic lines."

FORCED UNDERGROUND

This policy is described as leaving many lesser Nazi officials in office because of "non-political, and therefore haphazard, screening procedures," and of forcing underground what anti-Fascist elements were able to survive Hitler's rule. "How can we make as efficient a democracy as possible," it editorializes, "as long as we give the people nothing to work with?" The tools are there, it claims: press, radio, trade unions, old anti-Fascist parties awaiting rebirth, new ones struggling to be born and educational institutions ready to be opened.

Mil Gov is charged with ignoring these channels for establishing a democratic Germany, and of playing directly into the hands of those same reactionary elements which prepared the soil for Fascism, as was previously done in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. The tools are there, it claims: press, radio, trade unions, old anti-Fascist parties awaiting rebirth, new ones struggling editorial calls for a policy in Germany "infused with the principles of dynamic, American democracy."

Exactly the opposite point of view is taken by Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, in an article appearing in the Washington Post of July 27, entitled "German Re-education Would Postpone Political Activity." Mr. Welles discusses at length the measures taken by the Soviet Government in the fostering of German political activity throughout the Russian Zone, and the sanctioning of newspaper

and radio activities on the part of the Germans. Commenting that neither the Americans nor the British have so far permitted any political activity in their zones, Mr. Welles states that a number of editorial writers and radio commentators in the US are vehemently demanding that we follow the Russian example.

Some people, he points out, are of the opinion that all Russian policies are desirable and should invariably be followed by us. Mr. Welles is convinced, however, "that the policy so far pursued within the US Zone is not only wise, but essential as a matter of future security, and that course should be persisted in for some time." Asserting that we must appraise the situation in Germany more closely, he points out that as yet there have been no trials of war criminals, that there has been very little done to purge Nazi party members from the professional, industrial and financial life of the country and that Germany is confronted with a winter of acute shortages in food, fuel and raw materials.

Therefore, argues Mr. Welles, how could it help future German democracy if political parties are set up before the people understand who among them were responsible for the war? Is it desirable that parties be established before assurance can be had that Nazis will not try to infiltrate into the new structure? What chance is there for a healthy political life if it is born at a time when the German people are not only shell-shocked but cold, undernourished and unemployed?

Under all these conditions, therefore, how is it conceivable that the German people can build up political parties for

the furtherance of desirable ideals, or which can advance the establishment of a true and peaceful democracy in Germany? Mr. Welles insists emphatically that the US went to war to preserve American liberties and to crush Hitlerism and German militarism, not to liberate the German people, who as yet are not ready for the privilege of self-government.

Food for Stability

FULL recognition of the importance of food as a factor in the stability of post-war Europe is currently being evidenced by the Allied press. Pointing out that the instincts of humanity call on us to succor the famished, the London News-Chronicle warns that "relief is as much a political necessity as it is a humane policy. Food, fuel and clothes are the first requirements of stable government, of ordered progress and of peace." Declaring that there can be no doubt of the response of the warm-hearted people of Britain and America, once they understand the full seriousness of Europe's plight, the News-Chronicle stressed the fact that "constant enlightenment about the true conditions are all-important in this crusade."

The real food problem in Western Europe, the National City Bank Bulletin pointed out in a review of the European food situation, "comes down to the 75,000,000 urban dwellers, including about 20,000,000 under 15 years of age, badly in need of milk and other protective foods, for whom emergency supplies will be required.

"Some means must be found either to reopen former channels of distribution, blocked by transportation break-

downs or political barriers, or to find new sources of supply, if pre-war dietary standards are to be restored. And it is clear that since the need is urgent and both ocean and inland transport facilities limited, emphasis must be on those staples which supply greatest food value per ton, which means cereals, sugar fats and oils."

Comments Chosen at Random

"SHORN of their slick black uniforms and all insignia except rank, the 'supermen' remove tons of brick, concrete and wood from sidewalks and streets of the city. SS might now well stand for Sad Sack and not Schutz Staffel." — Frank Waters, in the Stars and Stripes.

"LIKE most cities of its size, Offenbach had left its imprint on the cultural and industrial history of Germany in the world, and ended up a defeated city being governed by a Virginia superintendent of schools, a North Dakota sheriff, a young Queens schoolmaster, and a Jew from the Bronx who fled Vienna in 1938 . . . One would think that chaos would be the rule in this city now, but it isn't. A lot of improvisation is necessary, and spot decisions have to be made without adequate

directives from higher commands. But the city is functioning smoothly." — Carl Levin, in the New York Herald Tribune.

"THE colonel says that more than 3,100 local business establishments have been reopened in Frankfurt, and he ought to know, but frankly it's hard to see where. That must be counting a one-man cobbler shop or a chimney sweep as a business, but anyhow that's what it says here . . . This is a good Mil Gov job, and is evidently the official British-American pattern. The men who are doing it have no observations to offer as to its long-range probabilities. The policies were set by someone above them; they're merely obeying orders." — Bill Cunningham, in the Boston Herald.

"MIL Gov is putting into effect a gratifying new directive, authorizing the drafting for 'undersirable work' of Nazis dismissed from former jobs. Yesterday I saw a handful of bankers, lawyers, doctors, and clerks hauling rubble, stacking bricks and digging ditches on an unsavory sewer project. Those to whom I spoke all professed outraged dignity, which made the occasion even more gratifying." — Victor H. Bernstein, in P. M.

QUERIES

UNRRA and Mil Gov

Q. WHAT will be the future responsibility of UNRRA and the Military for Displaced Persons?

A. The Military will give maximum responsibility to UNRRA for the operation of displaced persons installations by 1 October, 1945. UNRRA teams will operate all installations, arranging for food, accommodations, medical services, welfare, and registration for repatriation or resettlement. The Military will remain responsible for essential supplies of food, clothing, fuel and housing accommodations, for security guards, for communication facilities and for truck, train and air transport required for repatriation or resettlement moves, as well as for gasoline for UNRRA trucks and food, clothing, and accommodations for UNRRA team and administrative personnel.

Public Relations

Q. IS THERE any Mil Gov Public Relations plan and procedure for detachments in the field?

A. Yes. Each local detachment commander is expected to name himself as PRO, in addition to other duties, or to designate one of his assisting officers. In both the Third and Seventh Armies, the ACOS, G-5, with the cooperation of the Army Public Relations Officer and the G-5 Public Relations Branch at Headquarters, USFET, is re-assigning officers trained in Mil Gov and who are former newspapermen to serve as G-5 PROs at Regional Detachments, at Regie-

rungsbezirk Detachments, and at Army Press Camps. They will make frequent contacts with local detachments to stimulate a free and prompt flow of constructive, positive Mil Gov news. Within a few weeks it is expected that each of the two ECAD Regiments, now being assigned to the two Military Districts of the US zone, will have Public Relations Sections of trained officers and enlisted personnel to facilitate a complete coverage of the zone and help newspaper and magazine correspondents obtain Mil Gov news promptly.

The Reichspost

Q. WHAT is the present policy regarding the reopening of Reichspost services and when may the resumption be expected?

A. The general policy is to have the Reichspost restore its services as quickly as practicable for military, governmental, and general civilian uses.

Local telephone service has been authorized by USFET, subject to conditions and restrictions as determined by military authorities. Inter-city telephone service is being limited temporarily to governmental and essential civilian use. This service can be expanded only gradually because of lack of facilities. Telegraph service for general civilian use is now under study.

Intra-city postal service is reopening quite generally. Inter-city service, on the other hand, is still on a limited scale, due largely to a lack of transportation. It is expected that intercity service will be expanded both as to

types of messages and distances as the organization is perfected and transportation facilities are increased. Postal financial services are to be re-introduced as promptly as practicable.

General inter-zone and international services will be reopened only after proper coordination with the three other Allied occupying powers. It is expected that some of these services may be started within a few months.

Extradition of Criminals

Q. WHAT is the policy of Mil Gov on the extradition of criminals other than war criminals from occupied Germany to countries of United Nations?

A Pending the adoption of a permanent procedure by the Allied Control Council, the Theater Commander, as an interim measure designed to avoid the charge that criminals are being harbored in the US Zone, will order extradition under the following conditions:

1. That the request has been made by the government concerned and not merely by a local official.

2. That the person is charged with a serious offense.

3. That sufficient evidence is presented to establish a prima facie case.

4. That the person requested is not under sentence or subject to pending charges in the US Zone.

5. That each case must be decided on its own merits and in no instance be considered as constituting a precedent with respect to the general policy of extradition.

If the request comes from a responsible source and a grave offense is

charged, local Mil Gov authorities should place the person in custody and forward the request and supporting documents to the Theater Commander for action.

Local Trade Unions

Q. HOW much liaison may local trade unions have with each other? Are there any corresponding limitations on employers' associations and chambers of commerce?

A. Liaison between local trade unions is permitted and encouraged. Such liaison probably will be permitted also in the case of employers' associations and chambers of commerce. These latter will be voluntary local associations of a purely advisory character; subsequently they will be organized also at the Land level.

U. S. Consular Offices

Q. WHERE are U. S. Consular offices established in the US Zone?

A. Consular offices will eventually be established in Frankfurt, Bremen, Stuttgart and Munich. It is expected that the office in Frankfurt will be the first one to be set up. These offices will handle claims to US citizenship and the protection of private US interests in their respective areas.

German Silver Coins

Q. Are German silver coins required to be deposited under Military Government Law 53?

A, Yes. This law specifically requires the delivery of gold and silver coins.

PERSONAL DATA

Awards

LEGION OF MERIT

Capt Benjamin Halprin, Sv Co, ECAD
2nd Lt Louis Chary, Det F1B3
M/Sgt Robert S. Journell, Hq, ECAD

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col Norton V. Coyle, Hq, ECAD
Maj William L. Powers, Hq, ECAD
Maj Frank A. Sawyer, R & T Bn, ECAD
Maj Arthur M. Corey, Hq, ECAD
Capt Albert H. Ellis, Hq, ECAD

CROIX DE GUERRE — PALM

Col H. McE Pendleton, Hq, ECAD

Promotions

TO CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

WOJG Charles C. Ammlung, DS SHAEF
WOJG Victor B. Engel, Det H2G3

TO FIRST SERGEANT

T/Sgt Leslie A. Troxell, Sv Co, ECAD

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt Robert D. Bigler, Sv Co, ECAD
S/Sgt Joseph Sidoti, Sv Co, ECAD
T/3 Roger D. Grow, Hq, ECAD
T/3 John J. Hemphill, 1st ECA Accnt Det

TO STAFF SERGEANT

T/4 King A. Bentley, Hq, ECAD
Sgt George E. Lally, Det E2C2
Cpl George W. Walbush, Sv Co, ECAD
T/3 John V. Ryan, Hq, ECAD
T/3 Judd W. Lewis, Jr., Hq, ECAD
T/4 Freeman W. Greene, 1st ECA Accnt Det
T/4 George B. Rogers, 1st ECA Accnt Det

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Sgt Arthur A. Salewske, Sv Co, ECAD
T/5 Hugo C. Magistrelli, Sv Co, ECAD

T/4 Lester A. Dauberman, Hq, ECAD
Sgt Vincent J. Bosak, Hq, ECAD
T/4 Richard H. Bevis, Hq, ECAD
T/4 William P. Conn, Jr., Hq, ECAD

TO SERGEANT

T/5 Rocco R. Monito, RR Det, ECAD

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

T/5 Harold E. Arca, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Chauncey L. Darone, Jr., Hq, ECAD
Cpl Richard G. Solecki, Det E2C2
T/5 Ray P. Gagnon, Det E2C2
Cpl James O. Bechham, Hq, ECAD
Cpl Gerald E. Tarvin, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Lucian Signorelli, Hq, ECAD
T/5 William J. Gallagher, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Louis A. Santucci, 1st ECA Accnt Det
T/5 Raymond H. Taft, 1st ECA Accnt Det
T/5 Ernest V. Talbot, 1st ECA Accnt Det

TO CORPORAL

Pfc Oscar H. Carter, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Lawrence W. Wagner, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Holmes A. Dutrow, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Paul B. Johnson, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Loren H. Kinney, Hq, ECAD

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc Joseph J. Jiricek, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Clarence J. Smith, Det E2C2
Pfc George Lottenberg, RR Det (Fiscal Survey)
Pfc Walter J. Lilie, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Robert M. Cope, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Lawrence J. Robertson, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Willie C. Driggers, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Edward J. Miller, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc William F. Isabell, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Frank S. Olockwoszcz, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Marvin Rosner, Hq, ECAD
Pfc William C. Brunzell, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Eugene Garner, Hq, ECAD
Pfc William H. Reynolds, Jr., Hq, ECAD
Pvt Billy H. Clappett, Hq, ECAD
Pvt Howard M. Hills, 1st ECA Accnt Det

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt Alvin H. Durham, Det 14C2
 Pvt Carl W. Nusarra, Det H4B3
 Pvt Joseph D. Newton, Det F1E2
 Pvt John E. Werner, Hq Co, 2nd ECAR

Returned to the States

Col. Egbert D. Brown, Hq, 2nd ECAR
 Lt Col John E. Shield, Det E1B3
 Lt Col Harry D. Stone, Det E1D2
 Maj Raymond M. Davis, Det E1C2
 Maj Thomas V. Dixon, Hq 1st ECAR
 Maj John B. Fenner, G-5, USFET
 Capt Ernest Gelles, G-5, USFET
 Capt Virgil O. Powell, DP-16
 Capt James E. Stearns, Det I3B3
 M/Sgt Chester Rice, Det E1A2
 1/Sgt Oscar C. Lynch, Det F1D3
 1/Sgt Albert C. McGlocklin, R & T Bn, ECAD
 T/Sgt Harold Berge, ECA Med Gp
 T/Sgt William L. Christman, Det A1A1
 T/Sgt Eugene C. Harrold, Det H6B3
 T/Sgt Carmine J. Lucca, Det I6B3
 T/Sgt Louis D. McKie, Det H4G3
 T/Sgt Robert O. Nelson, ECA Med Gp
 T/Sgt Carl L. Thomas, Det I2E3
 S/Sgt James A. Cannon, Det I1E2
 S/Sgt Joseph J. Fredy, Hq, Co A, 3rd ECAR
 S/Sgt Robert J. Hartman, ECA Med Gp
 S/Sgt Lowell A. Hibbard, Hq, ECAD
 S/Sgt Michael Marx, Det I1C3
 S/Sgt Maurice Rosenberg, Det I7C2
 S/Sgt Keith H. Thompson, Hq & Co, 2nd ECAR
 S/Sgt Bernard R. Valind, Hq, Co D, 3rd ECAR
 S/Sgt Richard L. Woods, Det I20A3
 Tec 3 John E. Carpenter, Det E1A2
 Tec 3 Frank M. Gillot, ECA Med Gp
 Tec 3 Elwood M. Hansen, Det I8G2
 Tec 3 Charles F. Montgomery, I7E2
 Tec 3 Willard E. Nelson, Sv Co ECAD
 Tec 3 Frank A. Grosz, ECA Med Gp
 Tec 3 Paul Opperer, Det F2B2
 Tec 3 Chester L. Wolfe, R & T Bn, ECAD
 Sgt Raymond J. Kuhn, R & T Bn, ECAD
 Sgt Edward G. Larrives, ECA Med Gp
 Sgt Richard T. Strange, ECA Med Gp
 Tec 4 Dwight C. Austin, ECA Med Gp

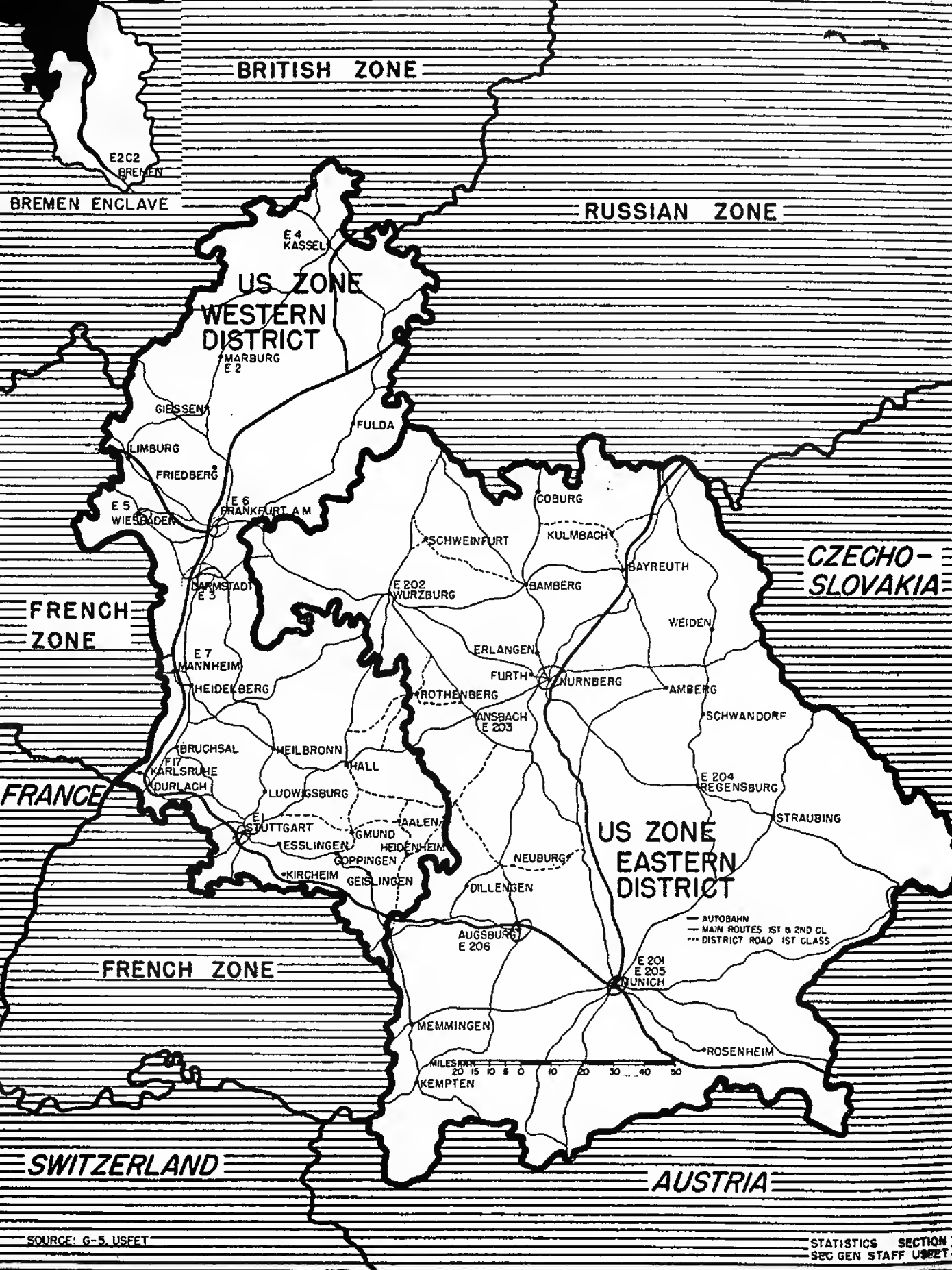
Tec 4 Chick W. Hagan, Hq Co C 2d ECAR
 Tec 4 George L. Rutherford, Hq Co F 3d ECAR
 Tec 4 Reinhardt F. Seebach, Hq, ECAD
 Cpl Gerald H. Atwell, Det F2G2
 Cpl Robert F. Cookman, Hq Co B 2d ECAR
 Cpl Harold L. Fasse, Det A2L1
 Cpl Harvey O. Lipscomb, Hq Co C 2d ECAR
 Cpl William J. Murphy, Det G1C2
 Cpl Warren B. Pattison, Hq Co, 2d ECAR
 Tec 5 Neil Beck, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Joseph K. Cass III, Det H2C3
 Tec 5 Harry B. Kingsford, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Charles J. Mayersky, Det H2A3
 Tec 5 Robert H. Moultime, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Woodrow M. Schillo, Det H1A2
 Tec 5 Stephen C. Shanley, E1G2
 Tec 5 Walter J. Sowers, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Raymond R. Tyner, Sv Co, ECAD
 Tec 5 Philip E. Woodman, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Theodore M. Gionet, Hq Co B,
 Tec 5 Clifford C. Johnson, Det A1A1
 Tec 5 James C. Meisingahl, Hq Co D, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Joseph A. Slominski, Hq Co, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Charles W. Ackerman, Det E2C2
 Pfc Nathan Buchman, Hq Co G, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Larry J. Dauterive, Det I7A2
 Pfc Ezra E. Fish, ECA Med Gp
 Pfc James V. Jennings, Hq Co, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Ottis Ladner, Det F1C3
 Pfc Gustav A. Merting, Hq Co E, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Conley Moore, Hq Co B, 2st ECAR
 Pfc Richard L. Popwell, Det I10G2
 Pfc James H. Strickland, Hq, Co B, 1st ECAR
 Pfc Alva H. Trussell, Det I15G3
 Pfc Frank S. Virga, Hq, Co B, 1st ECAR
 Pfc Thomas A. Weick, R & T Bn, ECA
 Pfc Ronald C. Wiles, R T Bn, ECA
 Pfc Julien M. Dorfman, Det I1G2
 Pfc Ernest D. McColskey, Det H4G3
 Pvt John W. Rieves, ECA Cur Sec

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 5 — 25 AUGUST 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	3
The Task Ahead	3
What the Germans Will Eat This Winter	4
You Are Making History — Today	7
The Role of UNRRA in the DP Operation	9
Public Safety in the US Zone	12
GENERAL	16
MG Regulations to Appear in One Volume	16
Plans Made to Alleviate Fuel Shortage	17
ICD Cultural Programs	17
Population Figures — US Zone	18
GERMAN REACTIONS	25
Denunciation and Cooperation	25
Denazification Hearings	26
Attitudes: A Recent Sampling	26
Why They Cooperate	27
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	28
PRESS COMMENTS	30
Peace Spotlights Occupation Problems	30
Random Comments	32
QUERIES	34
PERSONAL DATA	35

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

The Task Ahead

BY LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY

Deputy Military Governor

MILITARY government has entered a new phase. The initial period of planning, organization, and the restoration of law and order are behind us. From now on, military government will be judged by its longer range results.

Our objectives and policies are established. In JCS 1067, our Government has prescribed its immediate program for the occupation. Based on this, the Directive of 7 July 1945 lays down the pattern for military government in the US Zone. Now these policies have been largely confirmed by the agreements of the Tripartite Meetings at Potsdam. Marking the transition to this new stage, General Eisenhower issued his message of 6 August to the German people, setting out our plans for the occupation.

We enter this new phase better organized than ever before for the job ahead. The two Districts and the Military Government Detachments are now fully set up with their separate chain of command for military government purposes. The Theater Staff and the US Group Control Council are working together on a closely integrated basis. The Control Council has begun to function, and will doubtless soon start to establish common policies and a limited number of central German agencies.

From the experience to date, we know many of the problems and ob-

stacles we face in carrying out our policies. Most of these problems are inherent in the nature of the task assigned us. We must make sure that we do not create unnecessary difficulties for ourselves through failure to cooperate fully in solving our real problems.

For the present, the occupation of Germany is the task of the military forces. Technical channels have been authorized for military government and should be freely used, but we must rely ultimately on command channels to insure that the job is done. Above all, the spirit of teamwork must animate our entire military government staff. Cooperation must be the keystone at all levels in the occupying forces.

With definite objectives and an effective organization, we must now concentrate our energies on attaining the underlying purposes of the occupation. We must never forget that the war was fought not only to defeat Germany, but to establish permanent peace. Germany has been defeated, but the final success or failure of the war depends in large measure on whether our military government achieves the basic aims of the occupation.

As we face the day-to-day problems and difficulties, we must never lose

sight of these basic purposes or of their vital importance for the future. The price of failure is so high that we must leave undone nothing likely to aid in

attaining our aims. If we constantly strive to meet that test, we have the opportunity to contribute greatly to the future peace of the world.

What the Germans Will Eat This Winter

THE GERMANS will eat this winter. The pertinent questions are whether what they eat from available supplies will be enough, whether it will be the right sort of food.

Under present conditions, with normal food movements between regions virtually stopped, and with reliance on indigenous resources plus the necessity of feeding displaced persons, refugees, and disarmed German soldiers, the answer is no. The current ration scales for normal consumers under these conditions in the US Zone provide caloric values which vary among the regions from approximately 1,100 to 1,300 calories per person per day. It is estimated that an additional 200 to 300 calories per person per day are obtained from unrationed foods such as fruits and vegetables. These ration allowances are considerably below the maximum of 1,550 calories per person per day for normal consumers established last January by SHAEF directive as a temporary scale during the period of military operations.

Supplemental rations are provided for certain categories of consumers, such as heavy workers and pregnant and nursing mothers. Except in the case of miners, however, the supplemental

rations are still below the levels considered adequate for these categories. Due to the critical urgency of coal production, supplemental rations up to 3,600 calories have been authorized if necessary for surface workers and up to 4,000 calories for underground workers.

Even with the addition of unrationed items, such as fruits and vegetables, and supplemental rations for special categories, current German food consumption is well below the 2,000 calorie average level for the non-farm population regarded as the bare minimum for a limited period. The highest ration levels for Germans during the war, in July 1940, provided approximately 2,400 calories for normal consumers. The lowest, in May 1945, allowed about 1,530.

Calories are a convenient means of measuring food consumption, but this measure is sometimes misleading and susceptible of misuse. A calorie is the unit of energy required to raise one ounce of water one degree in temperature centigrade. Germans could get all of their caloric energy requirements from bread, or sugar, or butter alone, if they could eat that much, and if it were available, but they would be

deficient in other nutritional requirements, such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals.

A typical current ration in the US Zone as compared with a minimum ration supplying adequate quantities of essential food nutrients at the 2,000 calorie level allows only 53 per cent of the required bread, 62 per cent of potatoes, 61 per cent of meat, 27 per cent of sugar, and 71 per cent of fats. The difference in calories between the two rations might be made up by additional bread, but the total diet would still be deficient in essential nutrients.

DIET OVERBALANCED

Of particular importance are the so-called protective foods, milk, meat, fats, vegetables, fruit, as distinguished from energy foods, bread and potatoes. The German war diet has been overbalanced by bulky energy goods, and deficient in high-grade proteins and minerals. To offset this, vitamin pills were distributed among mothers, children, workers, and soldiers, and margarine was enriched with vitamins. Despite these additions to the diet, in the summer of 1943 carbuncles and other skin troubles were observed, and in the winter of 1943 an epidemic of influenza swept Germany. The causes of this were assumed to be largely the shortage of certain nutrients, in particular the lack of vitamins.

If this could occur under the relatively adequate ration levels prevailing at that time, the potential dangers under current ration scales are all too apparent.

Under the provisions of the SHAEF directive of 25 January outlining policies for the control of distribution and

rationing of food in Germany, no imported food is to be issued to the German population except in extreme emergencies in areas where indigenous supplies are not available in sufficient quantities. It was made clear to the Germans that they were to rely on their own production of indigenous resources for their livelihood. So far issues of imported food to German civilians have been authorized only in the Ruhr (40,000 tons of grain) in the Saar (10,400 tons of grain), and in Berlin. These issues have been for the purpose of maintaining, not increasing, current ration scales, and for providing supplemental rations for miners.

Germany never achieved self-sufficiency in food production, in spite of the vaunted and ruthless attempts of the Nazis to do so. They used to import about 15 per cent of their food requirements. In 1936 Germany as a whole imported 4,725,000 metric tons of food stuffs in which she is deficient, and exported only 100,000 tons. The total imports included substantial amounts of grain, meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and other commodities.

LESS SELF-SUFFICIENT

The region which is now the US Zone was even less self-sufficient than all of Germany, falling about 25 per cent short of meeting its food requirements from its own production. In 1936 its total imports amounted to almost half of those for all of Germany, while it exported about 300,000 tons. Its imports included almost as much grain as the total for Germany, more potatoes than the total for Germany, and substantial amounts of meat, fats, sugar,

fruits and vegetables and other commodities.

MUST HAVE IMPORTS

It is possible that Germany as an economic unit, with production up to normal, with production and distribution controls intact, and with adequate transportation could, on a stringently reduced ration scale, subsist for a limited time without imports. This would require normal food movements from the East into the West and South. Since none of these required conditions exist at present, the several regions will have sizeable deficits for nearly all commodities in relation to even a minimum subsistence ration.

Preliminary crop estimates for the 1945 harvest in the US Zone indicate a production of bread grains this year approximately equal to that of last year, though less than the 1939-44 average. The current rainy spell is causing the grains that are not yet housed to sprout, which will result in considerable loss. The outlook for potatoes is for a production slightly less than in 1944, and preliminary reports for sugar beets and oil seeds indicate that both acreage and yield per acre will be considerably less than in 1944. Preliminary reports also indicate a decrease in livestock numbers, particularly for hogs, from a corresponding period in 1944. This should mean a slightly increased supply of direct consumption energy foods, but a corresponding decrease in supply of meat and fats.

How much of this crop is actually available to the Germans for consumption depends on several factors, among them collections from the farms, pro-

cessing facilities, transportation, efficiency of distribution controls, and amounts that may be required for feeding displaced persons, refugees, and disarmed German soldiers. Due to current difficulties in all of these factors, it is unlikely that the harvest by itself will make possible an increase in current ration scales in the near future. Movement of bread grains to mill is normally slow, because the grain must harden first, and because it is the practice to thresh throughout the year.

ADDITIONAL COMPLICATION

An additional complication in the food picture for the Germans this winter is the growing black market. Under the extremely low current ration scales consumers are virtually forced into black or "grey" market dealings in order to subsist. This has meant a growing commerce in food products outside of legal channels, and means that those who can afford it and those with farm contacts may be getting enough to eat while others are far from it. From a nutritional standpoint this means the available food is not being distributed in accordance with needs.

All of these factors taken together add up to a dangerously lean winter. With the normally surplus-producing Eastern region no longer surplus, and with the former movement of foods from that area into other areas not only closed off, but actually reversed in part by the arrangement to ship food to Berlin for the several national sectors from the corresponding occupation zones, the normal deficits in the Western regions cannot be alleviated from former sources. It is likely, therefore, that Western Germany will be subject to the threat of serious nu-

tritional and health difficulties, and possible disorder in urban centers, arising out of a grave shortage of food.

We can say they should have thought of that before they started the war and let them starve or survive as best they may. That might be all right if we were not trying to maintain law and order in the country and convince the people that democracy is the best way to live. It is difficult to govern, much less persuade to your views, a hungry people.

Or we can do what we are doing about it which is trying to aid in every way the Germans' own food production and distribution program. This is being done by assigning highest priority to coal, transportation and other facilities for food processing, including use of army transportation where necessary, by planning marketing and distribution

quotas, by planning for seed, fertilizer, and other production facilities, by supervising reestablishment of rationing and distribution controls, including suppression of black market dealings.

In addition, recognizing that with all that may be done to secure maximum production and utilization of the indigenous crop there will still be a substantial deficit in food requirements for a minimum adequate diet, request has already been made for arrangements to import a quarter of the estimated 1945-46 year's deficit of grain. This was done in view of the approaching critical condition within the next few months. So far only grain has been requested for import, although deficits of other commodities may exist, and as pointed out above, a balanced ration is as important as one with adequate caloric values.

You Are Making History — Today

THE SCALE of Military Government operations in Germany today is virtually without precedent in military annals. Every phase of the life of over 15,000,000 Germans is today under the control and direction of the US Army. The Military Government detachments which are the instruments of that control and direction are making history every day.

Today's history contains the seeds of tomorrow's policies and operations. War Department and Theater directives which make mandatory the historical coverage of Military Government operations in the US Zone are based on the realization that past experience

is the foundation for future action. Many of the plans and policies which today regulate Military Government were developed after study of the Hunt Report, which is the history of the American occupation in Germany after World War I.

Had the Hunt Report not been written, the experiences of that occupation could not have been applied to present-day operations. The lessons of history are applicable to the molding of the future only when that history is documented and recorded.

Thus, the history that is being made today must be similarly recorded to

serve as a guide for the future, to provide for more complete understanding of the multiplicity of problems entailed in imposing Military Government upon an enemy nation.

It is the individual detachments operating in the field that are actively making history. Their experiences must be collected and integrated in order to create a picture of greater scope and dimension which will encompass the entire field of Military Government operations.

The Theater Historian feels that only officers trained in the Military Government field are fully competent to cover the major elements of the history of Military Government in Germany. It has therefore been decided that the Historical Section, G-5 Division, USFET, will be responsible for the collection of all historical material of Military Government activities and for the preparation of the history of the Military Government phases of the occupation of Germany which is required by the War Department.

In order to insure a complete record of the development of Military Government in Germany, provision has been made for the thorough historical coverage of Military Government activities in the American Zone of Germany.

A FULL-TIME EFFORT

It is planned that trained G-5 Historical officers will devote their full-time efforts to the writing of the history of Military Government operations at the Military District Headquarters and Regional Military Government levels. These historians will be charged with responsibility for the review, preservation, collection, and

maintenance of key documents reflecting major policies determined and recommended by Military Government staff, with the recording of all Military Government policies and operations as they develop, and with the evaluation of all data of historical importance relating to Military Government within the area of their jurisdiction.

The value of the history they write will depend, to a large extent, on the individual detachments whose history they record. If history is to fulfill its purpose, it must be built on truth, truth in the form of documentary evidence and tangible fact. The history of American Military Government in Germany must be based upon the evidence of its actual operations, and therefore the Military Government historian must rely on the detachments in the field as his source of information, documents, and records.

ONE FOR EACH TEAM

Each detachment should have an officer as its historian. His function is to make available to the responsible Regional historian all data relating to the operational activities of the detachment, to policies established, to difficulties and problems encountered, and to results achieved. The Regional historian will advise and assist the detachment in the maintenance of these records and in the collection and preservation of all valuable information.

The history that is currently being made must be told, must be recorded with the completeness and thoroughness it deserves. It can be so recorded only when all concerned fully appre-

ciate its purpose and its value. Complete cooperation between the Regional historian and the Military Government detachment in the field will insure the

validity, the comprehensiveness, and the future applicability and significance of the history of Military Government in the US Zone.

The Role of UNRRA in the DP Operation

ALMOST 6,000 persons from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will shortly be at work in Germany, caring for the 1,600,000 United Nations Displaced Persons who still remain. The story of this international operation, whose objective is the best possible care for the forced laborers and political and racial victims of Nazism, began in November, 1944, when an agreement was signed by General Eisenhower and Director General Herbert H. Lehman of UNRRA. The Supreme Commander gave UNRRA the particular assignment of providing personnel who would assist in the administration of DP assembly centers and transient points. Working under military supervision, UNRRA personnel were organized in teams or served as members of combined military-UNRRA detachments. A total of about 3,500 UNRRA team and specialist personnel are now deployed in DP operations in Germany. An additional 2,300 will receive assignments shortly.

In formulating the original agreement, both General Eisenhower and UNRRA looked forward to broader responsibilities for UNRRA in the post-military period. The agreement stated: "It is the intention of the Supreme Commander, AEF, that UNRRA person-

nel shall replace military personnel to the maximum extent and as soon as possible in the handling of displaced persons and refugees, subject to the requirements of the military situation." (Section 2, Appendix C, SHAEF Administrative Memorandum No. 39, Revised).

This policy will be implemented by new agreements now being negotiated, which will extend UNRRA's responsibilities throughout the DP program. Subject to the authority of the US, UK, and French Zone Commanders, and proceeding under military control, UNRRA will assume full responsibility for the assembly centers, replacing all military personnel now engaged in their administration. At staff levels, UNRRA will relieve military officers in so far as possible in zone and district DP assignments. The agreement for the US Zone will probably go into effect on October 1, 1945, with agreements for the British and the French Zones expected to follow soon after.

The forthcoming change reflects the changing character of DP operations. Earlier this year, the displaced persons program concentrated all facilities and resources on mass repatriation movements accomplished at high speed. Now we are entering a period which

will have as a primary feature the care and welfare of DPs whose movement out of Germany cannot be immediately completed.

FOUR MILLION REPATRIATED

In four months from April through July, more than 4,000,000 displaced persons were repatriated. This accomplishment, largely the work of military personnel, is the more remarkable since it was achieved under the conditions of the German collapse when facilities and organization were severely handicapped. With rapid large-scale movement as the first objective, extended welfare service in the centers had necessarily to take a secondary place.

As of August 14, about 1,600,000 United Nations Displaced Persons remained in the centers. Their repatriation is being expedited wherever possible, and by October the total should be considerably reduced. Nevertheless, according to current surveys, the DPs now in the centers are to large extent people whose movement from Germany will be delayed for varying lengths of time, from a few weeks to several months. In addition, there are several hundred thousand persons who are permanent non-repatriables; the exact number is still in doubt.

UNRRA thus approaches its new responsibility at a time when the assembly centers must engage in longer-term services for the DP population. UNRRA will have as an immediate task the development and execution of extended programs for food and clothing, housing, medical care, family and children's services,

work, recreation, and religious and educational services within the centers.

In the forthcoming period of greater responsibility, UNRRA will furnish the military authorities with periodic estimates of the supply needs for the DP operation. However, the procurement and distribution of essential supplies — food, clothing, medical supplies, physical facilities and equipment — now a military responsibility, will continue to be so. Up to now, the DP operation has drawn its supplies largely from requisitioned German stocks. In all likelihood, this source will continue to furnish the bulk of DP essentials, whether under UNRRA or the military procurement. "Amenity supplies," comprising such materials as tobacco and candy, sewing materials, supplies for welfare work and recreation, come exclusively within UNRRA's sphere and have already been imported in part from abroad; it is anticipated that distribution of these supplies to centers will begin shortly.

MILITARY KEEPS TRANSPORTATION

While it is planned that UNRRA will have a consultative voice in matters relating to repatriation, the military authorities will remain in charge of the transportation. Similarly, they will retain responsibility for the security of the DP population, furnishing guards and security troops for the assembly centers and military liaison officers for UNRRA at staff levels.

UNRRA's organizational structure for DP operations follows the general lines of the military organization for the zones of occupation. A Central UNRRA Headquarters, temporarily located at Höchst, near Frankfurt, operates as coordinating authority for

operations in the three military zones. In the US, UK, and French Zones, UNRRA maintains a Zone Headquarters exercising executive powers under the Central Headquarters. The military pattern is repeated in the UNRRA District Headquarters, which correspond to the two army areas of the US Zone and the three corps areas of the British Zone. The District Headquarters, through a number of field supervisors, will administer the assembly center teams. There are now 302 UNRRA teams deployed in the field — 117 in the US Zone, 150 in the British Zone, 20 in the French Zone of Germany and 15 in Austria.

FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE

When UNRRA enters upon full responsibility for the assembly centers, it will have a thoroughgoing background of first-hand experience in DP operations. In recent weeks an increasing number of UNRRA teams have been given full charge of the centers where they are assigned. They are familiar with all the detailed working arrangements which must be made to run smoothly for the efficient operation of the centers. UNRRA teams are also being brought up in strength. Until recently, most teams were "spearhead" units of six to eight members. This number was smaller than originally planned for the teams, but was adopted to meet the demand for more teams when the flood of mass repatriation was at its height. Wherever possible, the teams are being raised to the full complement of twelve to fifteen persons, including additional medical personnel and welfare workers. A full-strength team comprises a Director, one or more Administrative Officers, Clerk-

Stenographer, Supply Officer, Steward (Messing Officer), Warehousing Officer, Welfare Officer, Assistant Welfare Officer, Medical Officer, Nurse, and two Driver-Mechanics.

MEDICAL PROGRAM DIFFICULT

UNRRA's goal in medical work is to deploy a doctor and nurse to approximately every 2,000 displaced persons. This is an ambitious program, with many difficulties to overcome, but every effort is being put forward to realize it. At present, many hospital staffs are composed of doctors and nurses of various nationalities, working under the supervision of an UNRRA doctor. If this arrangement can be maintained, it will facilitate the extension of the health program in the centers, where military and UNRRA medical personnel have already given outstanding service in checking contagious disease, notably typhus, and in restoring the health of malnutrition victims.

In addition to its assembly center activities, UNRRA is expanding its record and information services and will ultimately take over the records sections now operated by the DP Units of G-5 and Military Government. One of the most important needs of the displaced persons is that of locating missing relatives. Also, persons outside of Germany are attempting frantically to learn the fate of relatives sent into Germany by the Nazis. To handle this situation, UNRRA has established a Central Tracing Bureau, which by cooperation with the various zones has already been responsible for bringing many families together.

With the eyes of the world on the displaced persons problem, it was inevitable that numerous organizations

should volunteer their services to aid in caring for DPs. In order that the work of all of these agencies — their personnel and supplies — may be used to the best effect, UNRRA is coordinating and supervising all of the voluntary welfare agencies. These include the

Red Cross, National Catholic Welfare Conference, American Friends Service Committee, American Joint Distribution Committee, and other agencies. UNRRA is empowered to make agreements and arrangements with these agencies and expedite their work in the field.

Public Safety in the US Zone

WHILE many public safety problems still remain for future solution, a review of accomplishments in this field to date show that there has been continuous progress in all branches. This progress has been made possible by the hard work and individual resourcefulness of public safety officers in our Military Government detachments who are successfully overcoming the many obstacles which confront them.

From the beginning of occupation, the inter-relationship of the German police system with the NSDAP and affiliated organizations made denazification and reorganization of local police agencies a difficult problem of first priority. In nearly all cases the only Germans available to replace Nazi police were old men, many of them retired for many years, whose value as policemen rested more on their personal reputation within the community than on their ability as police officers.

Following the combat phase, it became possible to screen larger groups with greater care. Police schools were placed in operation shortly after Aachen fell to the Allies. These early schools

furnished police cards for many of the departments and formed the framework upon which reorganization rested. They also provided the experience which is of such vital importance in planning long-term training programs.

The problems of arms and uniforms were also difficult ones to solve. The armbands bearing identification "M. G. Polizei" were not impressive to a populace accustomed to well-uniformed public servants. Such identification on civilian clothing also lowered the morale of those Germans who had indicated a desire to cooperate with Military Government by serving as police officers. Wehrmacht uniforms stripped of their Nazi insignia were too representative of the past and, in many instances, they were resented by American soldiers.

Under existing policies each separate Police Department designs and adopts its own distinctive uniform, subject to approval by Military Government officers, as long as it bears no resemblance to the Nazi or military uniforms of the Hitler period. However, the shortage of appropriate cloth has delayed the uniforming of police. This problem is being rapidly overcome and many of the

police department now appear in smart and distinctive uniforms, resulting in a marked increase in the morale and efficiency of the police officers. Firearms and other weapons, except night sticks, were also prohibited under original policy but it was soon found that night sticks were poor symbols of authority to a nation accustomed to daggers for dress and all types of arms for execution.

It also placed German police officers in the unfavorable, if not impossible, situation of enforcing the law and protecting life and property without adequate weapons, while being confronted by persons with criminal intent who were nearly always armed. To eliminate this condition, several police departments have been rearmed after careful screening of personnel, and under present directives other departments will be rearmed when necessity for such action is indicated and approval is obtained from higher authority. Public safety officers find it somewhat ironical however to be in a situation where it is necessary to obtain 20,000 police revolvers from the US to rearm police, while thousands of suitable weapons in the ETO have disappeared into the hands of souvenir-hunters. Pending receipt of these revolvers, such weapons as carbines and rifles are being used. The issue of ammunition is strictly limited.

CRIMES DECLINE

Crimes have dropped in number as the number of displaced persons has decreased. There has been no question but that liberated slave laborers considered it their right, after years of enforced labor, to turn against their oppressors. The overall improvement in the regulation of passes and the re-

gistration of the entire populace has been beneficial to police efficiency.

Despite the volume of work required in reorganizing the police and keeping crime at a minimum, the life of public safety officers might have been a much happier one were it not for three other subjects which directly concern them - namely, travel restrictions which required the issuance of thousands of passes, a denazification program to purge every institution in the US Zone, and Public Safety Reports.

EXCEPTIONS NECESSARY

During the combat phase and during the early days of occupation, it was obviously necessary to place restrictions on the travel of Germans. But it was equally necessary to allow exceptions to such restrictions when travel was essential for economic or other reasons. Farming had to continue and supplies of all kinds had to be arranged for and transported from one community to another. Public Safety Officers had to scrutinize closely each request for travel to determine its necessity before authorizing a pass. Other complications arose when requests involved travel into other Zones. This problem has now been partially eliminated by directives to each Military District Commander granting him authority to eliminate travel restrictions within his district and, if desired, to agree mutually with the other District Commander for free inter-district travel. At the same time US Group CC began negotiations with our Allies for an agreement covering interzonal travel. When this is obtained all public safety officers will be promptly advised of the procedures involved.

When the assignment of responsibili-

ties for denazification was made by SHAEF, the CI Branch of G-2 was made responsible for the dissolution of all Nazi organizations and agencies, while the Public Safety Section of G-5 was given responsibility for eliminating Nazis from Government, trade, transportation, communications and all other industries. This led to the establishment of a Special Branch within each Public Safety section to handle this important assignment. The task quickly became complicated, for while it was believed the directives were clearly worded, our Public Safety officers soon found themselves in conflict with using and supervising military services. Each side had entirely different views relative to the interpretation to be placed on the two critical phrases "nominal Nazi" and "position of influence." It was argued that to carry out the letter of the directive would result in stopping transportation, communications and many other essential services in which highly skilled technical men hold key positions, with suitable replacements almost impossible to find. There is still no agreement on the subject, but at the Theater and US Group CC level every possible effort is being made to clear up the issues involved, so that the denazification program can proceed and at the same time not interfere with all essential services employing non-Nazi personnel, or at least with personnel not in the mandatory removal category.

TWO MAJOR SUBJECTS

Public Safety Reports are required in order that the Theater Commander may have accurate and timely information on two subjects of great importance to him: the state of law and order in the US Zone, and the progress

being made in denazification. He is responsible to the United States Government for both and cannot carry out these responsibilities without being kept fully informed. Our Public Safety officers in the field, confronted as they are with many local problems pressing for solution, sometimes lose perspective and cannot see the need for these reports that are of such vital importance. This is particularly applicable to the monthly denazification report, the report of offenses known to police or Public Safety officers, and the arrest report. When these reports arrive promptly, a rapid consolidation quickly gives a Public Safety picture of the US Zone, upon the basis of which intelligent action can be taken.

SEPERATE DEPARTMENTS

No consideration of Public Safety would be complete without inclusion of the fire departments. The policy is to completely separate the German fire service from the police service and to reorganize it on a basis decentralized even more than the police service. There will be no administrative or operational control above a Kreis level, although mutual-aid agreements between adjoining fire services will be permitted. This policy presents no particular problems in its implementation. However, unless it is made clear to all concerned, German fire services will desire to reestablish agencies at RB and Land/Province level. This must not be permitted.

Fire service personnel must be denazified as thoroughly as any other former police agency. The percentage of Nazis in the fire service has not been found to be as great as in other agencies, so the problem of replacement

of officers has not been too difficult. Also the extensive training of civilian personnel in incendiary bomb fire-fighting as defense against air raids provides a source of trained personnel for replacements.

It is not the objective of Military Government to establish a first-class highly efficient fire service in Germany, but only to insure that there is re-established a fire service which will prevent civilian fire losses from embarrassing our Military Government administration and / or to augment military fire protection of installations of military value to us. For this there is sufficient equipment, if redistributed according to present requirements. Accordingly, all Public Safety officers are insuring that fire equipment in their area is distributed to maximum advantage. When complete information

from the US Zone is available at Theater headquarters, necessity for a general redistribution of equipment may be indicated. Also to alleviate the critical shortage of fire hose, the possibility of manufacturing this item is being investigated.

At this time we have reached the end of our first year in dealing with Public Safety problems in an occupied enemy country, for it was in the closing days of August 1944 that Public Safety officers in Military Government Detachments with the First US Army took up their duties in the Stolberg area in Germany. While mistakes have been made, a review of the year shows steady and satisfactory progress. German Police and Fire Departments are functioning, law and order is being restored and the denazification program is being pushed to completion.

MG Regulations to Appear in One Volume

A NEW single set of Military Government Regulations, which will be similar in form and in scope to the familiar US Army Regulations, is presently being edited for publication in the near future, it was announced recently by Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, AC of S, G-5, USFET. The new regulations, to be published by direction of the Theater Commander, will include all directives, orders and instructions referring to the administration of Military Government that have been issued by USFET, the US Group Control Council, and the Military District Headquarters. SHAEF and Army Group directives that are still in force will also appear under the same cover.

The new Regulations should be an invaluable aid to all Military Government personnel, especially those on detachment level, in the clarification of present policy and administrative instructions. When issued, it was announced, the Regulations will supersede all existing Military Government directives and instructions.

After the initial publication of the Regulations all subsequent directives on Military Government matters from USFET to lower echelons (except specific instructions on individual cases) will be issued as amendments to the Military Government Regulations. Moreover, no permanent instructions establishing or modifying basic policies will be issued without the approval of the Chief of Staff, USFET.

Only in unusual emergencies will temporary instructions, not establishing or modifying basic policies, be issued directly by cable or telephone, but in such case, a copy of the instructions will be immediately furnished for incorporation into the Military Government Regulations and for formal issuance.

A recent USFET letter to the Military Districts announced that a committee, consisting of three officers, had been established for the purpose of compiling and editing the Regulations and subsequent amendments. The officers were appointed by the AC of S, G-5 and the Adjutant General, Hq USFET, and by the Deputy Military Governor.

Initially, the Military Government Regulations will be divided into 23 major sections, which will include directives and operational instructions on the following subjects: General Provisions; Eradication of Nazism and Militarism; Political Activities; Civil Administration; Legal and Penal Administration; Public Health; Public Welfare; Education and Religious Affairs; Public Safety; Civilian Communications; Industry; Food and Agriculture; Trade and Commerce; Civilian Transportation; Manpower; Finance; Property Control; Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives; Reparations, Deliveries and Restitutions; Displaced Persons; Information Control; Military Government Reports; and Military Government Legislation.

Plans Made to Alleviate Fuel Shortage

FORECASTING that the shortage of coal in the US Zone of occupation during the coming winter will be critical, Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, AC of S, G-5, USFET, gave the green light to the Military District Headquarters program for securing lumber and wood products for military and civilian heating, cooking and construction of necessary shelter from October to March, 1946.

It was stated, moreover, that plans must be made on the basis that only negligible amounts of coal will be available even for military purposes. "Unless immediate steps are taken," General Adcock said, "there will also be a critical shortage of essential shelter!"

Military District Commanders, in addition, were authorized to direct German authorities to take all possible steps to secure and ration wood products for necessary use by civilians. In connection with this, military commanders were directed to utilize any US equipment and supplies that are not required in essential military operations in order to aid the German civilians. Subject only to redeployment requirements, the essential maintenance of troops, harvesting and food processing, it was requested that military railway, road and water transportation be utilized to the maximum extent to supplement civilian transportation now available.

Germans not fully employed in agriculture, food processing, coal mining, transportation, public utilities and other essential occupations, will be made available for the lumber cutting program. Maximum use will also be made of all voluntary displaced persons

labor, while prisoners of war will provide wood for military use.

ICD Cultural Program

NOW that the emergency stage of occupation has been completed, Information Control Division has begun to put into practice its German cultural and information program.

Some local difficulties have been reported by the District Information Control Commands because certain detachments have refused authorization for public gatherings, thus preventing ICD-approved entertainments and symphonic concerts. Such public gatherings are of positive value to Military Government and deserve encouragement. It is possible that some interference has arisen due to misconstruction by Military Government Officers of the Public Safety directives.

The Public Safety Manual states that "permission may be granted to hold entertainments, sports meetings and similar events" (Paragraph 169), if a permit has been obtained in advance from the Military Government Public Safety Officer concerned.

Some Military Government officers seem to have been misled by paragraph 22 (5) b of the Security Intelligence Directive for Germany published by Headquarters 12th Army Group on 10 April 1945. Under the heading, "Civil Security Control," is the statement: "Gatherings of more than five persons for purpose of discussion will be prohibited by Military Government." This paragraph is intended to prevent public meetings or parades which might result in disturbances or public disorder because of unstable local conditions. Under normal circumstances, however, permission should be granted in advance by Public Safety Officers for public gatherings in connection with the DISCC cultural programs.

Population Figures—US Zone

THE FIGURES presented below permit a comparison of official 1939 figures with estimated figures which have been obtained since the occupation (approximately 14 July 1945). Figures from the Eastern Military District are listed in three columns: 1939 figures; 1945 figures as of March, taken from ration statistics by German officials; and (incomplete) figures from ration statistics for July.

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Hessen-Nassau

		1939	1945
KASSEL	SK	211,624	90,000
	LK	50,379	53,131
Wolfshagen	LK	27,084	59,140
Fulda	SK	31,645	32,775
	LK	69,963	70,000
Hanau	SK	40,260	13,241
	LK	58,884	79,873
Marburg	SK	26,764	34,170
	LK	65,435	105,750
Waldeck	LK	61,648	93,200
Hersfeld	LK	48,504	86,400
Hünfeld	LK	24,884	23,424
Melsungen	LK	33,997	45,898
Rotenburg	LK	41,863	46,195
Eschwege	LK	49,842	58,000
Frankenberg	LK	36,006	46,800
Fritzlar Homberg	LK	56,427	102,600
Witzenhausen	LK	37,262	48,725
Ziegenhain	LK	40,182	101,250
Hofgeismar	LK	40,665	61,695
WIESBADEN	SK	165,646	139,186
Gelnhausen	LK	54,051	65,000
Schlüchtern	LK	31,338	31,000
FRANKFURT	SK	548,220	290,438
Obertaunuskreis	LK	53,021	60,000
Usingen	LK	19,023	21,153
Rheingau	LK	40,697	40,006
Wetzlar	LK	90,931	91,000
Biedenkopf	LK	39,136	39,000
Dillkreis	LK	63,705	63,705
Limburg	LK	61,610	63,000
Main Taunuskreis	LK	71,235	87,000
Oberlahnkreis	LK	41,843	51,000
Untertaunus	LK	34,860	47,000
Total		2,368,634	2,340,755

Hessen

		1939	1945
DARMSTADT	SK	110,552	59,728
	LK	59,052	57,635
Giessen	SK	42,948	35,913
	LK	69,114	74,420
Offenbach	SK	85,128	58,615
	LK	104,427	96,184
Bergstrasse	LK	97,105	95,901
Friedberg	LK	95,071	110,000
Groß Gerau	LK	78,604	69,921
Alsfeld	LK	43,819	44,153
Büdingen	LK	59,568	60,159
Dieburg	LK	65,865	64,074
Erbach	LK	49,132	49,768
Lauterbach	LK	33,712	34,000
Total		994,097	910,471

Württemberg

		1939	1945
STUTTGART	SK	454,346	300,000
Heilbronn	SK	74,214	50,000
	LK	105,362	50,000
Ulm	SK	68,585	50,000
	LK	52,842	76,000
Esslingen	LK	106,110	130,000
Ludwigsburg	LK	133,189	123,000
Aalen	LK	84,480	102,000
Böblingen	LK	93,452	120,000
Göppingen	LK	119,264	137,000
Künzelsau	LK	21,683	25,000
Mergentheim	LK	30,422	37,000
Nürtingen	LK	73,336	90,000
Waiblingen	LK	100,257	124,000
Bachnang	LK	53,579	64,000
Crailsheim	LK	49,340	70,000
Gmünd	LK	59,359	87,000
Hall	LK	42,146	65,000
Heidenheim	LK	62,281	74,000
Leonberg	LK	45,034	47,000
Öhringen	LK	30,207	36,000
Vaihingen	LK	46,330	51,000
Total		2,014,517	1,908,000

Baden

		1939	1945
KARLSRUHE	SK	184,489)	674,100
	LK	106,437)	estimated
Pforzheim	SK	78,320)	1 Jan 1945
	LK	43,073)	

		1939	1945
Bruchsal	LK	89,572	—
Mannheim	SK	280,365	175,000
	LK	102,835	104,000
Heidelberg	SK	84,273	130,000
	LK	90,490	91,000
Buchen	LK	45,043	75,000
Mosbach	LK	39,775	60,000
Sinsheim	LK	52,395	55,000
Tauberbischofsheim	LK	56,140	56,650
Total		1,253,207	1,420,750

Bremen Enclave

		1939	1945
BREMEN	SK	424,137	280,000
	LK	25,947	29,301
Wesermarsch	LK	72,975	82,850
Wesermünde	SK	112,831	75,000
	LK	49,917	49,419
Osterholz	LK	42,550	41,526
Total		728,357	558,096

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT BAYERN

		1939	4 March 1945	22 July 1945
OBERBAYERN				
Aichach	LK	29,730	36,118	—
Altötting	LK	49,062	64,367	69,829
Bad Aibling	LK	29,901	36,788	—
Bad Tölz	LK	25,381	35,685	42,461
Berchtesgaden	LK	36,650	48,245	27,077
Dachau	LK	40,585	79,560	47,009
Ebersberg	LK	30,652	39,935	—
Erding	LK	48,286	56,583	64,494
Freising	LK	53,279	65,652	—
Friedburg	LK	23,341	26,455	—
Fürstenfeldbruck	LK	42,807	47,758	60,667
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	LK	36,353	49,504	63,300
Ingolstadt	SK	31,370	34,683	—
	LK	31,633	34,311	—
Landesberg	LK	36,512	44,979	48,849
Laufen	LK	37,991	46,382	—
Miesbach	LK	47,145	68,548	—
Mühlendorf	LK	43,469	51,815	52,813
München	SK	815,212	559,104	494,179
	LK	61,859	58,572	59,619
Pfaffenhofen a. d. Ilm	LK	39,079	43,000	—
Rosenheim	SK	20,692	22,002	23,012
	LK	54,835	77,871	97,691
Schongau	LK	24,670	30,249	37,503

		1939	4 March 1945	22 July 1945
Schrobenhausen	LK	22,616	25,229	—
Starnberg	LK	34,790	46,234	—
Traunstein	LK	62,503	85,365	108,078
Wasserburg a. Inn	LK	39,151	48,054	61,750
Weilheim	LK	43,959	56,551	—
Wolfratshausen	LK	23,116	34,935	35,442
	Total	1,916,360	1,932,163	

NIEDERBAYERN & OBERPFALZ

Amberg	SK	28,864	29,651	44,138
	LK	32,762	34,671	—
Beilngries	LK	13,836	16,615	—
Bogen	LK	31,386	32,923	—
Burglengenfeld	LK	41,113	46,126	—
Cham	LK	30,911	34,279	—
Deggendorf	LK	53,959	58,441	—
Dingolfing	LK	24,487	29,953	36,641
Eggenfelden	LK	41,296	44,984	70,479
Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	LK	24,991	26,589	—
Grafenau	LK	22,964	23,906	33,904
Griesbach	LK	32,252	39,888	—
Kelheim	LK	37,059	41,174	51,331
Kemnath	LK	16,413	17,546	—
Kötzting	LK	28,602	28,488	—
Landau a. d. Isar	LK	25,169	28,171	37,477
Landshut	SK	32,762	33,919	—
	LK	27,321	30,476	—
Mainburg	LK	18,306	20,643	—
Mallersdorf	LK	24,852	27,778	—
Nabburg	LK	20,338	23,389	—
Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	LK	37,662	45,107	—
Neunburg vorm Wald	LK	14,907	15,993	—
Neustadt a. d. Waldnaab	LK	39,218	52,111	47,525
Oberviechtach	LK	13,694	14,434	—
Parsberg	LK	31,683	32,090	—
Passau	SK	24,430	25,690	—
	LK	44,094	49,903	86,576
Pfarrkirchen	LK	41,406	64,578	—
Regen	LK	35,126	35,852	—
Regensburg	SK	90,651	98,719	102,555
	LK	62,854	66,182	—
Riedenburg	LK	14,906	16,214	—
Roding	LK	25,512	26,988	32,997
Rottenburg	LK	19,008	20,575	—
Straubing	SK	27,775	27,856	33,586
	LK	23,443	27,685	—
Sulzbach-Rosenberg	LK	22,251	25,175	—
Tirschenreuth	LK	44,303	45,202	—
Viechtach	LK	26,554	27,191	—
Vielsbiburg	LK	31,734	35,078	47,113
Vilshofen	LK	46,354	51,217	—
Vohenstrauß	LK	23,167	22,921	—

		1939	4 March 1945	22 July 1945
Waldmünchen	LK	14,960	24,271	19,612
Wegscheid	LK	18,736	19,436	—
Weiden	SK	27,864	30,748	—
Wolfstein	LK	34,034	34,448	—
Total		1,444,880	1,605,274	

OBERFRANKEN & MITTELFRANKEN

Ansbach	SK	24,025	30,666	29,865
	LK	36,688	45,755	49,135
Bamberg	SK	55,854	56,216	63,323
	LK	58,831	63,434	—
Bayreuth	SK	42,898	46,780	—
	LK	35,114	38,949	—
Coburg	SK	29,934	30,036	—
	LK	52,393	58,469	—
Dinkelsbühl	LK	27,650	36,298	—
Ebermannstadt	LK	21,846	23,243	—
Eichstätt	LK	33,299	36,136	—
Erlangen	SK	33,471	37,438	—
	LK	15,073	19,161	—
Feuchtwangen	LK	26,346	32,250	—
Forchheim	LK	41,397	44,228	—
Fürth	SK	78,838	68,103	78,147
	LK	34,756	42,620	41,452
Gunzenhausen	LK	31,003	40,615	42,748
Hersbruck	LK	23,308	36,183	—
Hilpoltstein	LK	23,926	28,798	—
Höchstädt a. d. Aisch	LK	29,409	32,482	—
Hof i. Bay.	SK	44,077	45,380	—
	LK	26,350	27,827	—
Kronach	LK	61,503	71,781	—
Kulmbach	LK	42,910	47,183	—
Lauf	LK	31,400	40,263	—
Lichtenfels	LK	39,940	45,062	—
Münchberg	LK	32,624	32,739	41,424
Naila	LK	28,452	28,043	—
Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK	29,646	36,637	—
Nürnberg	SK	420,349	277,224	212,847
	LK	29,288	35,510	—
Pegnitz	LK	27,299	31,305	—
Rehau	LK	33,851	33,876	—
Rothenburg ob der Tauber	LK	26,734	33,503	—
Scheinfeld	LK	17,042	22,410	—
Schwabach	LK	50,434	59,985	63,386
Stadtsteinach	LK	16,234	16,437	—
Staffelstein	LK	19,182	21,493	—
Uffenheim	LK	31,589	40,810	—
Weidenburg in Bay.	LK	36,324	45,556	47,747
Wunsiedel	LK	55,742	57,336	—
Total		1,857,060	1,898,220	

MAINFRANKEN		1939	4 March 1945	22 July 1945
Alzenau	LK	32,994	34,622	—
Aschaffenburg	SK	42,916	40,194	—
	LK	44,712	43,558	52,218
Brückenau	LK	13,854	20,379	—
Ebern	LK	19,225	24,396	—
Gemünden	LK	16,106	20,020	—
Gerolzhofen	LK	31,450	38,834	43,722
Hammelburg	LK	19,148	23,259	23,610
Habfurt	LK	31,927	37,903	—
Hofheim	LK	15,288	20,431	—
Karlstadt	LK	31,158	37,409	—
Kissingen	LK	41,211	48,710	—
Kitzengen	LK	41,977	49,824	—
Könighofen i. Grabfeld	LK	14,547	18,825	—
Lohr	LK	24,691	29,553	—
Marktheidenfeld	LK	30,191	35,730	—
Miltenberg	LK	24,868	33,211	32,618
Neustadt a. d. Saale	LK	23,602	30,727	—
Obernburg	LK	36,170	43,690	47,623
Ochpenfurt	LK	28,683	34,026	—
Schweinfurt	SK	47,223	28,610	37,378
	LK	45,567	44,402	—
Würzburg	SK	101,345	100,329	43,353
	LK	49,325	48,172	—
Mellrichstadt	LK	14,275	24,166	—

Total	822,453	910,980	
-------	---------	---------	--

SCHWABEN				
Augsburg	SK	180,039	118,596	138,738
	LK	52,376	60,255	—
Dillingen a. d. Donau	LK	45,377	53,363	—
Donauwörth	LK	38,858	46,083	—
Füssen	LK	24,216	30,838	40,511
Günzburg	LK	38,789	45,402	—
Illertissen	LK	24,015	28,863	30,643
Kaufbeuren	LK	35,554	43,536	56,869
Kempten	SK	28,054	29,083	—
	LK	38,422	42,107	—
Krumbach	LK	24,298	29,887	—
Markt Oberdorf	LK	24,933	29,327	—
Memmingen	LK	51,045	59,068	62,881
Mindelheim	LK	37,806	47,398	—
Neubourg a. d. Donau	LK	40,579	46,712	63,726
Neu-Ulm	LK	38,885	45,691	40,875
Nordlingen	LK	37,210	45,229	—
Schwabmünchen	LK	27,377	28,467	—
Sonthofen	LK	49,650	65,707	—
Wertingen	LK	22,318	26,976	—

Total	859,791	949,043	
-------	---------	---------	--

Grand Total Bayern	6,900,544	7,295,680	*7,070,973
--------------------	-----------	-----------	------------

*Based on sampling.

Recapitulation Population Figures - US Zone

	1939	1945
HESEN-NASSAU	2,368,634	2,340,755
HESEN	994,097	910,471
WUERTEMBERG	2,014,517	1,908,000
BADEN	1,253,207	1,420,750
BAYERN	6,900,544	7,295,680
BREMEN ENCLAVE	728,357	558,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BERLIN	14,259,356	14,433,752
		800,000
		<hr/>
	Total	15,233,752

Denunciation and Cooperation

RECENTLY in these columns attention was called to the timidity of anti-Nazis in making use of the new right of free speech to volunteer straight-forward information to Military Government and thus aid the latter materially in efficiently cleaning house on the Nazis. A hold-over fear complex from the Gestapo era, and a fear based on the reality of extant Nazi influence which could, in some localities, still impose some degree of ostracism, were given as causes. A third deterrent, according to a serious public servant who has a record of sincere cooperation with Military Government, stems from more worthy moral bases and should be given consideration. It is, in short, the disagreeable moral stigma at present attached to "denouncing" or "informing." This official's brief analysis of the matter is paraphrased below:

Many Military Government detachments are overwhelmed by a flood of denunciations professing to have been offered with the sole motive of aiding it ferret out unwanted Nazis. Too often, however, perhaps in the majority of cases; the motives of the informer are neither pure nor sincere, but cheap, or even vicious. His information is based on the principle of prejudice rather than service, on axe-grinding, advantage-seeking; in other words his recommendations (of self or friends) are just as suspect as his denunciations. A very mediocre civil employee may denounce

people senior to him in the hope that he himself will get an undeserved promotion, if for no other reason than because Military Government can find no more efficient replacement. Other informers may be plain rogues and charlatans who are quick to take advantage of a confused situation. Still others are smart crooks who work subtly at a high level and are not easily unmasked. The machinations and temporary partial success of these groups are widely observed and undoubtedly duly exaggerated by the general public, and the would-be "good" informer shrinks from becoming associated in the public mind with a set of rascals.

In due time Military Government will have separated the wheat from the chaff, for it is truly difficult for a foreigner to recognize a smooth operator as crooked or unscrupulous. Unfortunately, the conscientious German, who recognizes the native breed immediately, does not take this into consideration in reacting to Military Government policies; he sees and talks merely of the number of incompetent or unscrupulous people who have apparently found some degree of favor with it. And although otherwise sincerely wishing to cooperate in denazification and reconstruction, he does not want to associate himself with the type of informers and denouncers above-mentioned. The result is the decided reluctance, now quite prevalent,

of many essentially decent people, to furnish Military Government freely and fearlessly with timely and pertinent information on unacceptable Nazis or acceptable non-Nazis or nominal Nazis.

It is obvious that these people forfeit any right to complain about the selection of civil servants by Military Government, as the "unjust" removal of some and the "unjust" retention or acceptance of others. But all of them, of course, indulge in the pastime, while only a few realize the facts, and only a very few of the latter probably feel an interest or obligation strong enough to tell their reluctant compatriots that to their own lack of courage falls a good share of the blame.

The author of the above analysis emphasizes that the basis of the situation is the natural phenomenon that in times of social or political upheaval the dregs of a settled society always come to the top for a while; the situation should, he admits, right itself in time. Recalling the tremendous tonnage of dregs that rose to the top during the Nazi upheaval, one might question whether there would now be any dregs left. And from where should they rise since the Nazi dregs had remained on top of the politico-social structure until V-E day?

Returning to the problem of inadequate cooperation, our civilian commentator is not sure that there is any way of immediately improving the situation. His only suggestion is that Military Government might accomplish the conversion to frank and sincere cooperation of the more honest, public-minded citizens by using newspapers as media for publicizing to the Germans the situation just described, underlining

the fact that the responsibility for what is and what could be rests essentially with them.

Denazification Hearings

THE administrator mentioned above also sets forth some interesting views on the problem of sifting the "nominal Nazis." He knows the difficulty Military Government is having in finding adequate replacements and states that the situation will become even more serious if the further sifting is not carried through with the utmost care and fairness. While careful to say it is not in the province of any German to question any Military Government removal decision, which is definitely of course being made from the point of view of US policy and interests — not German — he urges strongly that Military Government adopt some policy of giving the man the benefit of an individual "hearing" (VERFAHREN). He believes this would aid Military Government immeasurably in gaining the solid respect of the mass of decent citizens by setting an example which would help restore their belief in real justice.

Attitudes: A Recent Sampling

A CROSS-SECTION of public opinion on a number of familiar topics obtained by a Military Government detachment in a northeastern Kreis of the US Zone is given below. Other detachments in other sections readily will be able to gauge the extent to which these opinions reflect prevalent attitudes in their sections. The universality of a number

of these opinions is the really significant feature.

The people are at a loss to understand why certain agricultural items were allowed to spoil rather than be distributed to the local populace.

The general attitude toward American troops is very friendly and the people go out of their way to impress Military Government with their enthusiasm and their desire to make the troops comfortable. This is most noticeable in the Kreise that border on the Russian Zone.

In a rural Kreis bordering on the English Zone, the attitude toward the British Military Government is very favorable.

The people are friendly to Western European DPs but those from Eastern Europe are viewed with apprehension. The attitude toward the Jews is very favorable and those who have returned are treated with consideration.

There is a lack of feeling of war guilt and responsibility for what the Nazis have done. Horror and atrocity stories are generally regarded as propaganda.

General sympathy is shown for persons who were "forced" to join the NSDAP and are now losing their jobs.

There is no particular sympathy for the Nazis but they are not generally hated. Any atrocities are not blamed on Hitler but on high NSDAP officials who, they feel, committed them or ordered them committed without his knowledge.

The Social Democrats, Centrists and

Communists are the three leading political groups or parties.

Why They Co-operate

THE following quotation from a leaflet purportedly circulated by a joint-Communist committee in Hessen-Nassau in July (and reported by the regional detachment) gives us in plain language, the common denominator of cooperation: "No differences with the occupational authorities! We know that our suggestions often went beyond the orders of the occupational authorities. This does not mean, however, that we would not carry the orders through in good faith with Military Government. In order to assure our food supply we need help from the occupational authorities, especially regarding transportation. We know that Military Government is interested in an adequate food supply for the population. Military Government also wants the removal of Nazis from public offices. This is the common basis on which cooperation can be founded. Every anti-Fascist must remember, however, that he should not wait for orders; for everyone it is a matter of initiative and work. Plans should be worked out to activate large sections of the population and to obtain their cooperation. Therefore, for the time being, there is only one motto: 'Act, do not wait! No flight from responsibility, no more inactivity and complaining. It is our women and children who have to be saved from starvation and it is up to us to succeed.'"

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

BATTLE OF RUBBLE

APPROXIMATELY 8,000 men, women and children, which included just about every able-bodied civilian in Giessen, took a day off from their regular duties recently to undertake the gigantic task of clearing away the great piles of debris which line the streets of the city. The work, under the direct supervision of the city engineer, was sponsored by Detachment G-35 which deemed it the quickest way to alleviate a critical situation.

Every person who could use a shovel or a pick, carry buckets, pick up debris by hand, or push a cart was ordered by the Bürgermeister to report for work.

CIVILIAN PURGE COMMITTEE

A COMMITTEE of 20 local German citizens has been formed in Bamberg to assist Detachment G-222 in the denazification of public offices and the organization of new administrative departments. The committee, which is representative of the different interests of the population, will serve in an advisory capacity.

MUNICH RUBBLE

DESPITE the fact that 8,000 war prisoners are being used in Munich for the huge task of clearing the Bavarian capital's streets and sidewalks of rubble left by 50 Allied air attacks, public-works officers of Detachment E-201 declare that there are 4,900,000 cubic meters of debris still remaining.

Since May 15, it is estimated that a total of 60,000 cubic meters has been

removed, and at the present time, a daily average of 2,000 cubic meters is being carted away from the principal streets. In addition to the prisoners of war, 140 US Army trucks, nine Army cranes and 10 trucks of private German concerns are being utilized.

BANNING OF CIVILIANS

TO MEET the situation resulting from overcrowding and destruction of dwellings, the Bürgermeister of Giessen banned the return of all residents who had moved into the country. Likewise, the Berlin Detachment did not mince words in instructing German civilians not to attempt to return to Berlin. Said the announcement. "All civilians are forbidden to come to Berlin. This is an order of the Military Government, and applies to former residents and all others. If persons do come to Berlin, they will not be given food ration cards or a place to live. Do not attempt to come to Berlin."

AID FOR WOUNDED

IN KASSEL, Detachment E-4 has granted permission for the transfer of 50,000 marks from the blocked bank account of NSKOV to the Landeshauptmann to pay for artificial limbs, glass eyes, crutches and other aids for German war-wounded required during the next five months.

WEHRMACHT CARS FOR CIVILIANS

APPROXIMATELY 500 captured German army motor vehicles have been re-

leased by Detachment E-201 in Munich for distribution to German civilians to be utilized for essential civilian needs. The vehicles, it was announced, are sent out in convoys to various parts of the province to augment local motor transportation.

EXCHANGE OF REICHSMARKS

BANKS in the LK Fritzlar were ordered by Mil Gov to discontinue exchanging Allied Marks for Reichsmarks. This exchanging was done by American soldiers, presumably to convert looted or stolen German money into negotiable Allied currency.

CHURCH AIDING YOUTH ACTIVITIES

MARBURG church leaders are cooperating with Detachment G-39 education officers in the formation of a plan for youth activities. Catholic, Lutheran and other pastors and lay leaders, will suggest the part they can play in youth programs designed to interest juveniles and help wean them from Nazi principles and practices.

HOUSING PRIORITIES GIVEN

IN Giessen, a survey committee has been selected to inspect the city and report on the extent of damages, the possibility of repairs and the availability of living quarters. Following the survey, Detachment G-35 announced that priorities will be assigned by the committee for making repairs which afford the most good. The Military Government announcement stated that dwell-

ings requiring the least labor and materials will have first priority.

CONVERTING GERMAN UNIFORMS

IN GEMÜNDEN, Austria, a salvaging depot has been organized under the supervision of the Military Government Detachment to convert old German army uniforms into civilian clothing. Leather belts will be converted into harness, it was reported.

ALPHABETICAL CENSUS TAKING

DETACHMENT E-201 in Munich ordered all of the city's inhabitants to appear in alphabetical order to register in the city's first post-war census. The alphabetical system, it is expected, will afford the easiest manner in which to register the estimated 350,000 civilians living there.

IMPROVE MINERS' LOT

ALTHOUGH the work is under the direct supervision of the US Corps of Engineers, Military Government officers in Munich are paying careful attention to the plan of the Engineers to improve the conditions of the German mine workers. As coal production is rated the most important factor in the economic reconstruction of Bavaria, American authorities are attempting to improve living conditions and are seeking a reasonable balance between working hours and time for recreation. Shifts, it was announced, have been reduced to normal hours and special rations are allotted amounting to two or three times those permitted the miners under Göring's four-year plan.

Peace Spotlights Occupation Problems

FOLLOWING swiftly on the Potsdam Conference and the Russian war declaration, the capitulation of Japan held the major place in the news and press comments of the week. Jubilation over Allied victory was tempered by the realization that maintenance of the peace won at so vast a cost in blood and treasure imposed on the Allies heavy responsibilities.

"We have already turned our backs upon the isolationism born of the last war and are today part of a world organization through which we become jointly responsible for everything that happens anywhere in the world", declared the New York Times in an editorial on August 16. "If we want to preserve our way of life in the face of a world trend to the contrary, we will have to work at peace to make peace work."

The Philadelphia Inquirer called upon the Allied people to dedicate themselves, now that the war is over, to maintain the peace, by guarding against international hatred and distrust and by repressing aggression wherever it threatens peace. From the Paris radio came a warning by Dana that the freedom of peoples must become something else than the right to kill each other periodically. "Our allies have now, not only all the possibilities, but also all the responsibilities," he said. "In the sober joy of victory, the entire world is watching them."

Surrender of Japan focussed attention on the problems of occupation.

Commentators pointed out that Japan and Germany present in many respects a similar problem. In a broadcast over WJZ, Ralph Heinzen, for example, said that if we are to reform Japan and Germany to our way of thinking, "we must convert millions of the youth of Japan and Germany to some thinking in terms of more peaceful lines."

The problem of the demoralization of Germany was stressed by a Manchester Guardian despatch from Berlin, which stated that "no small part of the heavy task of occupation now will be to save the world from contamination by German disease — disease both physical and moral."

CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACIES

The London Times asserted that the state of Europe was a challenge to the democracies, "whose aspirations will be disappointed if the perpetuation of old animosities between nations is allowed to wreck the work of relief and healing and if the social order collapses in starvation and disease."

Writing from Munich, Victor Bernstein, PM correspondent, expressed the view that the end of the Pacific war will affect the way in which we are administering Germany. "For one thing," he said, "we are going to have to decide what to do with the German industrial machine, which we deliberately have helped put in partial running order to turn out material we could use against the Japanese."

The New York Sun warned that Germany still has a vast industrial machine,

and asserted that until this machine has been dismantled; "the decisions reached at Potsdam concerning Germany's industrial future will not become effective."

The New York Herald Tribune, in an editorial on 10 August, hailed the Russian war declaration as the first instance of the actual operation of the principles of the United Nations charter, which formally declared war "to be the great enemy of mankind." The Washington Post saw in the Moscow announcement, the supplier of "a new cement to the unity necessary for the herculean task of creating a peaceful world," while the New York Times welcomed the Russian declaration as "a triumph of Allied statesmanship which must be accepted as a happy augury for further collaboration in peace in Europe and the Far East." Another typical comment was that of the Lynchburg, Va. News, which said that if the entry of Soviet Russia into the war "serves to bring the east and west associated in a common cause into still closer accord, the political future will be bright."

DISAGREES WITH IDEA

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in an editorial reprinted 10 August in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, takes sharp issue with those who have been urging that German coal be used to rebuild German industries. "If the coal of Western Germany is used to maintain and reconstitute German industry, and there is evidence as well as talk of it, then our generosity will turn as bitter as alum to the tongue," the Post-Dispatch declared. "The immediate issue stands out crystal clear. German coal mines must be repaired of the effects of

neglect and sabotage as quickly as possible with German labor, and put to work the furnaces of the new Europe as it once fed the first that wasted it."

RETARDING DUTCH RECOVERY

In an interview in the same issue of the Herald Tribune, Col. J. C. A. Faure, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Netherlands Military Administration, charged that Allied Military Governors in Germany were playing into the hands of the Germans when they prevented the Dutch, Belgians and the French from immediately reclaiming property stolen from them by the Nazis. "German looting and destruction," he said, "were part of a long range plan which was being helped along unconsciously by Military Governors. It certainly was designed to weaken the industrial recovery of all the countries bordering on Germany, while Germany was getting back on its feet," he asserted, adding that the whole economic recovery of Holland will be retarded if she has to wait too long to recover her stolen property.

While the repatriation of displaced persons from Germany continues to receive considerable attention from the press, current comment is not without its critical note. The London News-Chronicle, for example, on 1 August, pointed out that although millions of the survivors of the Nazi slave labor system have been freed, a large number still linger on, most of them housed in camps under Allied administration. "They have no homes to go to, and no discernable future," the editorial asserted. "They are safe from the terrors of the Nazi regime, but otherwise, too little is being done to make their lives tolerable or even useful, or to plan their re-integration in a forward look-

ing Europe. What happens to them is the Allies' responsibility. On an imaginative, sympathetic and, above all, constructive attitude towards the future of these human derelicts our relations with liberated Europe largely depend."

RETURN HITS SNAG

George Tucker, AP correspondent, discloses that the long-awaited return of more than 900,000 Poles has been complicated by Russian reluctance to permit their passage across Germany before repatriation of their own nationals and by the Soviet claim that all Poles living east of the Curzon line are Soviet citizens anyway. As Tucker sees it, the situation is further complicated by the unwillingness of at least 50% of the Poles in the American, British and French zones of Germany to return to their former homes without an agreement that they will not be questioned by the Russian security police on the march across Germany.

Unauthenticated stories that the Military Government was grooming Rev. Martin Niemöller for an important post in the American zone brought quick and hostile fire from U. S. editorial writers. Typical of this criticism was an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which declared that his installation would be a blunder, even though Niemöller was one of the few Germans who dared to defy Hitler. "His defiance was on one ground alone . . . Hitler's interference in Lutheran church matters," the editorial declared. "For the rest, he accepted the Nazi doctrines. Niemöller was one of the Nazi party's first members. After our long and costly war to crush Nazism,

it would be the height of irony to sponsor one of his admirers and followers. Niemöller's courage is undoubted, but it should not be allowed to blind us to his unfitness to help rule Germany."

Asserting that elements exist which make possible a third German bid for world conquest, Lord Vansittart, in the Atlantic Monthly, predicted that the Germans will not try again, "if we stay on the job this time. Though the spirit may be strong, the flesh will be weak, until it is atrophied by disease," he stated. "If we fail to do so, if we listen again to those who would throw in their hands and trust to the 'good Germans', we may again be sure of the consequences. The wherewithal abounds and destructive science has more than kept pace with it."

Random Comments

"THE PAUCITY of German-speaking personnel is still one of the great handicaps faced by the American Administration. Doubtless it explains why no effort has been made in the American Zone to handle native press and radio facilities in a manner comparable to that of the Russians. The most formidable difficulty obstructing the American Military Government in Germany, however, is not the one represented by the language barrier. It is an all too familiar political and social illiteracy with respect to Europe." — "Atlantic Report", August Atlantic Monthly.

*

"The great danger that confronts the German economy is that of inflation. In April of this year there were 60,000,000 RM in circulation in Ger-

many as against slightly more than 11,000,000,000 in 1939. The coverage for that money is gone and the huge amount of Reich funds is worthless. It will be a long hard pull to make order out of that financial chaos." — Arthur Gaeth, over MBS, 2 August.

*

"Many Americans have nursed the hope that the Christian churches of Germany will become vital centers for the country's regeneration. The fact is that their wartime record does not justify that hope. They did not even have the courage to open their churches to the millions of foreign slave laborers toiling in Germany, most of whom were devout Christians anxious for the consolation of the Church." — Sigrid Schultz, August McCall's Magazine.

*

"The victors did not decree the present disintegration; the Nazis left a state of chaos. It would be better for the Germans and us if some central authority, however shadowy, could have

assumed the responsibility of carrying out orders and acting as a channel, and therefore as a link — so far the missing link — for coordinating the authority of the four occupying powers." — Anne McCormick, in the New York Times.

*

"Sergeant Alexander Enright, a 36 year-old Czech, who is in the investigative branch of the American Military Government, said today that a poll taken by a German agent for the AMG showed that at least 50% of the German people still took Hitler's part. 'If they find fault with him, it is only in the presence of others in order not to be denounced' the agent reported."

*

"A Military Government Officer explained: 'There is a lot of coal. We want the Germans to dig it. A healthy German who isn't starving can dig a lot more coal than a sick German. Our purpose is to produce more coal, not fat Germans.' — Cpl Debs Myers, in Yank.

QUERIES

Political Parties

Q. Can Nazis or ex-Nazis engage in political parties?

A. The same principle should be applied to political parties as is applied to public office, quasi-public positions, and important positions in private enterprises.

General Eisenhower's Message

Q. In regard to General Eisenhower's Message to the German People, are there instructions which are supplementary to the Message?

A. Yes. The Administration of Military Government in Germany, July 1945 (as amended), which will be issued shortly.

Definition of Terms

Q. How is the term "local" to be defined, i. e. as Gemeinde, Kreis or Regierungsbezirk?

A. There has been no general, inclusive definition. In general, it would mean "not national," but in the case of trade unions, political activities, etc., the respective branches responsible therefor may determine at what levels such activity will be permitted. The term "local" includes Landkreis and Stadtkreis.

"National" Parties

Q. What parties with nationalistic "militaristic" background must be ex-

cluded? For example, a party using the term "national" as part of its title?

A. The term "national," descriptive of a political party, is not in itself objectionable.

Payment on Requisition

Q. How can a German civilian who holds an Army requisition procure payment promptly?

A. The German civilian should present his requisition receipt to the Bürgermeister of the place where he resides or does business for authentication and payment. The Bürgermeister can procure necessary funds for paying requisitions from the Reichsbank. If the civilian does not wish to wait for authentication and payment, which may take 30 days, he can borrow upon his requisition receipt from the local commercial banks upon such terms and conditions as he and the bank agree between themselves. Military Government officers are not involved in this kind of borrowing.

Correction

In the August 4 issue of the Bulletin an unfortunate error occurred in this section in the answer to the query on "Finance." Concerned with the blocking of the bank account of Heidelberg University, part of which is needed for the maintenance of the University, the latter part of the answer should have read:

"... Funds necessary to pay salaries of custodians for safeguarding and cleaning property, plus such sums as

may be needed to make the minimum essential repairs to preserve the property from deterioration due to weather, may be made out of the blocked funds of the University. Military Government Finance officers in the area in which the property is located (in co-ordination with the Property Control Officers, if the property has been taken into control by the latter) must first approve, in writing, the sums requested and authorize the unblocking of the bank account to the extent needed for the preservation, maintenance and safekeeping of the property.

Funds of the University may NOT be unblocked for the payment of its administrative or educational staff."

War Damage Compensation

Q. Are German authorities authorized to assess and allow credit of payment of war damage compensation.

A. No. German authorities are prohibited from making payment or allowing credit account benefits on taxes or any claims for war damage compensation in the absence of further instructions.

PERSONAL DATA

Decorations

LEGION OF MERIT

1st Lt Thomas L. Walsh, Det H2H2.

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt Harold I. Naidoff, Det. I-130

PURPLE HEART

1st Lt Sinclair Robinson, R & T Bn, ECAD

1st Lt Morris J. Haber, Med Gp, ECAD

Returned to the States

Col Francis Van Wyck Mason, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Russell P. Drake, G-5, USFET

Lt Col John B. Faulkner, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Wendell E. Little, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Charles H. Stephens, G-5, USFET

Maj Jean E. Cattier, G-5, USFET

Maj J. Edward Davis, G-5, USFET

Maj George V. Doerr, G-5, USFET

Maj Felix Gardner, G-5, USFET

Maj James F. Haley, G-5, USFET

Maj Frances J. McCabe, G-5, USFET

Maj Murray A. McEniry, G-5, USFET

Maj Frank J. Morris, G-5, USFET

Maj Hubert L. St Onge, G-5, USFET

Maj Oliver D. Vanderbilt, G-5, USFET

Maj George V. Van Fleet, Jr., G-5, USFET

Capt Solbert J. Barsy, G-5, USFET

Capt Henry P. Cecil, G-5, USFET

Capt Herbert H. Cohn, G-5, USFET

Capt Richard M. Dobson, G-5, USFET

Capt Joseph Hadary, G-5, USFET

1st Lt John S. Feary, G-5, USFET

1st Lt Morris C. Lowenberg, G-5, USFET

2nd Lt Winthrop M. Crane, III, G-5, USFET

WOJG Leon M. Locasto, G-5, USFET

T/4 Thomas O. Pinkerton, Det I-153

may be needed to make the minimum essential repairs to preserve the property from deterioration due to weather, may be made out of the blocked funds of the University. Military Government Finance officers in the area in which the property is located (in co-ordination with the Property Control Officers, if the property has been taken into control by the latter) must first approve, in writing, the sums requested and authorize the unblocking of the bank account to the extent needed for the preservation, maintenance and safekeeping of the property.

Funds of the University may NOT be unblocked for the payment of its administrative or educational staff."

War Damage Compensation

Q. Are German authorities authorized to assess and allow credit of payment of war damage compensation.

A. No. German authorities are prohibited from making payment or allowing credit account benefits on taxes or any claims for war damage compensation in the absence of further instructions.

PERSONAL DATA

Decorations

LEGION OF MERIT

1st Lt Thomas L. Walsh, Det H2H2.

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt Harold I. Naidoff, Det. I-130

PURPLE HEART

1st Lt Sinclair Robinson, R & T Bn, ECAD

1st Lt Morris J. Haber, Med Gp, ECAD

Returned to the States

Col Francis Van Wyck Mason, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Russell P. Drake, G-5, USFET

Lt Col John B. Faulkner, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Wendell E. Little, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Charles H. Stephens, G-5, USFET

Maj Jean E. Cattier, G-5, USFET

Maj J. Edward Davis, G-5, USFET

Maj George V. Doerr, G-5, USFET

Maj Felix Gardner, G-5, USFET

Maj James F. Haley, G-5, USFET

Maj Frances J. McCabe, G-5, USFET

Maj Murray A. McEniry, G-5, USFET

Maj Frank J. Morris, G-5, USFET

Maj Hubert L. St Onge, G-5, USFET

Maj Oliver D. Vanderbilt, G-5, USFET

Maj George V. Van Fleet, Jr., G-5, USFET

Capt Solbert J. Barsy, G-5, USFET

Capt Henry P. Cecil, G-5, USFET

Capt Herbert H. Cohn, G-5, USFET

Capt Richard M. Dobson, G-5, USFET

Capt Joseph Hadary, G-5, USFET

1st Lt John S. Feary, G-5, USFET

1st Lt Morris C. Lowenberg, G-5, USFET

2nd Lt Winthrop M. Crane, III, G-5, USFET

WOJG Leon M. Locasto, G-5, USFET

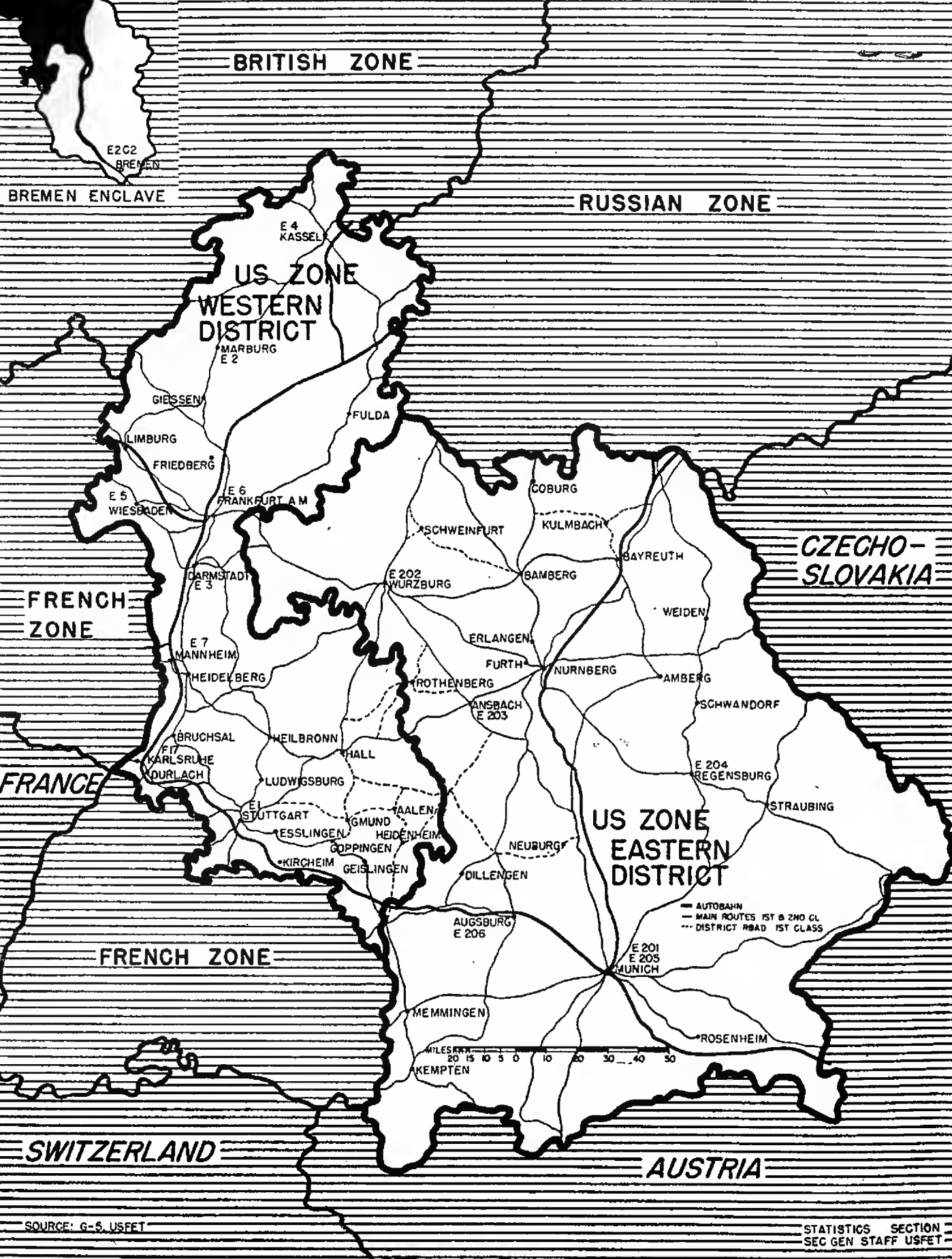
T/4 Thomas O. Pinkerton, Det I-153

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	3
Restoring German Administrative Machinery	3
Politics and Military Government	7
Civil Communications in Germany	8
Germany's Agricultural Future	10
German Economic Control Established	12
GENERAL	15
Mil Gov Conference Closes	15
ECAD Ends 19 Months Service	16
Army Uniforms Prohibited For Non-Military Personnel	18
Local Printing of Textbooks Forbidden	18
Mass Repatriation of Poles Expected Soon	18
Sugar for German Children Only	18
Second Mil Gov Regiment Sponsors Weekly	19
Bells For Büdingen	19
GERMAN REACTIONS	20
Church and Politics	20
Some Leftist Political Views	20
On Second Thought	21
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	23
PRESS COMMENTS	25
Successful Occupation Key to Final Victory	25
Occupation Policies	26
Wieviel kostet es?	26
Future of German Science	27
Press Comments at Random	27
QUERIES	29
PERSONAL DATA	31

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

Restoring German Administrative Machinery

THE MISSION of Internal Affairs Branch, G-5, U. S. Forces, European Theater, is the control, coordination and supervision of the local Government and civil service, public safety, education and religious affairs, telecommunications and postal services, and public welfare of the US Zone in Germany.

The policy is not to govern the German people but to control and supervise them in governing themselves. To accomplish this there are now 284 Military Government Detachments in the US Zone, varying in size from about four officers and six enlisted men to a hundred or more officers and a corresponding number of enlisted personnel.

The German Government is being reorganized from the bottom up. This reorganization, which is now about 35 per cent complete, is a slow, tedious process, as capable non-Nazis are difficult to locate.

The Local Government and Civil Service Section of Internal Affairs Branch supervises German Government at regional, Regierungsbezirk, and local levels and formulates policies for the handling of political activity. It also formulates policies for the preservation and use of public records and archives, the use to be made of the civil service system, the dissolution of Nazi government units and the disposition of such of their activities as it may be desired

to salvage, and the utilization of German civil administrative channels.

The Public Safety Section is largely concerned with the reorganization of the police departments, but through its Special Branch activities, it has the responsibility for insuring that Nazis are eliminated from government, trade, transportation, communications, and all industries. It also supplies other agencies with information on potential employees. Recently this Section worked with the Transportation Branch of G-5 on the reestablishment of the German system of vehicle registration.

COMPLETE DECENTRALIZATION

Policy requires the complete decentralization of the German police departments so that they come directly under the jurisdiction of local Bürgermeister. Police schools were established soon after Aachen fell to the Allies and these early schools furnished police cadre for many of the departments and many for many of the departments and formed the framework upon which police reorganization rested. Originally the police were disarmed but it has been found necessary to rearm them in some cases. This is being done locally whenever the situation warrants such action.

Policy also demands a completely separate German fire service from the police service and the fire departments have been reorganized on a decentralized basis with no administrative or

operational control above a Kreis level, although mutual aid agreements between adjoining fire services is permitted.

The Education and Religious Affairs Section Coordinates implementation of plans and policies for the supervision of German educational and religious institutions. It provides technical assistance in elementary and secondary education and religious affairs, and German educational administration and personnel practices. It also inspects German school practices, conducts in-service training programs for Education Officers through conferences, technical bulletins, etc., and serves as a clearing agency for the inspection and approval of supplementary teaching materials.

EDUCATION BEING REVIVED

The German Ministry of Education and Religion is being revived throughout the U. S. Zone in a tentative form as a basis for the limited functions of the Ministry. The old controls exercised formerly by the Kulturredienst have not been restored to the Ministry as yet. The chief responsibility of the Ministry at present are: to develop and disseminate, with the assistance of Military Government, a new philosophy of education along democratic lines; to reorganize the internal operations of the Ministry in preparation for the time when authority will be restored to the Ministry, in respect to personnel, records, statistics, guiding principles of control, past agreements and practices, etc; and finally, to assist the present effort to reopen schools for the 6 to 14-year-old age group and provide for the reorientation and training of inexperienced teachers.

Vetting of personnel, inspection of

buildings, registration of pupils and other preliminaries are handled on the Kreis level by German authorities under the supervision of Military Government. Emergency Teachers' Training Institutes will be under the direction of local authorities rather than under the Ministry as formerly. The Ministry, however, has sent a representative to assist the local authorities and to collect information of ultimate value in assessing the value of this program. Similarly, preliminary vetting of university faculties is done locally, with reports sent through Military Government channels to G-5, USFET. The final appointment or dismissal is made by the Ministry, according to instructions received from the Education and Religious Affairs Section.

Until the development of a detailed plan for financing this program has been accomplished, the salaries of teachers will be paid through offices of the Ministry located in the Kreise. The financing and distribution of emergency textbooks, now being printed by Military Government, will be handled by the Ministry as the responsible financial agency. Details by which the Ministry will be reimbursed and the manner of actual distribution of the textbooks still remain to be worked out by Military Government.

CONTROL OF REICHSPOST

Telecommunications and Postal Section formulates policies and gives general supervision to matters concerning the operation and control of the Reichspost and all its functions in the U. S. Zone. It cooperates with other staffs in determining and implementing joint policies affecting Reichspost operations and services, prepares and

issues orders and directives pertaining to the operation of the Reichspost in the U. S. Zone of responsibility, and prepares staff studies and makes recommendations concerning the Military Government personnel requirements for PTT activities.

Postal services have been opened in practically all of the larger cities in the U. S. Zone and in many of the smaller towns and villages. The initial service provided for the exchange of personal or social messages by postcards, but this has been extended to permit communications of Military Government and essential commercial and welfare exchanges to be transmitted in envelopes under proper censorship surveillance. Intra-city and intra-village postal service will be extended to permit inter-city and inter-community exchanges as rapidly as transportation facilities permit.

POST CHECK SYSTEM

Some of the Reichspost banking services have been resumed such as post check system for payment of taxes, insurance fees, and small bills; also the payment of certain pensions and welfare allowances under controlling directives. In some offices the postal money order system has also been resumed.

The progressive expansion of the services of the Reichspost must necessarily be attuned to the availability of adequate and serviceable buildings, quarters, equipment and transportation facilities, as well as acceptable civilian personnel, and sufficient Military Government personnel to properly supervise and control the service operations.

The postage stamp problem in the U. S. and British Zones has become acute because of the rapid exhaustion

of the first supply due to the expansion of the services on a greater scale than originally anticipated. Comprehensive surveys have been made to determine the possibility of having Allied Military Government postage stamps printed within the U. S. Zone of Occupation.

RESTORE DIRECTORATES

The reorganization and restoration of the Reichspost within the U. S. Zone is proceeding on a plan of restoring Regional Directorates to be subordinated later to a central authority for the supervision and control of all Reichspost postal and financial operations.

Considerable progress has been made in the rehabilitation of civilian telephone facilities for the use of army and civilian authorities only. Intra-city telephone service has been established in most cities having facilities beyond military requirements and where personnel was available. Common use of exchanges by both military and civilians has been authorized. General civilian inter-city telephone service will become available slowly.

A civilian telegraph service is to be restored as facilities become available.

The restoration of a telecommunications service for general civilian use has been and continues to be handicapped by the difficult repair and rehabilitative problem of the physical plant; the shortage of materials, of tools, and of transportation for material and men; and by the shortage of qualified technical personnel due to dispersal, denazification, and the complete breakdown of the Berlin Ministry.

Public Welfare Section controls and supervises the German Welfare programs including: public assistance, care

of dependent children and the aged and physically handicapped and control of juvenile delinquency, in cooperation with Education and Religious Affairs Section. It is responsible for the technical supervision of Military Government Public Welfare operations through field inspections, reports and procedural recommendations and technical liaison with U. S. Group Control Council regarding inter-zone public welfare policies and procedures.

Existing Military Government directives that all public assistance paid out by local German Welfare departments be given to only proven needy cases and only in the amount needed to make up the difference between their own resources and minimum living requirements. Relief grants may not exceed prevailing wages for unskilled labor in the community, all potentially employable must register for work at local labor offices, and persons refusing work without a valid reason will not be paid relief.

Germans are being required to "help themselves". Public Welfare departments are being set up on a reorganized and simplified basis at all levels up to and including the Land. The re-activ-

ation of private benevolent societies is encouraged after complete denazification their programs cleared by Military Government Detachments so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. In effect, Military Government is using its control over German Welfare Agencies as a positive device or method of teaching Germans that human beings should all be regarded as human beings and be permitted to live normal lives, regardless of their "value" to the state.

Public social welfare services have in the past years been one of the larger functions of German government as measured both by the number of employees engaged in public welfare work and by the actual expenditures for assistance and services. One effect of the war has been the increase in the number of people who are dependent on public care for the bare necessities of life — food, clothing, shelter, etc.

With increasing demand and decreasing resources it becomes obvious that German welfare agencies must make "a little go a long way" if suffering, disease, and the more violent manifestations of want are to be avoided.

Politics and Military Government

WITH the distribution to local Military Government Detachments of the detailed directive on political activity and party organization in the US Zone, the way has been paved for the progressive introduction of democratic institutions in Germany as called for in the Potsdam Declaration. This first step is limited, it is true, and is set about by many safeguards, all of which, however, are concerned only with the preservation of democratic principles. An experiment is thus being undertaken, the results of which frankly cannot be foretold; but if present aims are achieved, it is anticipated that the scope of political activity can be quickly expanded.

The formation of political parties has been initially restricted to the Kreis because it is believed this is the best way to encourage local responsibility and to provide the basis for future German democracy and self-government. It is considered desirable that members of each community personally get to know their own leaders, and discuss each leader's program and qualifications. Thus political activity must first deal with local problem under the eyes of the people who know these problems and now is a favorable time to encourage the development of those community interests upon which can rest the decentralized political structure called for in the Potsdam Declaration.

MAY PRODUCE LEADERS

It is to be expected, of course, that certain communities may produce outstanding leaders. It is not intended to exclude such leaders from broader activity, and provision has been made

for their participation in meetings outside their Kreise. Attendance at meetings in other Kreise should contribute to a wider knowledge of local problems. While there may thus be an interchangeability of speakers between Kreis party branches, it is nevertheless thought advisable that party organization be confined to the Kreis level and that sponsors should be held accountable for the management of the Kreis party branch, its activities, its collection and disbursement of funds, and so forth.

The directive places heavy demands upon the good judgment and discretion of local Detachments. The Potsdam Declaration states that all democratic parties shall be allowed and encouraged. It is the concern of the Germans themselves, and not of Military Government, to determine the pattern of these parties, which will vary as between districts and regions. Nevertheless Military Government officers should do their best to stimulate interest on the part of individual Germans and help in overcoming the political apathy reported to be present among the masses. In general, the freer and more active discussion there is between democratic parties now, the better it will prepare them for the assumption of greater responsibility later on. The directive opens the way for the development of strong, independent parties, and genuinely democratic groups need have nothing to fear from the undertaking that they shall submit their officers and programs to popular vote when required to do so.

In order to orient themselves and to fulfill their tasks properly, officers from

Detachments will undoubtedly wish to attend as many of the authorized meetings as possible. They have, moreover, a negative function to perform in guarding against the emergence of underground activity and in particular activity which is undemocratic, militaristic or hostile to Allied aims. In the event that it proves physically impossible for Detachment officers to attend all meetings and rallies, there would seem to be no objection to utilizing the services of reliable employees under proper supervision. It is essential, however, that Detachment Commanders maintain a close and continuing interest in German political affairs and at all times keep themselves fully informed.

Pending an appraisal of the results of political activity and the eventual filling of public office by election, which in turn depend upon the progress made by the Germans toward real democracy, no political organizations will be per-

mitted to play a direct role in the determination of Military Government policy. In the light of observed trends, however, discretion is left to Military Government to make desirable changes in advisory groups and also in appointed positions, both present and future. By proper guidance, moreover, political activity can be directed toward assisting in denazification. The privilege of political activity places upon the Germans themselves a corresponding responsibility in this regard.

Not only during the early stages, but also as political activity develops, USFET and the higher echelons will be largely dependant upon the reports called for from the units, and the help that can be afforded in this regard cannot be too strongly stressed. The added burden entailed is fully appreciated but will undoubtedly be accepted as part of the tasks involved in the fulfillment of what it is hoped will be a positive goal.

Civil Communications in Germany

THE POTSDAM Conference Statement clarifies many questions regarding the type of organization that will supervise communications in Germany. Communications has been declared to be a field in which centralized organization is essential in order to further the objectives of the multipartite occupation. Although no German government exists or will be established in the initial control period, a central German administrative department for communications, headed by a State

Secretary, will be established in Berlin to act under the direction of the Control Council.

In view of the traditional control of both communications and postal services by one branch of the government in European countries and the importance of postal service to the fields of finance, transport, foreign trade and industry it is not expected these fields will be split in the establishment of the national organization. The term "Reichspost", however, is destined to go the

way of other reminders of German ignominy.

UNTRUE STATEMENT

The phrase "reorganization of the Reichspost", often heard among communications people, therefore not only indicates an oversimplification of the problem but is an untrue statement of our efforts in this field. What we are doing is creating an organization of civilians, from wherever we can find them with suitable qualifications, that will, from badly battered central offices and wire lines that have been torn down and blown up, be able to produce a communications system that will furnish occupational needs of military and essential civilian requirements.

Denazification in the communications field is a serious problem. The Nazis, realizing the importance of Reichspost people in their intimate contacts with the public and as local representatives of the government, tried to make them not only all members of the party but to act as block leaders and use their position to keep their neighbors in line. There are indications that in many cases non-cooperative male employees were sent to the Army. We hope to augment the civil communications personnel from such former Army members. In no case will a former Nazi hold a position of prominence in the new organization.

Specific measures have been taken by Headquarters, U. S. Forces, regarding denazification procedure. On the 23rd of July a directive placed the initial responsibility for denazification and screening of communications employees with the Signal Corps rather than with Military Government Detachments. Spe-

cial Branch machinery of Military Government. Detachments may be utilized but decisions on removal or retention should be made by the supervising officer or using service and not by the Special Branch or Military Government Detachment. On the 4th of August, as a result of a study of the comparative importance of various positions in the communications field, a directive was issued giving a practical guide to application of the denazification policy. This directive stated that all positions in the communications field below but not including Oberpostmann, Amtsrat and Postamtman are of minor importance within the terms of the basic directive on removal of Nazis and militarists. Therefore, normally removals and exclusions from such positions are not required but incumbents, if suspect, will be handled on an individual basis.

JOIN CIVILIAN CIRCUIT

As civilian communications develop it becomes more evident that steps must be taken toward the integration of the civilian system with the facilities being used for military purposes and that increasingly greater responsibilities must be placed upon the German civilians. Authorization has been given to connect military switchboards to civil systems on an intra-city or ortsnetz basis and both military and civilian subscribers may utilize common dial exchanges in a given location provided civilian communication has been authorized for the ortsnetz or that individual civilian subscribers have been approved by Military Government. The ortsnetz is the basic unit of the telephone network. It consists of a local exchange with the lines extending to suburban points. It is the responsibility of each command to

establish and enforce appropriate security safeguards including precautions to prevent civil subscribers from placing calls over inter-city or inter-ortsnetz trunks except with proper authority in each specific case. German civilians may be used as telephone or telegraph operators provided they have been cleared by Military Government and CIC for such duty and provisions have been made for monitoring in accordance with signal security instructions.

The control of communications has been and will continue to be a matter of highest concern to the Signal Corps

and to the Military Government and G-5 organizations of our Army. The primary interest of the Signal Corps is technical efficiency in providing required service and in implementing the denazification program. The load of all other responsibilities of organization falls upon G-5 and Military Government. The joint efforts of all the Army agencies concerned are aimed at showing the Germans how to build, in spite of innumerable difficult obstacles of the Germans own making, a communication system that will satisfactorily take care of their needs and then to see that THEY do it.

Germany's Agricultural Future

IN VIEW of the recent discussions and expressions of opinion concerning the possibility of converting Germany into a purely agricultural nation, the following condensation of the 1945-6 Agricultural Production Plan for the United States Zone is published:

The finally approved total percentage changes for 1946 over 1944 in the area to be planted in the principal food crops is only 114 per cent.

The plan presented to regional offices for discussion provided for a 17 per cent increase over 1944 in total area of the principal food crops; wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, oil seeds and pulses. In each region the extreme urgency of maximum production of these direct food crops was emphasized. The German production specialists were urged to consider all possibilities for shifts

from feed to food crops and for plowing pastures and meadows. The outcome was an agreement that a 14 per cent increase in the area in the above listed crops is the maximum feasible.

POTATOES GIVEN FIRST PRIORITY

In accordance with the agreed policy, potato production was given highest priority for the use of land and other sources. The agreed area was 18 per cent above that in 1944 and is 12 per cent above that planted this year. The most serious limitations are the amount of land suited to potato production and the probable lack of fertilizer, especially nitrogenous fertilizer. It was the considered judgment that to increase further the area planted, which would necessitate the use of poorer land with inadequate fertilizer, could not be ex-

pected to increase production significantly.

In the case of wheat and rye, the proposed increase of 12 per cent agreed to, although the distribution of the increase by regions was modified. The larger increases are to be made in Bavaria and Württemberg, which appear to have relatively more land better adapted to grain production than to other crops. The planned area is 13 per cent above that of 1945.

SUGAR BEETS INCREASED

It was considered that sugar beet production could be increased, and accordingly a 30 per cent increase was agreed to. This maximum that the processing that the processing plants in the zone can be expected to handle.

A Five per cent increase in the area of oil seeds was decided upon, and the 44 per cent increase suggested for pulses was accepted without serious question. The total area involved in the increase is not large, but was considered to be as much as could be counted on in one year.

No specific quantitative plans were developed for the other crops, which include barley, oats, fodder roots, vegetables and fruit. It is understood that maximum vegetable production is to be emphasized, especially home gardens and crops grown for nearby markets. Barley production is to be held as near the 1944 level as possible because it will be used to a considerable extent as a bread grain. The other crops will compete for such land and other resources as are available after provision has been made for the planned area of the direct food crops. There will have to be some reduction in the total area of these

crops all well as in the area of meadow and pasture land. To the extent that the 400,000 hectares of lands formerly used for military purposes can be used for crops, the area of grassland to be plowed will be reduced.

NOT ENOUGH FERTILIZER

One of the major obstacles foreseen in the accomplishment of the crop plan is the acute shortage of fertilizer. In this case, the critical question is one of the economy of extending the area of cropped onto poorer land with inadequate fertilized. The situation is aggravated by the fact that applications of commercial fertilizer have been curtailed during the war, and the reduction in livestock numbers has reduced the amount of manure available.

Other obstacles in the approximate order of importance are:

- a. Shortage of seed.
- b. Limitations of area of suitable land that can be prepared for cropping this fall and next spring.
- c. Shortage of draft power.

The quantity of certified seed potatoes produced in the Zone this year will be below normal as a result of the disruption of the movement of foundation stock from Pomerania for planting this spring, and the failure to get all of the available foundation seed planted and properly grown. If a larger part of area is planted with seed that has been grown several years in the Zone some reduction in yields will result. Nearly all of the sugar beet seed must come from outside the Zone, and likewise a large part of the garden seed. Normally a part of the rape seed is renewed from outside the Zone each

year, and failure to do this may result in some reduction in yields.

While the area to be cropped will not exceed that of 1937, some of the land cropped at that time needs clearing or drainage before it can be cropped again. The availability of labor will limit the amount of land improvement that can be done before planting time.

DRAFT ANIMALS INADEQUATE

Farm work is now being done on many farms with one horse pulling a double rig or with a team made up of an ox and a horse, a cow and a horse, or a pair of cows. This slows the pace of farm work especially in such operations as plowing. As a result it reduces the efficiency of labor.

Lack of reliable information on livestock numbers has made it impossible to determine the exact adjustments necessary to bring livestock into balance with the cropping plan. In Bavaria the German exports estimated that approximately a 10% overall reduction

will be necessary. Numbers now are about the same as a year ago. Most of the reduction will have to come in cattle as there are not enough hogs to account for much of it. This will result in some reduction in both meat and milk production. In Württemberg, where livestock numbers have been reduced during the past year, it is thought that no further reduction will be necessary. In Baden, some increase may be possible especially in Middle Baden where the heaviest reduction has occurred. In Kurhessen and Hessen-Nassau livestock numbers have been depleted to the extent that little or no reduction will be necessary.

Full agreement on this plan was reached with the Military Government Detachments, and also with the German specialists although in the case of the Germans there are undoubtedly some unexpressed reservations. Progress has already been reported for most regions in breaking down the regional plan on a Kreis basis and in estimating the requirements for carrying it out.

German Economic Control Established

GERMAN authorities and agencies will soon be utilized in the administration of the German economy to the maximum extent that is possible without jeopardizing the successful execution of the objectives of the occupation. The full vetting of all personnel employed in Economic Agencies is deemed essential, however, as the mere removal of undesirables is not considered sufficient. It is desired that re-

placements be aggressive anti-Nazis. A Director of Economics in each Land will be responsible for the direction, control and supervision of rationing (other than food), internal trade, industry, handicrafts, and gas, electric and water utilities. The Economic Offices under this responsibility will undertake the functions for which various Economic and Trade Groups, syndicates, etc. were in the past responsible, except,

of course, those functions which are contrary to the policy and objectives of Military Government. The former functions which the Economic Offices will undertake, include: planning for production, licensing of businesses and distribution of production orders, distribution maintenance of records and statistics and execution of instructions pertaining to import and export of commodities across the international boundaries of Germany.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

An industrial Division of each Regional Economic Office will be responsible for all necessary industrial control functions, such as the planning of production; the licensing of production; the complication of requirements for, and the sub-allocation of, fuel, materials, components and semi-finished goods for industrial purposes; the allocation of orders and production; and the maintenance of industrial statistics and records.

A Utilities Division will be established in each Regional Office in which separate sections will exercise control over electric, gas, and water utilities.

A Petroleum Division will be responsible for the collection and compilation of requirements for all petroleum products, allocation to Regierungsbezirke or equivalent areas and to the Kreise of petroleum products made available to the Land; rationing; and control and supervision over the commercial distribution of petroleum products. It will also carry out prescribed responsibilities with respect to petroleum products for road transport and for agriculture in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Offices.

Regional Forest and Timber Offices and Mining Offices will also be estab-

lished under the Economic Offices in addition to Price Supervision Offices and Price Formation Offices.

German authorities will be authorized to transfer vetted personnel, records and equipment of agencies or organizations that are abolished to agencies which they are authorized to establish, maintain, or reestablish.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

In each Land there will also be established a Land Food and Agriculture Administration, within which there will be established Divisions for Food and for Agriculture. Division B of the Regional Food Office will be merged into the Food Division and Division A of the Regional Food Office will be merged into the Agricultural Division. A Forestry Division also may be included in the Land Food and Agriculture Administration either merged with or separate from the Regional Forestry Office.

The major subordinate agencies in each Land for food and agriculture will be known as Local Food and Agriculture Offices, and their structure will be patterned in accordance with the Food Division and Agriculture Division of the Land Food and Agriculture Administration. They will be responsible for the functions for which the Ernährungsämter and the Kreisbauernschaften were formerly responsible.

The Agriculture Protection Police will be re-established under the Land Food and Agriculture Administration as will the local Forestry Offices unless maintained as a separate office.

The Regional Marketing Associations, local Marketing Associations and subordinate agencies will function under

the Land Food and Agriculture Administration and the Local Food and Agriculture Offices.

The Land, Kreis and Local Peasant Associations are to be continued with compulsory membership, the Kreis and Local Associations being directly responsible to the Local Food and Agriculture Offices. The Association will be utilized as in the past in connection with the imposition of quotas, collection of necessary records and statistics. It is contemplated reorganizing the associations on a democratic basis.

In addition to these, the maintenance or reestablishment of the following agencies and organizations are authorized:

a. Conservation and Wildlife Authorities.

- b. Credit Examining and Regulatory Agencies.
- c. Administration of State Domains.
- d. Land Reclamation and Soil Conservation Projects.
- e. Fisheries Stations and Fish Hatcheries.
- f. Land Settlement Agencies.
- g. Debt Reconversion and Liquidation Agencies.
- h. Plant Protection Office.
- i. Other agencies of like nature.

Scientific investigation and research by various agencies and laboratories in connection with food, nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries will be permitted and should be encouraged. The results of such research however will be subject to frequent Military Government inspections.

Mil Gov Conference Closes

UNDOUBTEDLY accomplishing its main objective of promoting a better understanding of Military Government policy in the US Zone, a smoothly-handled, impressive Military Government Conference completed its scheduled three-day meeting on August 29 in the Casino adjoining the Headquarters of the United States Forces in the European Theater, Frankfurt.

The complete program and minutes of the conference, one of the most important gatherings of high-ranking U. S. military and civil officials interested in Military Government so far conducted, is presently being edited and will be published shortly in a special edition of the Military Government Information Bulletin.

Before approximately 200 military government officers and military and civilian functional specialists, branch chiefs of many of the G-5, USFET and US Group Control Council divisions, in addition to several other authorities on phases of military government, discussed pertinent subjects of policy and current problems being faced in the field. Greatest emphasis was placed upon the procedure of denazification and the eradication of German militarism, although such major problems as the development of democratic methods and attitudes, the restoration of a minimum German economy, reparations and the elimination of war Potential and current developments in Military Government were each intensively examined.

The conference atmosphere was brightened by the presence of several of the Army's outstanding military officials. Included in the group which took part in the proceedings or were present at several of the conference sessions were at least 15 general officers, led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, US Military Governor, who formally opened the initial session. Also present were General George S. Patton, Commanding General of the Eastern Military District, Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn, acting Commanding General of the Western Military District, and members of their respective G-5 staffs.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

The Conference, which was the first of its kind to be held, was called together by Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, and featured talks by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, USGCC; Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure, Chief of the Information Control Division; Brig. Gen. L. S. Smith, Chief of Civil Service and Local Government, USGCC; Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Chief of the Manpower Branch, USGCC; and Brig. Gen. S. R. Mickelsen, Chief of the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, USFET. Although short, pointed lectures comprised most of the program, a period was set aside in each session for questions and general discussions, at which time members of the audience were able to quiz the various

speakers on particular points or inject their own ideas, based on practical field experience, into the discussion.

Woven into the conference program were the three major subjects of present Military Government interest: US Political Objectives, US Economic Objectives, and Current Problems in Military Government. One general session of the conference was omitted so that separate meetings could be conducted by each group of functional specialists to consider current problems in their respective fields. Time was also allotted for the regular monthly meeting of the district commanders and their staffs with General Clay and General Adcock.

In addition to the full representation of the staffs of USFET, US Group Control Council, and the two Military Districts, ranking Military Government officers from the Berlin District, the Bremen Enclave and the Military Government regional detachments were present. Other high-ranking officers

who attended the conference included Maj. Gen. F. H. Lanahan, Chief Signal Officer, USFET; Maj. Gen. Stayer, Chief Public Health Branch, USGCC; Brig. Gen. E. W. Timberlake, Commanding General of the 49th AAA Brigade; Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Chief of the Economics Branch, USGCC, and Brig. Gen. B. L. Milburn, Chief of Staff for USGCC.

It is expected that decisions reached at the conference, as well as clarifications of operational procedure, will be brought to the attention of each detachment in the US zone by the regional Military Government commanders in the near future.

Carefully planned, the conference attempted to eliminate all but the necessary formalities in order to facilitate discussion and an exchange of ideas. In charge of arrangements were Col. Hayden N. Smith, Deputy AC of S, G-5 and Lt. Col. H. L. Weller of the Plans Branch, USFET.

ECAD Ends 19 Months Service

ITS PRIMARY work and objectives completed, the European Civil Affairs Division, parent organization of Military Government detachments in Germany, was officially disbanded on September 1 in Bad Homburg, Germany, after approximately 19 months of service.

The Division's work of administering and supplying the more than 300 detachments has now been delegated to the 2nd and 3rd Military Government Regiments, which have been assigned, re-

spectively, to the Western and Eastern Military District Headquarters. Henceforth, it was announced, quotas for personnel to be returned to the United States, as well as the selection of officers and enlisted men for decorations and promotions will be under the direct supervision of the respective Military Government Regiments.,

It was at the advice of Maj. Gen. J. H. Hildring, Director of the Civil Affairs Division, Washington, that the European Civil Affairs Division was first

organized, and formal activation of the Division took place on 7 February 1944 at Shrivenham, England, Brig. Gen. C. P. Stearns, then a colonel, was made commanding officer. The final form of ECAD, however, was the result of a combination of plans proposed by the War Department, ETOUSA and the Civil Affairs Center in England.

FOUR ASSIGNMENTS

During the course of its year and a half of existence the Division received four important assignments from the Supreme Commander. Its initial assignment was to organize and train 6,000 officers and enlisted men, whom the War Department had sent to England early in 1944, into working regiments, companies and detachments, which would be able to participate in the Normandy invasion with a program of civilian control. The second major task was the reorganization of two regiments for the regime of direct military government in Germany as opposed to the advisory civil affairs program in liberated countries. ECAD also became responsible for the supply of detachments to army group and armies and the formulation of plans for their deployment. Its fourth assignment was the withdrawal of military government and civil affairs detachments from areas that were to come under British, French and Russian control and their redeployment in the US Zone of Occupation.

Just before its disbandment, ECAD had 346 detachments under its administrative jurisdiction. It had a strength total of over 7,600 officers and enlisted men as of 23 June 1945, and it was of special note that with its approximately 2,400 officers, ECAD had a larger proportion of commissioned

grades than any other organization in the U. S. Army. The officer personnel consisted of experts in the fields of municipal administration, industry, and the arts, with specialists ranging from sewer maintenance and power production to news dissemination and the protection of monuments.

In addition to the four major problems assigned to ECAD by the Supreme Commander, the Division was also credited with supplying personnel for G-5 staffs of army groups, armies, corps, and divisions and for military missions to liberated countries. It organized special detachments to meet the need for special groups able to handle financial, utilities and similar problems on a country-wide basis. The administration of American civil affairs officers attached to British corps in the days of the Normandy invasion and the operation of a processing center and a school of Allied liaison officers in the repatriation of displaced persons were a few of ECAD's other accomplishments.

The Division Headquarter, itself, was located at Shrivenham and later at Manchester, England; at Rochefort-en-Yvelines and Troyes, France, and Bad Homburg, Germany, but the detachments trained and outfitted by ECAD have been deployed in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Norway and Denmark.

CREDIT FOR SUCCESS

Much of the credit for ECAD's numerous successes must go to Gen. Frank E. McSherry, Deputy AC of S, G-5, SHAEF, and Col. Henry Mc E. Pendleton, who took over the Division as commanding officer in May, 1944. And among officers on the Division staff who were instrumental in ECAD

achievements were Lt. Col. Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Executive Officer; Lt. Col. Nathaniel M. Caffee, G-1; Lt. Col. Norton V. Coyle, G-3; Lt. Col. Howard Phillips, G-4 and Col. H. C. Dillard, head of the ECAD training program.

Army Uniforms Prohibited For Non-Military Personnel

THE WEARING of US Army clothing, except by personnel of the Army and others authorized by current War Department instructions, will soon be prohibited in the European Theater, it was announced recently by Headquarters, USFET.

The forthcoming policy will directly affect UNRRA and, at the present time, negotiations are under way between UNRRA and the British War Office to obtain British battledress for both male and female UNRRA personnel. In addition, it was announced, consideration is being given by USFET to dyeing certain items of outer US Military clothing for use by UNRRA and other non-military personnel.

Besides UNRRA, the new policy is expected to affect displaced persons, civilian workers and prisoners of war.

Local Printing of Textbooks Forbidden

BECAUSE existing paper stocks and other printing supplies in Germany are critically low, no authorization can be given for local printing of textbooks for German school use, it was announced by the Internal Affairs Branch of G-5, USFET.

However, emergency stocks of German textbooks are being printed under

Military Government direction in the Western Military District and should be available for distribution throughout the complete US Zone by early October. Details, it was stated, will be announced within two weeks.

It was emphasized that the only printing of school books authorized without written order of USFET is that which at present is being carried on in Munich for use in the entire US Zone.

Meanwhile, completely re-written modern textbooks submitted to USFET for approval will be incorporated into a comprehensive textbook program for the 1946-47 school year. The printing of such books, however, will not be initiated until further notice.

Mass Repatriation of Poles Expected Soon

THE MOVEMENT of approximately 300,000 Polish nationals from various sections of the US Zone and from liberated countries to Poland is expected to take place in the very near future.

According to plans being made at the Headquarters of the Theater Service Forces, European Theater, the mass movement, one of the largest in the displaced persons repatriation program, will be made with the use of 17 trains daily running from the various sections of the US Zone to delivery points designated by the Polish Government near the Oder River. At the present time, detailed arrangements are under negotiation with the Russian and Polish governments.

Sugar for German Children Only

THE PRESENT shortage of sugar in the US Zone has necessitated that Ger-

man regional food offices issue sugar only to provide rations for children under six years old and for the processing of fruits and vegetables, the Economics Branch, G-5, USFET, stated recently.

Second Mil Gov Regiment Sponsors Weekly

AN AMBITIOUS, four-page weekly newspaper, "the Governor," published "by and for the men of the Second Military Government Regiment" made its first appearance last week. The first issue has four-column pages, complete with news, articles, editorials, feature columns, pictures, cartoons and detachment gossip. The paper is a worthwhile effort whose primary purpose is to print news which interests men in the detachments and company headquarters.

The newspaper is the inspiration of Captain N. L. Vinson, Regimental S-2/3 officer, and T/3 Laszlo Matulay. It is presently under the direction of T/5 Nathan Safir, editor.

Bells For Büdingen

THE ITALIAN town of fictional fame from John Hersey's book "A Bell For Adano" has its actual counterpart in Büdingen, capital city of Kreis Büdingen in the State of Hessen.

The Evangelical church of this town of 5,000 people boasted three large bells, installed in the early 1920s, which tolled out the hour regularly, and which came to be known as a landmark by local residents.

In 1944, the Nazis removed the three 1,000 pound bells from the church belfry and took them to Hamburg to be melted down as metal for shell casings and cartridges. Regretfully the citizens of Büdingen viewed the departure of the bells, regarding the incident as another loss of privilege and tradition -- further hardships to be borne under the tyranny of Nazi dictatorship.

A few days ago, returning refugees from Hamburg reported to Büdingen city officials that the city's three bells had been seen by them in Hamburg since the end of the war -- intact. The swift advance of the Allies and the early end of hostilities had not afforded time nor opportunity for the bells to be melted down.

Lt Col W. R. Swarm, commanding the Military Government of Kreis Büdingen, plans to grant permission to local officials to return the bells from Hamburg, when transportation facilities permit. To local residents the renewed pealing of the church bells may signify a ray of hope for a free and more democratic future.

Church and Politics

WHAT the position of the church will be in the future development of German politics is a matter which is causing considerable speculation and discussion in both lay and clerical circles. In the Catholic Church, itself, opinion is divided over the re-establishment of an official church party continuing the tradition and practice of the old Center Party.

A prominent German cleric with very well-defined political views is strongly in favor of forming a Catholic Party which would be instrumental in preparing the moral regeneration of Germany and would also serve as a means of defence against any future attacks which might be directed against the Church. It is not enough, he states, for Bishops to write pastoral letters; Catholics must make their influence felt on a political plane. At the same time, however, he condemns the direct participation of the clergy in political life and disapproves of their being elected to public office.

On the other hand there is the opinion of a political figure springing from a predominantly Catholic region who is opposed to the establishment of a Catholic Center Party as such. He believes that some "Middle" party will come into existence with a Christian and democratic orientation; however, it should not be based on any particular sect, but rather be non-denominational. He contends that with the impoverishment of Germany and with the weakening of Prussia's position in the German State,

there is no longer any need for a political party whose fundamental purpose was to protect the Catholic Church against the religious persecution of Protestant Prussia. Furthermore, he fears that if a one-church party were to reach any degree of power or influence it would incur the hostility of the masses as a result of the severe measures it would have to adopt to establish order in the economic chaos of post-war Germany.

Some Leftist Political Views

IN A RECENT interview with two representative members of a lefts party, the opinion was expressed that leadership of the German people in the future must come from those who remained in the country during the years of the Hitler regime rather than from the political exiles who sought refuge in foreign lands. It was stated that the later, as a consequence of their exile, would have lost touch with the masses and the problems which confront them. Furthermore, only those who have proven their political reliability through active, on-the-spot, opposition to the Nazis could be entrusted with the task of re-educating politically the German people. In fact, exiles upon returning would themselves need considerable re-education before becoming qualified to take up political activity on any level, let alone functioning as leaders.

It is interesting to note that no consideration is given to the possibility that

the exiles would be in a position to contribute greatly to the political orientation of the masses by reason of their foreign experience and by reason of the fact they were in constant daily touch with sources of information and movements of which Germans in Germany, whatever their degree of political purity, were not even dimly aware.

However averse these political leaders may be to accepting political counsel from exiles belonging to their own party, the same cannot be said of their attitude toward erstwhile rival political parties. Here an attitude of friendly co-operation exists between the major leftist parties, particularly on the upper levels. The still existing differences are observed to cause friction for the most part only on the level of the small, local cells.

That members of leftist parties have become firm believers in collectivization was evidenced by the attitude which was expressed in relation to the breaking-up of the large East Prussian farms. Here it was felt that it would have been advisable to retain the structure and organization of these units down into small primitively operated peasant holdings. Such a transferral, in addition to the fact that it would have been simpler to effect administratively, could have benefitted greatly from the use of machinery which was then available but which has since been removed.

It was realized, however, that the territory lost east of the Oder was no longer a problem of German Socialism and it is not intended to make the loss of these lands an issue in future party developments, however much the loss may be regretted. But it was not believed that either the Poles or Russians

would show themselves capable of administering their newly acquired territory with the efficiency of their former Prussian owners.

On Second Thought

SINCE V-E day many Germans had been boosting Uncle Sam for the role of Santa Claus, and hoping that the plentitude of Christmas trees, chimneys and little children on the local landscape would put it over. Their delusion, already bruised by "Operation Tally-Ho," has apparently been effectively dispelled by the Potsdam finale. General Eisenhower's subsequent proclamation was admirably suited to revive them with a dash of smelling-salts and then get them to assimilate a straightforward and sober account of what the score was in the US Zone. The reaction to the proclamation, however, seems not to have been very marked, since the public as a whole remained too punch drunk from the impact of the Potsdam declaration. From a detachment in the southwestern section of US Zone comes the following well-balanced resume of what the reaction of the Germans in that general area was:

While the German public seemed to expect the total uprooting of Nazism and the imposition of heavy reparations, they did not appear to have reckoned seriously with Germany's territorial dismemberment in the East, nor with the destruction of her heavy industries. Few had the courage to visualize the full consequences of the war, although they did feel that they were terrible and would grow even more so. They are, however, clear on one point: namely, that Germany has been reduced in size

and in wealth, and that for many years to come she will no longer be able to form an independent policy but will be the subject of foreign powers.

More optimism evolved after the first shock was overcome. The people sought encouragement in the promises of the maintenance of Germany's political and economic unity, and the ultimate recon-

struction of German life on a democratic and peaceful basis. They especially took notice of the form of reparations to be imposed upon Germany, not in the terms of astronomical figures, but in the form of natural resources and industrial equipment, and hoped that these reparations would be exacted with "mercy" to permit the Germans to maintain a decent standard of living.

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

YOUTH PROGRAM

TO COMBAT the concern expressed by responsible civilians of Heppenheim over the lack of political re-education for the youth, Detachment I-138 has initiated a broad program of youth work, to supplement the educational plans, now being completed. Leading anti-Nazis, representing all occupational, religious and political groups in the area, have been enlisted for this task and are working under the close supervision of the Military Government detachment.

According to the detachment, the Germans, themselves, are fearful of a wave of juvenile delinquency and organized clandestine activity that may follow as soon as the shock of defeat and the fear of the occupation troops have been lessened. Already, there are stories of plots to shave the heads of girls who associate with American soldiers and rumors of secret meetings of small groups.

Until the recent youth program by Detachment I-138, nothing had been done to remove the poison of Nazi education from the regimented thinking of the young people, to give them lessons in the meaning of democracy or to keep them occupied. Under Hitler, it was emphasized, the highly organized activity that the youth found in the Hitler Jugend, sports clubs and junior military organizations became a mode of life. Now, finding themselves completely footloose, young people may soon become a menace to the public safety and a potential threat to Military Government.

Toward solving this problem, Detachment I-138, among others, has set up a program for youth which will include the building of a stadium, organized agricultural work and youth assistance for adult workers. Sports clubs and a sports program, under the leadership of anti-Nazis, as well as a cultural program to include musical gatherings emphasizing the music banned under Hitler and folk songs of other lands in addition to those of Germany are also being organized under the supervision of the Detachment. It is planned to have study groups to read and discuss literature banned by Hitler, classes in domestic science, technical subjects and language, with particular emphasis on English, and a lending library of books forbidden by the Nazis.

In locating adult German help for the youth program, the Detachment has selected a committee of non-Nazis with special aptitudes and leadership abilities and who stem from all political and religious groups. Additional adult help in the program will be sought among anti-Nazis in church circles and in the ranks of returned prisoners of war and ex-concentration camps inmates. The detachment reports that everyone involved has expressed enthusiasm for the program.

DETACHMENT GAZETTE

DETACHMENT G-32 in Büdingen has started the publication of a Military Government Gazette, which contains ordinances and regulation for the civilians of Landkreis Büdingen. Printed in German and circulated throughout the

Kreis, the Gazette also contains notices concerning the operation of civilian and military government in adjoining areas. Captain W. N. McCormick is editor of the periodical.

AID MEDICINE SUPPLY

A THREE-MONTH herb-gathering campaign, conducted by church groups and school teachers, has considerably augmented Munich's medicine supply and resulted in restocking druggists' shelves which had been bare of many manufactured items for years. Supervised by Detachment E-201, the herbs collected by children replace ready made cough remedies and sedatives. Camomile and peppermint also are available.

FUEL PROBLEM

IN COBURG, Detachment G-225 ordered the Oberbürgermeister of the Stadt to authorize a survey by qualified experts to determine which trees in the city can be cut down without destroying the beauty of the city, to provide wood for fuel during the coming winter. Emphasizing that coal for domestic and general space heating use will definitely not be available, and that securing wood for fuel is a matter of vital importance, the detachment commander told the Oberbürgermeister that no better way of impressing this fact upon the consciousness of the civilians could be found than to make the inhabitants personally witness the process of securing the wood. In addition to providing fuel, the survey in Coburg was expected also to disclose which trees throughout the city are either decayed or defective in other respects and should be destroyed.

The order to the Oberbürgermeister said: "It may be well at this point to remind you, and the people of Coburg, that no choice relative to the desirability of preserving the harmony and usefulness of the plantings throughout its city streets was given the people of France during the German occupation, but that they, from sheer necessity, had to destroy the century-old shade trees lining the streets of almost every city or village in order that some meager measure of comfort might be secured."

CAUSE OF FOOD SHORTAGE

IN BERLIN, the civilian supply section of the Military Government detachment reported that an analysis of reports indicated that much of the food shortage in the American sector of Berlin was due to unequal distribution and loss from improper storage.

MOBILE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

IN MUNICH, automobiles with public address apparatus which tour the city are being used by Detachment G-201 at 33 different street junctions to keep the population informed of official announcements, a news dispatch stated recently. The cars operate from Monday through Friday, making scheduled stops at the most important intersections. Personnel of the cars are also instructed to answer questions.

In addition, establishment of 22 street corner advertising bulletin boards has also proved successful. The boards, said the report, not only give persons the opportunity to advertise their surplus articles to be used in exchange for more wanted items, but also serve as an information service.

Successful Occupation Key to Final Victory

PRESS comment during the week continued to emphasize the magnitude of the post-surrender task and responsibilities of the Allies in Germany and Japan, while observers on the spot stressed the importance of the conference of occupation officers at Frankfurt in seeking a solution for some of the outstanding problems that have arisen in the three months of Military Government control in the US Zone.

Though a nasty job, and a long and hard job, occupation is necessary as the payoff, declared the Washington Daily News. "Successful occupation can help complete the victory which today is only tentative," the Daily News said. "Failure to achieve our purpose in the occupation would mean we had not won the war, but merely a truce."

Noting that the United States had emerged from the war "with unprecedented influence and leadership", the Springfield Republican emphasized the "moral responsibilities now resting upon this country in consequence of its assumption of the right to primacy in world affairs." The Chicago Sun, in an editorial, pointed out that both Germany and Japan, during the occupation, would provide a testing ground for allied unity, while from the London Spectator came a warning that it will be as long and arduous a task to undo the consequences of Japanese, as well as German aggression.

On the eve of the conference of occupation officers in Frankfurt, Drew

Middleton, New York Times correspondent, said that the meeting would seek to clarify "the American economic, political and military policy in Germany" and that it will also tackle some of the outstanding problems that have arisen in Military Government in the three months of control in this Zone. "The conference is long overdue" Middleton asserted and then in a critical vein wrote, "The main points of the American policy, although perfectly well known to the senior officers at Headquarters, are often misunderstood in the field and directives are misinterpreted. Moreover, the G-5 Branch at US Headquarters is viewed solely as a policy-making group and field commands have on many occasions resisted attempts by officers in G-5 to visit Military Government detachments in the field to see how their policy was being implemented. Many of the prominent American businessmen who volunteered to serve as export consultants to occupation armies are frankly discouraged with what they have seen of Military Government in operation in Germany, and apprehensive over the growing sympathy for the Germans throughout the Army and the uncompromising attitude of many senior officers toward the Russians."

Political and economic decentralization, a basic Military Government policy, received a strong indorsement from former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who pointed out in a newspaper article that under this policy Germany may once more become a group

of autonomous and generally peaceful states bound together by racial, cultural and economic ties. "But until a new generation of truly democratic Germans comes into being, Germany should not be given the chance to revert to that centralized unity which affords the only way in which Pan-German plans for military aggrandizement and world domination can ever be carried out."

"The most disturbing and sinister fact about Germany today is that it is a nation without a conscience" declared Darryl Zanuck, guest columnist for Drew Pearson. "Shocking as it may seem, we failed to find in Germany one person with the slightest sense of shame or war guilt. They have no realization of the scope or enormity of their crime against mankind. The fundamentals of justice, fair play, honor and mercy can be slowly reestablished in Germany. Unless this is done, I am afraid for the future. We have won a military victory. It remains to be seen whether we can gain a moral ascendancy."

Occupation Policies

THE TREND of American comment continues to favor a "hard" rather than a "soft" occupation of Germany. Illustrative of this trend, Cecil Brown, in a broadcast over MBS, declared that there was "something fantastic about all this concern about the welfare of Germany. To many people, it would be far more pertinent to be less concerned about the stomachs of the Germans and far more interested in the stomachs of the French, Greeks, Dutch, Belgians, Poles and Czechs. The welfare of Germany is important in that we have some 500,000 troops there who have to be fed and protected from disorder and

epidemics. But it is bizarre to offer more hope to our enemies than we offer to our friends. Simple justice would demand that the Germans get the minimum of everything and that the maximum possible should go to the people who suffered at the hands of the Germans".

In what would appear by implication to be a plea for a "softer treatment of Germans", the Chicago Tribune sharply assails the alleged "excesses" committed by US military personnel in the recent round up of civilians in the American Zone. "These raids were outrageous" charged the Tribune editorial. "Our Army apparently has been instructed to treat the civilians in a defeated nation not in accord with decent American practice, but according to European rules. — All these excesses committed by our army would argue a studied attempt to prove to the German people that there is really no fundamental difference between Hitler's method of government and ours. We have already made a good start toward persuading them that all we have said in condemnation of his methods was so much hypocrisy".

Wieviel kostet es?

MEANWHILE, questions are being asked as to the cost of occupation. One begins to wonder, Columnist Samuel Grafton said, how much it is going to cost the world to maintain "what we call order in Germany." A vast army of occupation, numbering 500,000 men, he says, is to be maintained in our zone of occupation, and where our troops are stationed, "there will be food for the Germans, there will be coal, not much, but enough to get

by. For we proceed on the double principle that we keep our troops stationed in certain areas to maintain order among the people and that we must feed and fuel the people to maintain order in the areas where our troops are stationed. — What seems to be happening is that the mere details of our German program, the need for keeping order, for getting supplies etc., have been allowed to grow and mushroom up until they have swallowed the major objective of our program — the industrial disarmament of Germany". From Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate came a suggestion that Congress investigate immediately "the inflated ideas of the military in Washington regarding the size of the Army." It is absurd to believe that we need an army of 300,000 to 500,000 to occupy Germany", Landon said in a newspaper interview.

Future of German Science

ASSERTING that German science has been one of the world's great assets, the Baltimore Sun stressed the fact that the manner of its control by the Allies would be of vital importance to the world at large. "Will Germany's system of scientific education and apprenticeship be restored, will Allied control provide conditions favorable to original research?" The Sun asked. "In its handling of the question of German science, the Allied Control Commission is dealing with an asset of incalculable value to the world, and cannot deal lightly with it."

Press Comments at Random

"THE ARMY was criticized earlier for shielding German war prisoners not

only from exposure to democratic truths but even from the impact of actual events as portrayed by the news. Its present program of training prisoners of war for administrative work under the Allied commands in Germany may counteract much of that criticism" —editorial in New York Herald Tribune.

* *

"It is vitally important that the world knows fully of all that transpires. There will be no censorship on what transpires in the court room, and no part of the court proceedings will be secret. The trial of the major European war criminals will be a public trial" — Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson.

* *

"The German people, with few exceptions, knew nothing of the barbarous acts committed in concentration camps against people who were mostly innocent. The more were they shocked to their depths when news of these happenings finally reached the public. It need not be stressed that for any one loyal to the Christian faith and to Christian moral laws it is an obvious heavy and holy duty to detest and condemn such crimes from the bottom of his heart and extend the most heartfelt sympathy to those whose only crime it was that they remained true to Christ and the faith of their fathers" — Joint Pastoral of Bishops of Bavaria.

* *

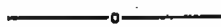
"It is in the interest of both the Allies and the German people that a healthy political and social life be gradually developed in each community and the foundations laid for a government which will be effective but free of the unitary and over centralized trends

which marked the downfall of the Republic and the rise of the totalitarian state" — Col. James R. Newman in turning over offices in Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden to civilian officials.

* *

"There is another danger. It is that in the desire for efficiency our military administrators may keep in positions of power the Nazi plant man-

agers. In Italy I heard certain American Army officers deplore the fact that Italian partisans had killed many of the Fascist plant managers, which made more difficult the reorganization of Italian productive capacity. In Germany there has been no such revolt. The Nazi industrial hierarchy remains intact". — Harley M. Kilgore, U. S. Senator from West Virginia, in New York Times Magazine.



QUERIES

Payment of Salaries

Q. Does MG Law 52 prohibit the payment of salaries, wages or fees to persons whose property is blocked where such salaries, etc., exceed 500 Reichsmarks per month for the person and his family?

A. Yes. No payment of any kind in excess of 300 Reichsmarks per month may be made to a person whose property is blocked. All such payments should be paid into a blocked account in a financial institution in accordance with General License No. 2. Employers would do well to pay salaries which exceed 300 Reichsmarks per month into a blocked account to protect themselves against violations of MG Law 52.

Reparations Bill

Q. Will any part of the Reparations bill be paid in cash?

A. No. That was tried last time and failed. German Marks may be good at home, but mean very little abroad. Beyond the gold captured in Germany, Reparations will be paid this time only in goods and services.

Giro Payments

Q. How can a merchant in the U.S. Zone pay or receive payment of charges due to or due from a civilian in another zone?

A. Agreement has been reached with the British and French authorities for the resumption of Giro payments

through the Reichsbank in each Land and each of the three zones. This Giro transaction will follow pre-existing German channels and procedure except that settlement will be effected between Reichsbanks in the zones instead of in Berlin or through other clearings. The German bankers are being informed of the resumption of these transactions.

Total Reparations Figure

Q. Has the total Reparations bill been set?

A. No. The Crimea Conference discussed a figure of 20,000,000,000 dollars, but at Berlin this idea was discarded, in favor of extracting from the different zones exactly what Germany could pay — in industrial goods, in internal and external wealth, in labor possibly — and still live. After World War I, we tried unsuccessfully to extract various given amounts from Germany for 12 years, then gave up.

Contracts for Property

Q. Will there be any modification of the present policy providing for a 30-day limitation upon contracts entered for the leasing of property taken into control?

A. The original limitation of 30 days was one of the mistakes incorporated into the Technical Manual. The Manual says that a longer contract may be entered into with the approval of higher authority. The regional and district PCO's will authorize longer contracts to accord with normal commercial

practice. Any contract entered into by you, regardless of its term, may be terminated at any time by Military Government. You may include a clause to that effect in your contracts, but even if you do not, it is implied by the nature of the authority which you have over property in your custody.

Movable Properties

Q. What is the disposition of movable properties like machines and equipment which belonged to the Wehrmacht and are left standing by Army authorities without anyone to care for protect such properties?

A. Anything of a valuable nature which is worthwhile should be reported and request made that it be released by the Army either for disposal by memorandum receipt for essential needs or for taking into property control.

MFA&A—Property Control Relation

Q. What is the relation between MFA&A and Property Control?

A. Property Control has the overall custody of all property, of which works of art are merely one kind, but the technical handling of the objects in question is under the advice and direction of Monuments Specialist Officers.

Shed Responsibility

Q. How does Military Government shed its responsibility for the care and custody of works of art?

A. By returning the works of art (a) to their pre-war owner, Government; i. e., Restitution; and (b) to the reactivated, denazified German civilian museum administration.

Göring Collection

Q. What is going to be done with the Göring Collection?

A. That part which is adjudged illegally will be returned to the pre-war owner Governments; that which is adjudged to be the legal possession of Göring will go to the Control Council for disposition as having belonged to a war criminal.

PERSONAL DATA

Decorations

LEGION OF MERIT

Lt. Col. L. P. Senecal, Det E-1

BRONZE STAR

Capt. Isidore Newman, Det E-201

Promotions

TO CAPTAIN

Lt. Earl E. Chisamore, Det EIF3

Returned to the States

Col. Don M. Hoffman, ECA R & T Bn

Lt. Col. Norton V. Coyle, Hq, ECAD

Lt. Col. Oswald B. Mc Ewan, G-5, Third Army

Maj. Andrew Cella, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Arthur Cory, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Charles A. Gramling, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Lionel C. Oerera, G-5, Third Army

Capt. Albert H. Ellis, Hq, ECAD

Capt. Charles J. Hepburn, Jr., ECA R & T Bn

Capt. B. C. Hoffman, G-5, USFET

Capt. Robert R. Poston, Hq, ECAD

1st. Lt. Miller H. Pavlides, Hq, ECAD

CWO Dean C. Mc Bride, Sv Co, ECAD

M/Sgt Clifford W. Hege, Sv Co, ECAD

M/Sgt Thomas W. Hennessey, ECA R & T Bn

1st Sgt Edd H. Alford, Hq, ECAD

T/Sgt Melvin H. Intner, ECA Med Gp

T/Sgt Paul E. Verner, G-5, USFET

S/Sgt Gaetano Carlo, Sv Co, ECAD

S/Sgt Charles T. Grassø, Hq, ECAD

S/Sgt Samuel D. Montgomery, G-5, USFET

T/3 Ernest G. Steinweg, G-5, USFET

T/3 Merle T. Wentz, ECA Med Gp

Sgt Charles B. Johnston, Hq, ECAD

Sgt Jasper E. Knight, Sv Co, ECAD

T/4 Dora Meredith, G-5, USFET

T/4 Otto R. Reischer, Hq, ECAD

T/4 Edna Sanders, G-5, USFET

T/4 Lawrence J. Symoniak, Sv Co, ECAD

Cpl Jack L. Horton, ECA R & T Bn

Cpl Mark Karies, G-5, USFET

T/5 Edward Hearty, G-5, USFET

T/5 Faye M. Goldware, G-5, USFET

T/5 Richard W. Lang, Sv Co, ECAD

T/5 Leon A. Minnick, Hq, ECAD

T/5 Philip Seitz, ECA Med Gp

T/5 William J. Toole, Hq, ECAD

Pfc Harry A. Clifford, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc Morton E. Feinberg, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc Junior B. Freeman, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc Andrew Kovac, Jr., G-5, USFET

Pfc Knight V. LaCour, G-5, USFET

Pfc Anthony Peraine, Sv Co, ECAD

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

No. 7 — 8 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	3
Military Government Directives and Instructions Issued this Week	3
German Foreign Trade	4
Presenting Military Government to the Press	6
Religion in Germany Today	11
Trade and Commerce Organized	14
Industry Branch Established	14
GENERAL	16
Local Mil Gov Conferences Scheduled	16
Jewish Refugees Aided	16
Art Restitution Insured	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	17
Anti-Nazis and Food Control	17
A Plea for Heavy Industry	18
Trends in the Formulation of Political Programs	18
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	20
PRESS COMMENTS	24
Mil Gov Meeting Spurs Denazification	24
Military Government in Japan	25
Europe's Coal Problem	25
Nazi Stronghold?	26
Merchants of Death	26
Random Comments	26
QUERIES	28
PERSONAL DATA	30

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Each week, there will appear on this page a complete list of directives and instructions issued to Military Government in the field by G-5, USFET. This list is published for the information of all field personnel.

Revision of Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 3
and Governmental Financial Agencies. To Eastern
and Western Military Districts 31 Aug 45.

Seizure of Devisenstelle (Foreign Exchange Control
Office) Records. To Eastern and Western Military
Districts 28 Aug 45

AG Letter, Industry Divisions of German Economic
Offices. To all detachments 31 Aug 45

Administration of Military Government in the US
Zone in Germany (Amendments to Sections 1 and 3)
To all detachments 27 Aug 45

AG Letter, Use of Technical Channels on Military
Government Matters. To all detachments 24 Aug 45

Mil Gov Weekly Field Report, Hq, USFET. To all
detachments 1 Sept 45

German Foreign Trade — 1945

ON A cold, blustery March evening, this year, a Military Government detachment commander had wearily closed his desk drawers after his second hard day in his "pin-pointed" Stadtkreis near the Remagen Bridgehead. As was so often the case before V—E Day brought a cessation to hostilities, the dull boom of the 105's over the low-lying hills to the eastward contrasted strangely with cattle grazing in a nearby field, and with the hard, diligent peasant folk, unmindful of the proximity of the fighting, who were patiently preparing their land for this year's crops, as their ancestors had done for generations before them — in peace and in war.

A sound of voices in the hall outside, and the sentry on duty admitted a stranger. He was a Dutchman, from over Maastricht way. How he had gotten this far, no one bothered to determine. His story, translated into English, was simple and to the point. Those were his cattle in yonder field. Proof?—"Come, Captain, let me show you the brand on their hides. Look at these papers, all in order, sworn before the good mayor of my native city." The Boches had stolen these sleek cattle during their stay in his community. They were his!

The Military Government officer, a believer in swift and sure justice, a square shooter, deeply wanting to right wrong quickly where and when he found it, was sympathetic. A further check amid the fire-stained records of the little German town, and the questioning of local officials seemed to corroborate the Dutchman's story. The next morning, the cattle, driven by the

happy Dutchman, returned to Holland. Simple, wasn't it?

Four months later, a group at USFET Headquarters is seated around a table. The meagre records of the transaction, together with transcripts of hundreds of similar cases, are spread in front of them. A representative of France speaks. "Ah, messieurs, those were French cattle. Look, here is a brand almost identical to the one described." A Belgian officer takes the floor. "Gentlemen, you have paid the Dutch shepherd full value for his loss — all his cattle were returned. But what about this case of a Belgian farmer near Houffalize? During the Battle of the Bulge, all of his cattle were killed by shells! Suppose, when reparations are decided, my country can only pay him one-tenth of the value of the claim! Has there been fairness? Is that a square deal?"

MANY COMPLEX PROBLEMS

This is only one example of the many complex problems which are laid, daily, on the doorstep of the Foreign Trade Section of the Trade & Commerce Branch. It is only one of a great many apparently worthy cases in which a country—one of the United Nations—has made what apparently is a perfectly justified request for the export of a commodity from the United States Zone of Germany.

A representative of the Czechoslovakian Government appears at the office of the Foreign Trade Section. His country needs food. To grow crops, it needs fertilizer, specifically potash. And he knows where there is a supply

of potash — in the United States Zone. He proposes that his government pay for it in Czecho-Slovakian Kronen. Ah, but Kronen cannot, under existing regulations, be brought into Germany. "But", he replies, "why not let us pay as we did before the war, into a clearing account?" It is pointed out that Germans cannot engage in international financial transactions. Furthermore, Kronen, as all other United Nations currency standards, have no definite foreign-exchange relation to the mark. The deal is apparently blocked.

A HAPPY THOUGHT

But a happy thought saves the situation. The Czecho-Slovakians have some little surplus brown coal. They offer to exchange the coal for potash. An investigation is made. If it is shown that there is a surplus of potash in the American Zone, and if brown coal is necessary to realize the objectives of the occupation, there is a fair chance that the transaction may be consummated — if transportation can be found.

A delegation arrives from France. France, it is pointed out, needs locomotives to prevent widespread hunger. During the German occupation of France, the Germans had "requisitioned" machines needed to fabricate locomotive parts. The machines are at Stuttgart. They still have the French manufacturer's nameplate on them, and French ownership is acknowledged by the German proprietors of the factory in which the machines are now located. The Frenchmen have made a good case. Investigation discloses that the machines are not needed by the United States army, nor to support the minimum economy of the United States Zone. The

French will probably get their machines — and soon. Provided, that the French Government agrees that eventual claim to ownership is not prejudiced by the transaction; and that, should the Reparations Commission so decide, the shipment may be considered a credit against France's reparations claims against Germany.

LAMPS FROM SWITZERLAND

A travelling salesman from a well-known Swiss manufacturer of automobile lamps is introduced. He has a good product, at a fair price. The lamps are needed to complete the manufacture of cars for use in the distribution of food and other rationed commodities in Germany. But he is too early. Existing policies prohibit trade between Germany and any nations other than the United Nations. He is asked to re-submit his proposition at a later date.

Many of these complications are due to the transition period of re-adjustment through which Germany is now passing. The policies pertaining to Foreign Trade consist, today, of those laid down by the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to the end of the fighting, as modified by the Potsdam Agreement. The interpretation and implementation of those policies is the task of the Quadripartite Control Council, in Berlin. And it is one which is fraught with many difficulties and with tremendous portent to the future — the future of Germany and of the World.

More rapid strides have been made in the field of interzonal trade, for which the Foreign Trade Section is also responsible. Every effort is being made to stimulate interzonal trade. The obstacles are many. For reasons of

security, travel between the zones is rigidly restricted, and communications are poor or non-existent. Excessive exportation of rationed and allocated commodities out of the United States Zone would not be economically sound. However in spite of these handicaps, interzonal trade, particularly between the United States and British and French zones, is growing steadily.

Some interesting problems of "Frontalier" trade have come to the attention of the Foreign Trade Section. By the term "Frontalier", is meant a person, living in close proximity to the frontier, whose immediate livelihood depends on frequent crossings of the frontier. These problems range from the lady on one side of the line who has, for years, "swapped" surplus eggs with the farmer across the border for surplus butter; to the power plant, on the Czecho-Slovakian side, supplying power to communities in both countries, depending

for fuel and labor upon the German side. Generally, when unnecessary hardship of the local civilian populations can be avoided by so doing, such "Frontalier" trade is permitted.

To many observers, the rather "horse-drawn" procedure now being used in the transaction of German Foreign Trade business, appears clumsy and slow. This point of view is probably correct to a large degree. But it must be remembered that the manipulations of Foreign Trade and Foreign Exchange constituted one of Germany's most powerful means of waging offensive warfare. Only four months have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities; after five and one-half years of fighting. It is wiser to procede slowly and with caution, than to lower the bars to an extent which might cause the United Nations to lose control, too soon, of this important aspect of German economic life.

Presenting Military Government to the Press

DIRECTIVES and memoranda about Public Relations in Military Government have emanated, after prolonged study, from Washington, from London, from Versailles, from Rheims, from Frankfurt, from Berlin, from Wiesbaden, from Munich, and from Heidelberg. There has been an imposing succession of them. But the nub of all the G-5 Public Relations policies and procedures has been expressed best by Lt General Clay:

He coined a new phrase at the recent three-day Military Government con-

ference at USFET Headquarters. He concentrated into an apt, descriptive, easily digested capsule all the long-winded sonorous instructions of before. He conjured up his now famous phrase about a gold-fish bowl:

Every one of the nearly 15,000 Military Government personnel in the American Zone and every one of the corps of foreign correspondents writing for newspapers and magazines comprehended exactly the promise he was conveying, especially to the American public.

He said it is "our endeavour over here to live in a gold-fish bowl, and our responsibility to the American people demands that everything we do be known about, whether it be error or whether it be to our credit. The only way we can do that is to place the facts on the table."

General Clay was speaking for others as well as for himself. He was delineating also the Public Relations policy for Military Government of General Eisenhower, General Smith, and General Adcock. He was virtually inviting newspaper and magazine writers, radio broadcasters, camera men and every other accredited correspondent to come, look at the work of Military Government, listen, and then write about it freely.

NO HOCUS-POCUS

There is no longer any mystery, no hocus-pocus, no top secret classification about the work of Military Government. It is a job of exciting, paramount interest to all peoples of the world. It is especially important to Americans, not only because several hundred thousand soldiers are in Military Government and in the U.S. Army of Occupation and whose service will be watched back home by even more hundreds of thousands of relatives and friends, but it is important also because if this was the war that ended all wars, then the Military Government job of removing Germany's war potential forevermore becomes the intimate, genuine, personal concern of every citizen of America, of his children and his children's children.

The censorship of dispatches filed by newspaper correspondents has about ended. Moreover, their movements

throughout the United States Zone are being facilitated. They are being encouraged to travel into the field and observe Military Government in all its phases and at all its levels of operations.

Many of the 284 local detachments will be visited by newspaper and magazine correspondents during the coming months. They will talk with many of the detachment commanders and assisting personnel. It is the policy of USFET and USGCC to extend every possible assistance to the writers.

A LIBERAL ATTITUDE

All this new liberal attitude toward the men and women who are reporting Military Government for the publications back home has been growing definitely, although at times slowly. Immediately after V-E day on May 8 a new spirit of even closer cooperative helpfulness to the press was adopted, but it was necessary for a few more weeks, because of JCS 1067 and because of the impending Potsdam conference, to continue withholding a few but decreasing number of Military Government activities from public knowledge. They were top level matters of governmental policy to be arranged on an international quadripartite basis. But now, the obstacles have been removed deliberately. Correspondents are being invited and urged to cover the amazing, fascinating and thoroughly important story of Military Government.

Let us examine briefly the Army's method of helping correspondents obtain their news. The G-5 Division of USFET Headquarters is the only one of the general staff or special staff divisions that maintains a separate, distinctive Public Relations Branch. This

is located in offices on the 6th floor of USFET Headquarters at Frankfurt and is headed by Lt. Col. Clarence E. Lovejoy, GSC, former Regular Army officer and former New York newspaper man. He is under the direct orders of General Adcock. Colonel Lovejoy's staff of officers, enlisted men and WACs, most of whom have worked on newspapers before joining the Army, maintain the closest possible contacts with all the various branches and sections of the G-5 Division. Each branch sends one or two officers to a twice-a-week meeting on Public Relations.

ACTIVITIES EXAMINED

Current and future activities of each of the branches are constantly under study so that timely stories can be written, sometimes re-written, always cleared with appropriate branch and section chiefs and made available to the newspapers and magazines. Customarily four or five such stories are produced every day, with most of the writing done by the G-5 Public Relations staff and most of the information coming from the representatives of the branches on the coordinating Public Relations Committee.

What happens while the story is being prepared and while it is being made ready for correspondent? Every newspaper man wants facts, complete and accurate. Therefore every story is subjected to the test of who, why, what, when, where and how. If a story is about a Military Government operation it is cleared with one or more G-5 Division branches to insure accuracy. If it involves policy of Military Government, conferences will be held with liaison representatives of the Public Relations Service of USGCC.

Probably three or four, at least, of the G-5 Public Relations staff will play a part in the production of the story. Frequent branch conferences are held. Members of the branch encompass a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences. Major Karl E. Quigley was a former Los Angeles newspaperman who later worked in Cairo for International News Service before joining the French Foreign Legion. Major Oliver McKee was formerly Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. Major R. C. Rosenbaum had extensive radio experience. Two captains are former Baltimore newspapermen, J. C. Mullikin, who worked for Hearst and W. H. Haller, Jr. who was on the Sunpapers there. Capt. Charles Schwarz was on the Chicago Daily News staff before becoming a public relations man for the Treasury Department in Washington. Capt. R. R. Fowler is also a former Chicago newspaper man. Capt. J. C. Welsh has done public relations work in New York. Capt. Harry M. Astin was a reporter and editor in Wyoming and Washington. Lt. H. W. McGinnis was a theater manager in Chicago and learned about relations with the public. 1st Lt. C. J. Byrns, was a Washington correspondent for business papers, 1st Lt. J. T. Foster majored in journalism at college, just before the war and S/Sgt. R. J. Franks is a graduate of a university school of journalism and worked as a reporter.

OFFICE AT WIESBADEN

When a story on Military Government is finished, copies of it are sent by courier and jeep to the headquarters at Wiesbaden of the USFET Public Relations Division, which maintains billets

for many of the correspondents, arranges cable and radio transmission, handles the accreditation of correspondents for the theater and provides transportation facilities for them. The story arrives during the afternoon at Wiesbaden where one of the G-5 Public Relations Branch officers is stationed on duty in liaison capacity. He takes the story, processes it through the information room where it is mimeographed and at 1800 hours each day the G-5 stories on Military Government as well as other stories that may have reached Wiesbaden from the Navy Public Relations Branch or from the Army Air Forces or from the USGCC at Berlin are similarly handled. All day long, many of the writers have been at Frankfurt or elsewhere obtaining special interviews. But they return to Wiesbaden at that hour and eagerly examine the releases or "hand-outs".

STORIES GO BY RADIO

When it is 1800 hours at Wiesbaden it is only noon in New York, and so they have ample time to digest the contents of the releases and prepare the transmission to their newspaper home offices usually by radio, for publication in the next day's editions. They use a unique language, known as "cablese". This code is to curtail the enormously heavy tolls for radio transmission. They don't write "this afternoon". That would cost two words in tolls. They make it read, "safternoon". This is one word. Instead of "from Germany" their dispatch might read "exgermany", etc.

Four press services customarily maintain correspondents at Wiesbaden all the time. These are the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and Reuter's. Usually there will be a dozen or more corre-

spondents of individual papers, as for instance, Drew Middleton or Gladwin Hill of The New York Times; Ed Morgan of the Chicago Daily News; possibly Carl Levin of the New York Herald Tribune; occasionally Bill Cunningham of the Boston Herald; John Anderson of the Manchester Guardian and others. Recently Ericka Mann, daughter of the famous German emigré, Thomas Mann, has been doing Military Government stories for Liberty Magazine and the London Evening Standard. From time to time Larry Rue or Sigrid Schulz, representing the Chicago Tribune, will spend days at Frankfurt and live and file stories from Wiesbaden; Victor Bernstein of New York's PM; or Pat Franks of the Overseas News Agency. Usually there will be a Stars and Stripes man, as for example, Pat Mitchell, and almost always there are a half-dozen writers from foreign-language newspapers published in France, Denmark, Norway, Mexico and even Argentina.

G-5 PRESS CONFERENCE

The G-5 Public Relations Branch maintains at USFET Headquarters, Frankfurt, its own press room as a convenience for correspondents. Typewriters, desks, paper, maps and reference material are made available. Interviews with G-5 Division officers are arranged and at least once weekly there is a special G-5 press conference at the USFET Headquarters where an authority on such topics as food and agriculture, public safety, financial matters or education and religion speaks informatively to assembled newspapermen and then answers questions freely.

There are VIPs coming through Frankfurt constantly. Many of these are publishers and owners of newspapers or

high officials of newspaper chains. They are eager to learn about Military Government. Even though their correspondents do the actual writing, these VIPs are taken by G-5 Public Relations officers to observe Military Government at work.

Frequently they will spend an hour or two at the Frankfurt Military Government Detachment commanded by Lt. Col. Robert K. Phelps, where 2nd Lt. Stanley Temko serves as Detachment PRO. Sometimes they will be taken to witness a Military Government court in session or perhaps to one or two nearby DP camps or, frequently, to the Reichsbank at Frankfurt where millions of dollars worth of German gold and loot are under guard.

RECENT VIPs

Recent VIPs have included Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times; Bruce Rae, assistant managing editor and European business head of The New York Times; Richard Berlin, general manager and John W. Haines, business manager of the Hearst papers; W. G. Chandler, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; and R. W. Slocum of the Philadelphia Bulletin and an Associated Press director. Not long ago, a party of Hollywood VIPs, including Darryl Zanuck, Jack Warner, Harry Cohn and Ed Mannix, was escorted by G-5 Public Relations Branch officers. There have been parties of radio executives and newsreel executives. All this is public relations.

A constant procession of newspaper and magazine correspondents goes into the field. They go to the Western Military District where the Seventh Army Assistant Chief of Staff G-5, Col. M. O.

Edwards, and Army PRO, Col. Marshall Newton, provide helpful facilities. In the Eastern Military District the ACOS G-5, Col. Roy Dalferes, and the Army PRO, Major William Drake, also arrange special coverage and interviews about Military Government.

During August each of the districts began to deploy officers trained in Military Government as well as in newspaper work for duty as G-5 PROs at all Regional and Regierungsbezirk cities. During September the further redeployment of ECAD regiments will bring two G-5 PROs to each "E" Detachment for work in these large cities and among the smaller detachments in the surrounding areas. As soon as possible, each of these "E" Detachment PROs will begin making recurrent visits to the nearby local detachments.

Each detachment's commander will be expected to serve as his own G-5 Public Relations officer or to delegate this duty to some especially qualified member of his staff. Stories will be discussed and planned and newspaper men will be encouraged to visit detachments and to spend a night or two, watch Military Government at work and write about it.

General Clay wants the facts about Military Government "placed on the table". We are in a gold fish bowl. This spotlight scrutiny brings added pride. No body of soldiers in any army anywhere ever performed a more important or more significant duty. We in Military Government can look back years and decades to come on the part we played in this incomparable contribution to the peace and well-being of the world. We are making history and the correspondents are writing it.

Religion in Germany Today

PLANS for the reconstruction of the Evangelical Church in Germany, nearly destroyed by the Nazi regime, and for its participation in the solution of problems confronting the German people, were made at a conference of Church leaders held 27—31 August 1945, at Treysa. Approximately 85 clergymen from all parts of Germany attended the assembly, the first of its kind since the war.

With few exception all the leading churchmen and theologians of the Protestant denominations were assembled. Pastor Niemöller, with characteristic vigor, took a leading part in the discussion. His general position was that in view of the present situation it is best to stop crying and to become active in positive plans for the future.

The 76-year old bishop of Württemberg, Dr. Wurm, the chairman of the conference, exhibited tact and diplomacy in handling situations which might have become difficult.

Two other leading Lutheran bishops were Dr. Marahrens of Hannover, abbot of Loccum Monastery and president of the Lutheran World Convention, and Dr. Meiser, bishop of Bavaria. Dr. Dibelius, recently elected Lutheran bishop of Berlin, came with two representatives of the Evangelical Church now under Russian control.

Other prominent delegates were Pastor Asmussen, Dr. Lilje, Professor Schreiner and Dr. Gerstenmaier among the Lutherans; Dr. Niesel of the Calvinists and Professor Karl Barth of Switzerland, who attended at the invitation of his associates of the Confessional Church.

The first big question discussed was that of Church reconstruction. The Nazi state had interfered drastically with nearly all phases of church life and had issued a number of laws which limited and eventually suppressed all free activities of the church. As some pastors pointed out, it is difficult for the observer from the outside to realize the extent to which church institutions were gradually molded into something quite different from their original purpose. This breaking down of church institutions had robbed the people of an important sustaining agency and had left them bewildered and helpless, it was maintained.

The conference declared that the obvious task of the Church is to reconstruct the legal bodies and assemblies, that by so doing a new and independent constitution for the church may be evolved.

SECOND MAJOR PROBLEM

The second main problem of the conference dealt with special relief work to meet the serious situation in which the German people will find themselves during the coming winter. Plans were offered for helping in the housing, feeding and warming of the people, it being agreed that the church has responsibilities in these matters, and the delegates declared that Christian charity should take its place in reconstruction.

Considerable anxiety was expressed concerning the lack of Christian literature. An acute need of Bibles, Christian papers, etc., was cited, and without the restoration of presses formerly devo-

ted to this kind of publication, the delegates feared the need could not be filled.

Stating that the destruction of the Nazi regime had left a vacuum in every sphere of public life, and in political and cultural activities, the delegates declared that Germans look now to the Church to lead in restoring such activities on a proper basis. To this end the churchmen decided to educate their clergy in the public duties of the church, and the laity to the realization of the importance of active support of the church in the present situation.

SANS CONGREGATION

Another problem presented to the conference was that of Germans who have left or are now leaving certain regions in the eastern sections of the country. Among these is a considerable number of pastors who lost their congregations and who have come to the western part of Germany looking for new work. A scheme is being prepared by which these pastors may be utilized, calling for common action by all the Protestant churches.

Christian education was also considered. The totalitarian state limited activities of the churches among the younger generation almost to zero, but now, it was stated, the Church is the only public institution which can guide youth in the way it should go. It was stated that all Christian churches in Germany realize the tremendous responsibility which this fact places upon them. Nearly a whole day of the conference was devoted to the problems of religious instruction as well as those of schools and education in general.

There are many who feel that while the German people are not thoroughly

contrite concerning their responsibility for bringing the world to the brink of destruction, and so are not to be trusted to launch an ambitious program of public activity, yet Military Government, with a watchful eye, can well encourage the Church to establish a sound moral basis for the Germany of the future. If the Church is unable to accomplish this, it is doubtful whether any other agency can do it.

Following is a statement by the conference, broadcast and published as a message to the congregations:

"The judgment and wrath of God came over us. The hand of God lies heavily upon us. It is the mercy of God that we are not yet extinguished. Those who knew the Word of God were afraid of his wrath and foresaw the coming judgement and were troubled by it.

"TODAY WE CONFESS"

"Today we confess: Long before God spoke to us in his wrath, He was seeking us by the Word of His Love — but we did not pay attention. Long before the churches broke down into ruins, pulpits had become desecrated and prayers had become silent. Shepherds let their flocks starve, congregations left their pastor alone. Long before the illusionary order of the Reich broke down, Right had become falsified. Long before people were killed, Man had become a mere number and therefore valueless. But he whose life becomes valueless is quick to destroy life. Whosoever despises Love, does not fight for the Right of others. He does not mind the seduction of Man and does not listen to the voice of his pain. He lives and talks as if nothing of this sort were happening. He is shy of all responsibility as was the case with Christians

and non-Christians. He takes refuge behind the ordinances of Man in order to escape the Commandments of God. This lie turned out to be our death. The very fact that we were shy of sufferings brought all this unmeasurable suffering over us.

"But in the midst of all the shortcomings and failures of church and nation God granted men and women out of all denominations, classes and parties the power to stand up against wrong and arbitrariness, to suffer and to die. Wheresoever the Church took her responsibility seriously she called people back to God's Commandments, called by their real names wrong and frivolity, the guilt of the concentration camps, the injuries and killing of Jews and sick people, and tried to oppose the seduction of the young. But she was driven back into her church-buildings like into a prison. Our people were separated from the Church. The public was not allowed to listen to her word, nobody knew about her message. And then came the wrath of God. He took away what man tried to save.

"COMES . . . THE LIGHT"

"Now the door has been opened again. Now comes into the light what has been prayed for and planned for in silence. Many Christians gave during the darkness of their imprisonment and enforced inactivity their thoughts to the new order of church and nation. Whosoever at the present accepts public responsibility as a Christian is seeking for Service and not for Power. It takes much faith and unselfishness to accept a public office in this depth of need.

"The Church also lost her heavy bonds. She hopes for something new in

her preaching and her order. The former captivity of the Church has come to its end. Therefore we are glad. So we come before protestant Christianity and call pastors and congregations for the renewal of the Church. We call to our people: Turn back to God!

"In God all the countless men and women did not suffer in vain. We bless those who did suffer. We bless them who would rather die and preferred death to an ignominious life and senseless destruction, who were seeking the benefit of their people in the divine truth. We thank God that He saved in our fatherland men who asked for His ways. We thank Him that He cleanses the conscience and saves sinners through His son. Those who live in fear of Him did He terrify by His wrath, but comfort by His peace.

"The peace of God is also the strength of those in sorrow of the prisoners, of those in waiting, in hunger and in cold, of the homeless and the wounded in body and soul. The peace of God is your comfort! Stand up in patience against misery and distress! Do not shut your eyes and hearts against the need of your brother, partake with your limited strength in the works of charity by which we try to mitigate the worst. Be merciful! Do not, by lack of love, add to the injustice in the world! Refrain from vengeance and calumnies! Let us ask for the Will of God, each in his vocation and profession! Do not, in face of sufferings and hunger, seek refuge in death! 'He who believes, does not fly'. Christ will give to the sorrowful and He remains our Saviour. There is no depth of Hell into which God could not stretch His hand.

"BE NOT AFRAID!"

Trade and Commerce Organized

AMONG the newer branches of G-5 to come into existence recently is the Trade and Commerce Branch which will perform many of the functions heretofore performed by the Economics Branch. The Trade and Commerce Branch will primarily be concerned with activities relating to the control and supervision of internal and foreign trade and commerce. These activities are divided into three categories managed by the following three sections: Price Control Section, Trade and Distribution Section, and Foreign Trade Section.

The Price Control Section recommends policies, prepares directives and instructions for: Administration and enforcement by German agencies of price and rent controls over all goods, facilities, and services at all levels of production and distribution; and enforcement of rationing controls by German agencies. This section will also supervise and assist Military Districts in executing such policies.

The Trade and Distribution Section has been inaugurated for the purpose of controlling the rationing of con-

sumer goods (other than food) and services in the U. S. Zone and also to handle the purchase of such goods and services by US troops from civilians. The control of black market operations will be the joint responsibility of this and the Price Control Section.

The Foreign Trade Section will be concerned with the control of civilian trade across the boundaries of the US Zone. All problems and correspondence pertaining to imports and exports will be received by this section with the exception of those concerning relief supplies imported by the United States, United Kingdom, and/or UNRRA. Such import/export will be the responsibility of the Supply Control Section, Economics Branch.

The Foreign Trade Section will also negotiate all necessary foreign exchange arrangements with the Financial Branch, G-5.

All sections will assume responsibility for the establishment of procedures for obtaining and disseminating statistical and other information concerning their respective sections.

Industry Branch Established

AN Industry Branch has recently been established under G-5 for the control of German industry in the US Zone. This branch, another product of the reorganization plan of the Division, will assume many of the responsibilities and functions formerly performed by

the Production Control Agency, which is no longer in existence.

The industrial disarmament of Germany, including the prevention of manufacture of prohibited items, will be one of the principal problems to be met by this branch. However, in order to carry

out the objectives of the Theatre Commander, a certain amount of industrial production is essential. It will be the duty of this branch to recommend policies and develop plans for, and supervise the control of such production.

A complete analysis of the production capacity of the US Zone will soon be made and recommendations offered as to industrial facilities available for reparations.

The Industry Branch will supervise both the decentralization of German industry and the denazification of German industrial management. It will

develop plans and policies for maximum use of German regional and local agencies in controlling industrial production, and determine whether national agencies should be used and to what extent.

An Industry Branch will be established in each Military District, which will be responsible for staff supervision and coordination of industry control activities within the Military District. Industry control activities in the districts will be conducted by Industry Officers assigned to appropriate detachments.

Local Mil Gov Conferences Scheduled

DURING the month of September, conferences are to be held on military government at the regional level. Representatives of the military government detachments for all Regierungsbezirke and major Kreise within the district will attend these conferences. Thereafter, further conferences at the Regierungsbezirke level will be held for representatives of the remaining Kreis detachments. The purpose of these conferences will be to discuss U. S. policy for Germany and current problems of military government.

The recent military government conference held in Frankfurt will serve as a guide for these and subsequent meetings. Programs, address and informal discussions of the Frankfurt Conference will be made available as aids in planning and carrying out the aims for which these conferences are intended. A complete report of the Frankfurt Conference is being published as a special edition of the Weekly Information Bulletin.

Jewish Refugees Aided

BY SPECIAL arrangement with Chief Rabbi Herzog, Tel Aviv, Palestine, approximately 500 Ethrogim and Lulovim are being shipped to Munich for

distribution throughout Jewish Refugee Camps in the American Zone. These citrons and palm leaves form an essential part of the Jewish Holy Day ritual and the 300 or more inhabitants of these camps are expected to welcome such a shipment with greater joy than a shipment of food or clothing.

This shipment is considered most essential as moral and spiritual stimulant for these people. For many it will be the first time in several years that they have had the opportunity of celebrating their Holy Day in fitting manner.

Art Restitution Insured

REPAIR of the Verwaltungsbau and Führersbau art collecting point at Munich is rapidly being completed. This project is considered of primary importance as a military necessity. Measures are being taken to insure that the task of restoring works of art may be continued throughout the winter without interruption. Many of the world masterpieces which were looted by the Nazis are being processed here upon recovery. The rapid and efficient restitution of these works of art is being carried out by both civilian and military personnel.

Anti-Nazis and Food Control

NOW THAT the green light has been given to political activity, the newly organized groups are feeling their way toward other fields which are closely allied to, but broader in scope than, politics itself. As a matter of fact, until elections take place there will be little opportunity for parties to exercise their primary function, the choosing of public officials. Meanwhile, in the organizing of trade unions and cooperatives, they are already enlisting the popular support which will be necessary for the eventual election of their candidates.

In still another field they are carrying on certain activities which directly concern civil administration and which are, therefore, of direct interest to Military Government. Whether or not these activities will prove beneficial to the Military Government Detachments in the field remains to be seen.

Typical in this connection is a Communist-Socialist leaflet in which it is urged that Food Committees be established in all communities. These committees would have the two-fold objective of aiding in the denazification of all food growing and distributing agencies and of securing the maximum agricultural yield. The Action Committee which signed the document feels that in achieving the first objective the second will automatically follow. They state: "A great many Nazis, from the highest position down to the lowest, man the offices which are charged with the feeding of the population . . .

They organize acts of sabotage; they want chaos."

The measures advocated to remedy the situation are set forth in a four point plan. First, all available persons would be detailed to agricultural work. To this end Labor Exchanges would cease the favoritism of which the leaflet accuses them. Second, Food Committees are recommended in every village. These would be made up of "antifascists." They would have the specific mission of ridding local administrations of Nazi influence, of revising farm production allocations and supervising delivery of stipulated quantities, of speeding up distribution through elimination of non-essential middlemen, and of combatting the black market and so-called sabotage. Third, wholesale distributing firms are to be purged of Nazis. The fourth point, added possibly as an afterthought, urges that there should be no dissension with the Government of Occupation!

ACTION COMMITTEE

It is obvious that the comprehensive program of the Action Committee could not be carried out by them without interfering to a considerable degree with the normal administrative agencies which are authorized to deal with the problems they have presented. Undoubtedly the Committee realizes this and so the program must be evaluated for what it can actually accomplish. More than anything else it is an instrument for applying pressure on the governmental administration with a view to

obtaining complete denazification as well as more efficient distribution of food.

A Plea for Heavy Industry

THE LEADERSHIP principle remains as valid in Germany today as before the Allied occupation. At least that is what one leader in the industrial field would have us believe. It will be sufficient, he states, for the Allied authorities to stand guard over the chosen few — presumably himself included — and the many will follow.

Source regrets that the German people should be such docile "followers-of-the-leader," but he attributes this to Slavonic influences which have been undermining the individualism of the German race! And it is this very docility, he asserts, which led them to accept Nazism and which might again lead them to accept Communism. Whether or not Germany becomes communist will depend largely, it is stated, upon the extent to which Germanic individualism is allowed to develop. This means, in the mind of our informant, giving sufficient latitude to German heavy industry to permit its continued operation.

He explains that this would not mean, of course, the continued production of arms, but he maintains that heavy German industry was never completely given over to the manufacture of war material. After the disastrous experience of reconversion from total arms production following the first World War, it was decided by leading German industrialists to continue manufacturing items which could be used in peace as well as in war, such as trucks and locomotives. The point is that those firms whose names are commonly associated

with the German total war effort should not be penalized because of this association to the extent of being closed down, but rather their peace-time potential should be redeveloped. Otherwise, he points out, many, many thousands of German workers will have to look for work in new fields and there will be a resultant long-time dislocation of the German economy.

The individual expressing these opinions stated that in one firm with which he was well acquainted there had been no sudden switch in policy with the advent of the Nazi regime. Quite the contrary, not only were there no Nazis on the board but none were admitted. The firm even retained on its staff a number of Jews. Here the inference is that a change to peace-time manufacturing would represent no problem either from the standpoint of personnel or policy.

It is interesting to note that in this discussion certain fundamental Nazi doctrines, such as racism and leadership, were expressed, if in some what less dogmatic terminology than formerly, even though the individual who expressed them is not known to have taken any active part in Nazi political life.

Trends in the Formulation of Political Programs

THE GENERAL public, being completely engrossed in the problem of finding their daily bread, have remained noticeably apathetic to political matters. Political leaders, however, were fairly quick to respond to the new situation resulting from the legalization of local political activity as set forth in General Eisenhower's recent proclamation. There are definite signs that the formulation

of political programs to be submitted to the public in the near future is engaging their attention. Because of the situation just described, some political reorientation from the top seems to be unavoidable at present. Certain political leaders of Catholic leanings have reached conclusions concerning the basis for such programs which are paraphrased below:

The old form of political party activity, they say, must disappear. It is obsolete and impossible in the future, if only because of the large numbers involved. Our people must concentrate to form no more than two or three groups of different political opinions, and express and activate their political will through these groups. At present, they think, the principal differences between these few groups are restricted to several rather important points of view, but that generally a relatively far-reaching unanimity of opinion prevails. All these groups will form themselves on the basis of democratic ideas of the state. In social matters they will all advocate the total equality of the workers and the promotion of their economic and cultural betterment; they will be forced in economic matters to take into account the necessities of the country with respect to care for agriculture, the middle classes and industry, as far as this is possible. The essential differences will arise in matters of ideology (*Weltanschauung*). It will generally be acknowledged that the mental disease caused by National Socialism must be healed by leadership of the masses by means of a firm ideology. The leadership of a political group, they maintain, can only be based on a positive Christian basis. This group must, therefore, conscientiously and definitely confess its adherence to a Christian order of state and society, and as far as possible realize this faith. Excluding all so-called

clerical influences, the Christian faith and Christian influence are to be decisive in education as in public life. The privileges of the churches as fixed by Concordats and agreements are to be respected and are to be directive for public life. The recognition of this principle can also be expected from all those who for themselves claim the right to a more independent attitude towards the religious denominations. The relation of the grown-up individual to religion shall and must be left to his own decision. It must be assumed that the wider group which is trying to gain the leadership of the people does not adopt such a positive attitude towards Christian ideology; for them religion will remain a private matter of the individual. Numerous contacts with members of a former Leftist party prove to them the correctness of the assumption that this difference is one, or rather the essential difference in the large grouping of political opinions. A further difference will exist in economic matters. This, however, will not be so apparent at present.

As far as great political problems are concerned they think it will not be possible either now or in the near future for Reich or federal problems to play a decisive part.

When forming a group which wishes for political leadership, it is inadvisable, they believe, to fix a program which is too detailed. The need is to show the big issues on which the people are united and to avoid all those on which there is serious division. As the principles and directions have to be found on new paths, the names of political groups should be new as well. All names of the former parties are impossible and must disappear since they are stained with the experiences of the past and restricted by their old programs.

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

ROYALTY AND RED CROSS

A RECENTLY reorganized and denazified Hessian Red Cross is expected to be able to do much in solving most of the problems which will arise this winter in Land Hessen. This new Red Cross under the leadership of Princess Margaret von Hessen has been examined and approved and is now awaiting recognition by the International Red Cross. Until a charter from them has been received, the Hessian Red Cross will operate on a provisional basis subject to Military Government supervision.

YOUTH IN ACTION

YOUTH activities are being organized in Land Hessen for those from 14 to 18 years of age to include sports, music, literature and drama. A special youth library has been set up where hundreds of books banned by the nazis will be made available. The young people of the town of Heppenheim are preparing a concert for the American troops billeted in that area. Also in Heppenheim, three or four youngsters have been assigned to work with each carpenter, brick layer, glazier, etc. to do certain menial work so that the craftsman may use his time in work that requires his skill and the youth will have employment to occupy his time.

GERMANS FEAR "AMERICAN GESTAPO"

In Kaiserslautern, the Military Government detachment reports that rumors are constantly growing and circulating

among the public relative to deaths of Germans arrested by CIC. The rumors, say the Detachment, are leading to fear of an "American Gestapo". Although it may seem like a minor matter, the fear and distrust is widespread and the Detachment reports that we are nullifying the work that we want to do when we do not take every opportunity to show the Germans that American justice is open and above board as compared with Nazi methods. The Detachment suggests that in order to eradicate this situation quicker communications with relatives in case of deaths among prisoners and notification to relatives telling them where the prisoners are held.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

One of the first large scale reconstruction programs, is presently underway in Mannheim, one of Germany's most damaged cities, under the supervision of Military Government. The program was conceived by city planners, architects and engineers and is presently employing thousands of builders and craftsmen.

Although its immediate objective is to make only essential repairs before winter, the program is an experiment in reconstruction that should bear careful watching by all Military Government personnel, who will be facing their own local problem in the near future.

Military Government officials have already found earnest cooperation in the Germans from the Burgermeister on down to the youngest unskilled worker.

Regardless of skill and war disabilities, everyone is reported to have a place in the program. For those unable to do heavy work, courses have been prepared which will provide training in crafts not requiring physical fitness.

One of the biggest problems is that of securing construction material. Some materials have come from private firms and a distributing company has been established which coordinates the securing of materials from all sources and places them where they are needed most. A local glass factory is producing 2,000 square meters of glass daily. In addition, other factories in Mannheim and vicinity are producing roofing material, cement and shingles. Such materials as bricks, steel and other metals are salvaged; old cement is processed and mixed with new cement. It was announced that a plant soon will be in operation which will separate debris so that the fine material that is salvaged may be mixed with new cement to strengthen the output.

Mannheim's reconstruction program is not exclusively concerned with emergency housing and repairs. It was pointed out that there are many block areas in which only limited reconstruction is permitted so as not to interfere with the ultimate long-range plan, which will not be worked on until the emergency phase is completed.

BLACK MARKET CONTROL

THE Frankfurt Detachment and the Provincial Food Office are formulating detailed plans to control black market operations in food. The program, which will include control of farmers by local officials, farm inspections, severe prison

sentences for offenders, and reeducation of the German people through radio and press, will be presented at the meeting of all burgermeisters and landrats of Hessen-Nassau.

AID FORMER NAZI PRISONERS

In Offenbach, German citizens are making voluntary amends for the crimes committed by the Nazi regime by giving generously to a German welfare agency which has been set up to aid former prisoners of the Nazis.

Although directly supervised by the Military Government Detachment, the welfare office was originated at the request of the Germans and is presently run by a former concentration camp inmate. The Military Government Detachment reports that the idea has been so successful that no victim of nazism is without shelter in Offenbach. In addition, material and financial aid have already been given to several hundred former political and religious prisoners.

STUTTGART BARTER MARKET

An exchange and barter market was opened recently in Stuttgart as part of a plan of the Military Government Detachment to combat black market activity, a news dispatch stated. The market was established as separate departments in 20 of the city's leading retail stores.

A person desiring to barter an article takes it to the proper store, such as shoes are taken to the shoe store. The store then gives an estimate of the value of the goods according to price lists verified by the German Economic Office. If the article is acceptable, the

store takes it and gives a ticket with the value of the article entered on it, plus cash. The person may then go to any of the other agencies and receive articles up to the value of his ticket. An important part of the system is a ledger account of all items sold, which offers a ready means of identifying the last owner of stolen goods.

The markets handle clothing, furniture, household goods, work tools, leather goods, glass, agricultural equipment and even musical instruments.

HOLD PARENTS RESPONSIBLE

Military Government officials in Fulda have posted notices throughout the area that parents will be held responsible and brought to court for juvenile delinquences. Court officials report that the policy of releasing juvenile offenders into parental custody, coupled with admonitions to parents, has been operating successfully, and no second offenders have been arrested.

UNUSUAL DP PROBLEM

Among the unusual displaced persons problems being handled by military government officers in Bremen is the case of 34 children born of unwed Norwegian women and German soldiers.

The Norwegian Consul at Hamburg states that the intense anti-German feeling which exists in Norway at this time creates a psychological barrier which precludes the adoption of these children by the Norwegians. Authorities have previously stated that the Norwegian government would consider German applications for adoption of these children, providing information concerning the prospective foster-

parents was approved by government authorities in Oslo.

GIs TEACH GERMANS TO SHOOT

American doughboys of the 29th Infantry Division, who only a few months ago used to be human targets for German soldiers, are now taking Germans out on the firing range and teaching them how to shoot.

It's all very legal, however, for the Germans are members of the Bremen military government police force who are being instructed in the use of smallarms weapons, under the supervision of the 29th Infantry. Maj. William A. DePalo, administrative executive officer of the Bremen detachment, announces that approximately 72 per cent of the 155 German police have already shot qualifying scores.

COURT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Three Polish liaison officers have been selected in Bremen to establish a court in which Polish displaced persons, charged with infractions of the law, may be tried. A temporary detention barracks is being prepared in the area to take care of persons found guilty.

SEPARATE DETACHMENTS

DETACHMENT E1D2, Frankfurt, reports that a separate department has been established in the Frankfurt municipal government whose responsibility is the rehabilitation of homes in the city. Among the functions of the department will be the establishment of priorities for repair, and the coordin-

ation of production of all construction materials.

CHURCH BACKS.MG

The Catholic Church in Landkreis Straubing is reported to have notified the Burgomaster that the Church will insist that every edict of Military Government be carried out completely. The Church further agrees to let one of its priests serve as layman on a board of education.

WITHDRAW FOOD CARDS

THE labor office in Kassel has been given authority by Detachment E1C2

to withdraw food cards from individuals refusing to work. This drastic step is being taken because of the slowness of convictions in Military Government courts, and because of the indifference of civilians to a term in jail with American food.

CONTRACTING AGENCY

DETACHMENT I11D2 directed that the Landrat of Friedberg's office serve as the contracting agency with civilian food interests, farmer groups, and similar organizations with regard to rental of storage facilities in Wehrmacht warehouses.

Mil Gov Meeting Spurs Denazification

FURNISHING material for many dispatches, the proceedings of the recent Military Government Conference at USFET Headquarters were well covered by the press. Other important topics in the week's press comment were the progress of Military Government in the U. S. Zone during the past 100 days, the problems of the approaching winter, and the need for educating the Germans for representative democratic government.

The statement on denazification made to the conference by Col. Hayden N. Smith, Deputy AC of S, G-5, USFET, "is of great significance and will encourage local Military Government officers on whom the carrying out of policy depends to tackle the problem boldly," said a special dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Frankfurt. "The preliminary — which had often to be the extempore — stage of Military Government is over, and the time has come for detailed investigation to bring to light those nazis who have sought a tactful retirement in which to go on enjoying the spoils of nazism and perhaps to plot dangerously for a future return to power. The statement of American policy has given a vigorous lead to determined action in the United States Zone."

Military Government in the U. S. Zone has scored "notable progress" in implementing the economic program announced for Germany in the Potsdam statement, declared Drew Midd-

leton, N. Y. Times correspondent. "The past 100 days," he said, "constituted a critical period, but owing to wise planning and energetic administration the Military Government was able to lay the groundwork for rehabilitation of Germany economy to the extent provided for in the Potsdam communique."

In Middleton's opinion, however, Germans in the U. S. Zone "are singularly unready for what the Potsdam announcement calls 'the successful development of democratic ideas'."

"The education of the Germans for representative government has been almost nil," Middleton explained. "It was not provided for in the original Military Government directive which became every district commander's 'Bible'. The lack of this provision, the average officer's aversion to dealing with anything so abstract as political ideas when he had to grapple with the physical problems of denazification, food, housing and the ban on all political activity for Germans created a vacuum which now, as a result of the Potsdam decision, must be filled."

The approaching winter continued to evoke gloomy forecasts. "The disaster confronting Europe will probably kill more people than the first two bombs of the atomic epoch," a Manchester Guardian article declared. Writing in the NY Times Magazine, Raymond Daniell forecast a struggle for survival in most of Europe this winter, with

rehabilitation and reconstruction delayed until the immediate needs of the body have been met and satisfied." The best that can be done this winter is to alleviate the worst suffering and wait for next spring and another harvest" said Daniell. Military Government in the U. S. Zone was commended by Drew Middleton of the NY Times for the manner in which it has tackled the problem of this winter's food shortage. "The most important achievement of Military Government in the agricultural field has been the opening and staffing of food processing plants" Middleton stated.

Mil Gov in Japan

While several thousand specially trained officers were preparing to take up their military government duties in Japan, commentators in the American press were quick to point out that the job in Japan might well prove tougher than that in Germany. "It is believed here that in many respects our problems in Japan are more complex than in Germany and that unless we know exactly what we intend to do and carry out our intentions precisely, our occupation responsibilities may be longer and more difficult than we anticipate," said Sidney S. Halleth, in a Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times. He pointed out that in the shattered ruins of the Reich, we took over from a thoroughly beaten army, whereas in the Land of the Rising Sun, Military Government will take over from an army that we have never met in force. A further point of difference is the fact that Japan, physically, had not suffered as much damage as Germany.

Comment of Edward R. Murrow of

CBS was along much the same lines. "The Japanese state was not shattered as was Germany, but the problem of demilitarization, reeducating, and eliminating feudalism, will be infinitely greater in Asia than in Europe," Murrow declared in a broadcast on 19 August.

In a special dispatch from Pacific Hq, US Army Forces, dated 20 August, a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor asserted that the main job of the American Military Government in Japan" will be to make certain that all avenues for resurgence of Shinto-militarist indoctrination are eliminated." The AMG, he continued, is not geared to install any particular brand of democracy in Japan. "It is only an interregnum designed primarily to furnish relief and bar disturbances of a violent nature. And if in the process known liberals and leaders whose sentiments lean toward the Allies somehow find their way into power, replacing old guarders, the effort will be strictly extracurricular."

Europe's Coal Problem

Coal continues to hold an important place in current press comment. "Europe's Coal Problem" is the subject of a current series of articles in the Manchester Guardian. "It is widely supposed that the root of the trouble in Europe is the shortage of means of transport," the first of the Guardian articles stated. "This delusion is dangerous, because it stands in the way of a fruitful formulation of the problem. Europe is suffering from the cumulative effects of several mutually aggravating shortages, but the fundamental factor is lack of power and of the equipment to use it"

— and coal of course is essential to production of power.

In one of several articles by its correspondents on the critical coal situation, the Chicago News saw the revival of German coal mining as necessitating a parallel revival of German industry. "Two major steps in the attack on Europe's coal problem — limited revival of Ruhr industry and controlled German operation of the Ruhr mines — would seem to end the windy debate over whether Germany will be reduced to a 'goat pasture' economy as a result of Allied occupation," declared a dispatch to the News from Essen dated 16 August. "British and American experts, struggling to avoid a critical coal shortage, say sheer force of circumstances, if nothing else, is dictating the answer. German industry is indispensable to the economy of Europe. The more coal that is mined the more supporting industries must be maintained. France, Belgium and Holland are clamoring for mining equipment from the Ruhr factories. Once the factories are reopened, the pressure to keep them going may be irresistible."

Nazi Stronghold?

Leave center for soldiers and a famous tourist center, Salzburg remains an "unrepentant" stronghold of Nazism, according to Thomas E. Healy, correspondent of the N. Y. Post. "Officers, G I's, Red Cross girls and even itinerant American civilians all have the same idea and express it forcefully," Healy wrote in a recent dispatch from the Austrian city. "Germany has lost the war, but Salzburg, they say, has defeated the United States. I was buttonholed by many people with criticism of our mili-

tary government and its failure to discipline the recalcitrant burghers, and bring home to them the fact that they have lost the Nazi war which they supported."

In a dispatch from Munich on 31 August, Victor Bernstein, N. Y. Post correspondent charged that under the Minister-Presidency of Friedrich Schaffer, "the Bavarian Civil Government today is largely in the hands of a clique of German fascists and militarists, some of whose records and actions now are revealed to be so bad that even our patient military government is no longer able to stomach them."

Merchants of Death

The disclosure of the tie up between German and American Bosch, revealed in records uncovered by the Army at Stuttgart, brought a vigorous demand from the St. Louis Post-Despatch for effective action to end for all time "international trading in war and death." Said the Post-Despatch in an editorial on August 24. "Is it any wonder that peace-loving Americans demand that our government dig up all the facts, even if it requires measures against neutral countries, that the government quit using old friends of German industrialists to supervise Germany's reconstruction; that the greedy international trading in war and death be brought out into the daylight and smashed beyond any possibility of re-birth?"

Random Comments

"The cession of German land to Poland and the resettlement of expelled Germans in Germany may cause the

emergence of a new chauvinism and irredentism. It can be prevented only if Germany is enabled to absorb her returning nationals into an economy which guarantees them full employment and a decent standard of living". — Heinz Eulau in New Republic.

* *

"After the liberation I asked a military government official in Amsterdam what strata of the population had suffered most from starvation. He said the greatest number of deaths were among the very young and the very old and people who did not have bicycles" — W. W. Chaplin in Collier's.

* *

"The Jews, the first of many minorities to be persecuted by Fascism, are finding that after three months of confusion, their lot is being ameliorated in the U.S. Zone of Occupation by the efforts of the Combined Displaced Persons Executive of the U.S. Forces European Theater" — Drew Middleton in N. Y. Times.

"The American people will be alarmed to learn that selected German technicians and scientists are to be brought to the U.S., hired by this Government to continue military experiments in research on which they were working when Germany surrendered. German scientists coming to America lays the corner stone of preparation for the next war and another boost for the German myth; that Germany really did not lose war — that the beastly nazis failed to hold out long enough for German scientists to strike the deciding blow" — William Lang in MBS broadcast.

* *

"A democratic form of government will be of no use if it is not based on a democratic-minded people. Many former unpolitical men and women want to understand the motives of events and to take part in the fight for a democratic form of life. The main task is undoubtedly the re-education of youth and here the school takes the biggest part" — Berliner Zeitung.

QUERIES

Reparations

Q. How will the availability, value priorities and allocation of Reparations be accomplished?

A. It is a colossal job, requiring virtually a complete inventory — quantitatively, by category, location and monetary value — of both the internal and external wealth of Germany, her currently available productive capacity of items for approved peace time post-war needs or reparations and an estimate of goods and services for occupation, displaced persons and the minimum German economy. This will involve the closest sort of coordination — in setting the stage and carrying out the program — of the Army Ground Forces, Industry, Food and Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Finance, Manpower, Transport, Communications, and of course the Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution Section. In the field, besides G-5, USFET, and help from the Services, the Military District Commanders, the Regional Military Government teams and even the smaller detachments will be directly involved in carrying out the Reparations program — from information and research to final deliveries of the goods.

Factory for Reparation

Q. How about an ordnance factory? Will it be used for Reparations?

A. It is not clear whether capital goods for making strictly implements of war — as ordnance, aircraft and sea going shipping — are to be accounted

war booty, or not. However, it is expected that if the machine tools, as dies or jigs, could be used for ordnance, they would be destroyed. If the machinery is convertible to normal peace time use, it becomes a reparation potential.

Imports by Germany

Q. How about imports by Germany?

A. Imports by Germany will have to be offset by exports, affecting Reparations, and will therefore be kept at a minimum. Germany will be encouraged to produce for reparations, only (if at all) with raw materials mainly available in Germany.

Non-Income Producing Property

Q. With regard to non-income producing property, who is to pay for labor and services rendered for Property Control Section?

A. It may be reasonable to charge the Bürgermeister with the cost of protection and custody of property.

Treatment of Wehrmacht Property

Q. Clarify whether or not Wehrmacht property is to be treated the same as other property taken under control.

A. Wehrmacht property pertains to arms or materials of war and does not come initially within the property control functions. The AGF have the primary function of demilitarizing Germany. Their program is to destroy all

armaments, munitions and machinery which has war making potentialities including factory machines. If a piece of machinery is capable of making only shell casings and nothing else, it will be destroyed. If the machine can be converted to making industrial materials, it should be handed over to Trade and Industry for further disposition.

Property of Allied Nationals

Q. With regard to property of so-called Allied Nationals, how are we to judge whether or not an Allied National is what he says he is when we don't know the laws of citizenship?

A. In cases of doubt, take it into control. Find out later all details with

regard to the citizenship of the individuals.

Compensation for Expenditures

Q. Suppose we have a contract which provides that we may terminate it without prior notice and the tenant makes extensive repairs. Is there any provision for compensation for the expenditures which have been made in case there is a termination of the contract prior to its expiration?

A. You may make whatever provisions are necessary to provide for protection of your tenant. In such a case, it will be necessary for him to vacate the property upon demand, but he may be repaid for his expenditures which have increased its value.

PERSONAL DATA

Detachment G-27 Commended for Efficient Service

DETACHMENT G-27, formerly known as Detachment II4G3 and under the command of Captain Francis R. Edwards, was formally commended for excellent performance by Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Commanding General of the 12th Armored Division.

In a letter to Col. H. McE. Pendleton, commanding officer of ECAD, Gen. Allen stated that, "... the co-operation and efficient service rendered to the military personnel of the 12th Armored Division by this detachment has been in accordance with the highest standards established by the United States Government. I extend my utmost gratitude to you and the Military Government Detachment of Heidenheim for the splendid performance of your assignment."

The detachment arrived Heidenheim on April 25, 1945, and in addition to Capt. Edwards, the officers and enlisted men mentioned in the commendation include 1st. Lt. Wilkie B. Dye, 1st. Lt. Matthew J. Jasen, 2nd. Lt. John Van Stirum, S/Sgt. Emery F. Foyle, T/3. Robert H. Smith, Cpl. Morris Ginsburg, Cpl. Domenic Grossi, T/5. Abe A. Fine, T/5. Arthur S. Katz, T/5. Robert A. Knisel, T/5. Richard G. Taus, and Pfc. Arnold E. Perlow.

Returned to the States

Col Joseph L. Canby, G-5, Seventh Army
Col Albert H. Moffitt, G-5, USFET

Col Omer W. Herrmann, G-5, USFET
Lt Col William W. Bryant, Jr., G-5, USFET

Lt Col Hugh T. Fullerton, G-5, USFET
Lt Col Robert T. Rogers, G-5, USFET
Lt Col Martin W. Joyce, G-5, Seventh Army

Lt Col Thomas A. Lindley, G-5, Third Army

Maj Proctor N. Carter, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj William P. Kanto, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj William T. Kirk, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj Linoel C. Perera, G-5, Third Army

Maj Rex Northland, G-5, USFET

Maj Stephen M. Shelton, G-5, USFET

Maj Sidney F. Frazier, Det E2C2

Maj Charles A. Custer, Det G1C2

Capt William W. Blythe, G-5, Third Army

Capt Alexis Cholis, G-5, USFET

Capt George K. Culver, G-5, USFET

Capt Wilton R. Dykes, G-5, USFET

Capt George G. Fox, G-5, USFET

Capt Roy L. Johns, G-5, USFET

Capt Richard W. Van Horne, G-5, USFET

Capt William A. McElroy, Det F-214

1st Lt Arthur A. Goldstein, G-5, USFET

1st Lt Gustave Holstein, G-5, USFET

1st Lt Harry Saint Ambrogio, Det H-267

1st Lt Cleveland C. Gill, Det E2C2

S/Sgt Charles W. Kinsey, Jr., Det G1C2

Sgt George H. Krukones, Det E2C2

T/4 Cyril L. McGarry, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Charles F. Woolman, Det E2C2

Decorations

LEGION OF MERIT

Lt Col Howard Phillips, Hq, ECAD

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col Albert G. Branyan, Hq, ECAD

Maj Andrew Cella, Hq, ECAD

Maj Herbert L. Snapp, Det H292

Maj George E. Myers, Hq, ECAD

Maj Homer F. Wallar, Hq, ECAD

Capt Cyrus M. Wallace, Jr., Hq, ECAD

Capt Myron H. Vent, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt Miller H. Pavlides, Hq, ECAD

1st Lt Kolman Oravetz, Hq, ECAD

2nd Lt Stanley L. Temko, Det E6

Pfc Ernest W. Moser, G-5, Seventh Army

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Pfc Kurt N. Rosenthal, G-5, Seventh
Army

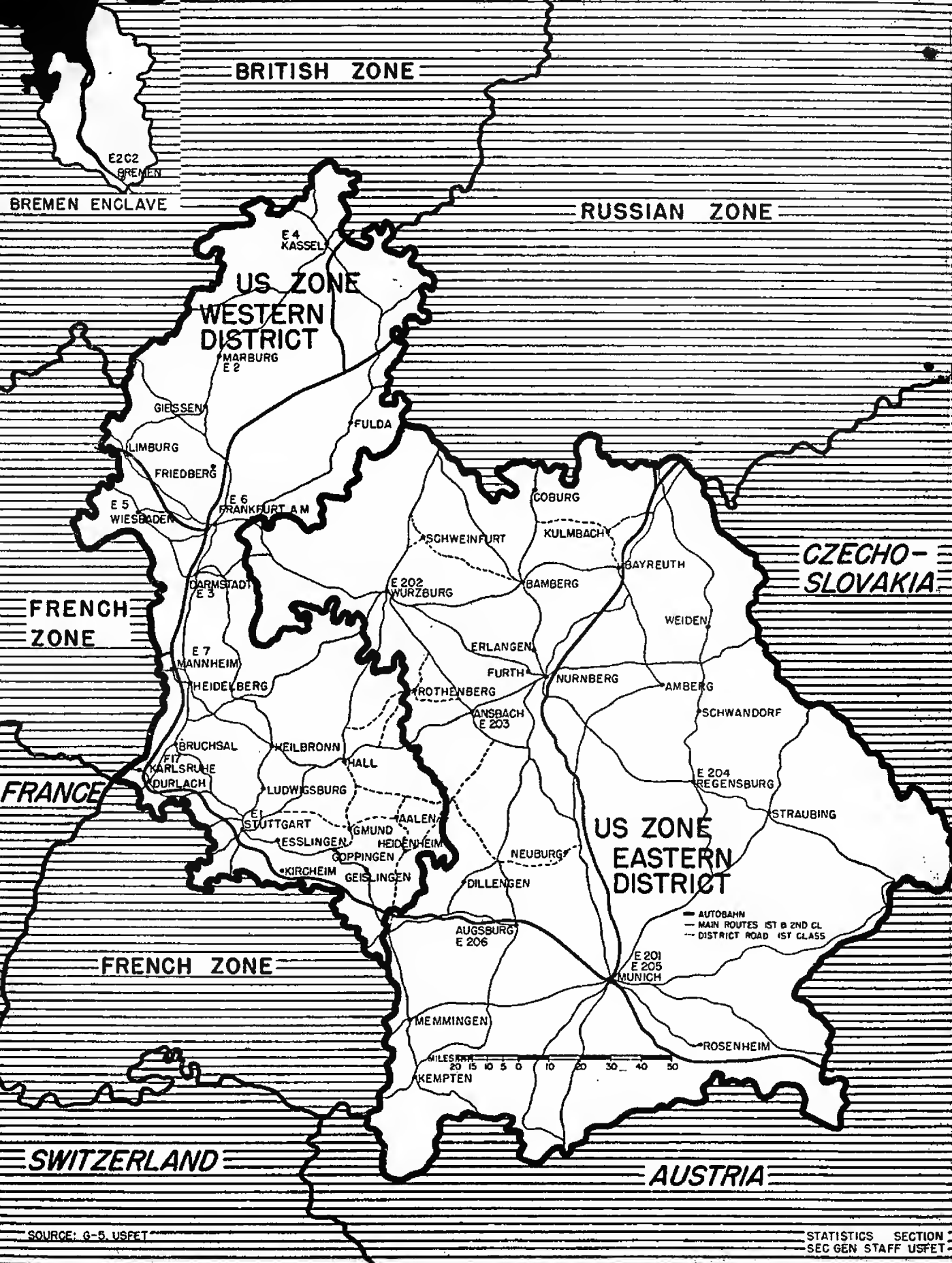
No. 8 — 15 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 8 — 15 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Contributions to the Bulletin	4
Opening Remarks by General of the Army Eisenhower	5
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	6
Military Government Directives and Instructions Issued this Week	6
Removal of Nazis and Militarists	7
US Organization for Military Government in Germany	10
Reorganization of German Private Welfare Agencies	12
The Battle for Health	13
GENERAL	15
British Appointments	15
Coal Shipments Up	15
Back to Forty Hours	15
Military Uniforms Prohibited	16
Marburg Medical School to Open	16
Beer For Berlin	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	17
Danger of Nazi Solidarity in Small Towns	17
Qualified Approval of Denazification: Three Opinions	18
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	20
PRESS COMMENTS	22
Denazification Backed by US Press	22
Handling of DPs	23
War Criminals	23
Report from Japan	24
Random Comments	24
QUERIES	26
PERSONAL DATA	27

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BULLETIN

The Weekly Information Bulletin has but a single purpose: to assist Military Government personnel in their daily work and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience among them. Most of the material published so far has been prepared by officers from this Headquarters.

Although articles on general policy have been written by staff personnel, very often field problems demand a specific local interpretation. The Highlights of Policy section of the Bulletin is open to the detachments for articles concerning the application of current policies to local problems, or any other subject within the scope of this Bulletin. Original articles will be credited to the individual author if desired.

Views and comments on subjects of interest to Military Government will be welcomed, for it is desired that the Weekly Information Bulletin reflect the knowledge and views of all who are engaged in this task.

Opening Remarks by General of the Army Eisenhower

Military Government Conference, Headquarters, USFET, 27 August 1945

THE main thing I want to say to the Officers attending this Conference on Military Government Policies is that everybody engaged in Military Government must understand exactly what we are doing in Germany. The fighting is over. That was the reason until May 8th for the army being here. Now the American Army is here for no other reason than to support Military Government in Germany. We must always remember that and always keep our objective in front of us. I want no question about that in anybody's mind. That is the basic reason for the army being here and that is what we expect of it.

Primarily, of course, the army's role is that of furnishing that power which makes the edict of our Military Government effective. But beyond that there will be many ways in which Military District Commanders and other Commanders can assist Military Government, just as we did during the fighting. I want the maximum of coordination to exist.

The Army Commanders have shown their interest in the complete denazification and demilitarization of all German agencies in the American Zone. Certain questions have arisen concerning this and some are very serious. With respect to complete denazification and complete demilitarization, I know questions will be raised at this conference. We must not turn from the main objective. We must get everybody tainted with Nazism out of every organization. If for no other reason, we must remember we have to recognize the public demand in the United States

and in the rest of the democratic world for complete denazification. In doing our job we must accept the difficulties that inevitably result from our policy of denazification.

With respect to the Army Commanders' job in Military Government, I want Military Government Detachments visited by Army Commanders just as they visited their divisions and regiments during the fighting. Each of the men in those Detachments is doing an important job. They must be visited frequently, particularly to give the Army Commanders a chance to see that his responsibilities are being correctly viewed and carried out. The Army Commanders must keep in the closest possible contact with their Detachments. This is the only way they can know exactly what is going on.

In dealing with the Bürgermeister in the local communities of the American Zone we have had instances of confusion. The Army Commander should designate one man as head of a Military Government Detachment and no other person should give the Bürgermeister instructions. If the Bürgermeister believes for one second that three or four people can give conflicting orders, we are going to have lack of respect toward us and lack of responsibility on the German side. If the detachment commander gives erroneous orders all the time there is only one answer: the one familiar under combat conditions. Division Commanders should not run in and give orders: let's not have any confusion on that point.

We are here to make Military Government work.

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Each week, there will appear on this page a complete list of directives and instructions issued to Military Government in the field. This list is published for the information of all field personnel.

Section XII to Administration of Military Government in the US Zone in Germany, "Price Control, Trade and Rationing (except Food)" 5 September (file 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Black Market: Articles Supplied by US Army 7 September (file AG383-GEC-AGO)

Amendment to Section XXIV of Administration of Military Government in US Zone in Germany-Law Number 54, "Use of Wehrmacht Property" 7 September (file 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Administrative Memorandum No. 1. "Mission, Organization and Functions of Industry Branch, G-5" 24 Aug 45.

Removal of Nazis and Militarists

BY MAJOR KEITH WILSON

Public Safety Division, U. S. Group C. C.

AT the recent three-power conference in Potsdam a uniform policy for application throughout Germany was enunciated with reference to the removal of Nazis from governmental and economic life in Germany. It is quoted below: •

"All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany."

Notwithstanding this agreement between the occupying powers on the broad policy, it is at once apparent that there is much room for disagreement, not alone between nations, but between individuals, on the question of the application and implementation of the broad policy enunciated at Potsdam.

A few of the more general questions are:

What constitutes being "more than a nominal participant in the activities of the Nazi Party?"

How can one best recognize a person who is "hostile to Allied purposes?"

What is "public office" and still more difficult, what is "semi-public office?"

How does one define an "important private undertaking?"

And having defined that, what is a "position of responsibility" in it?

One of the most troublesome and controversial definitions is that which attempts to describe persons who are to be considered more than nominal Nazis. JCS 1067 states:

"Persons are to be treated as more than nominal participants in party activities and as active supporters of Nazism and militarism when they have (a) held office or otherwise been active at any level from local to national in the party and its subordinate organizations, or in organizations which further militaristic doctrines; (b) authorized or participated affirmatively in any Nazi crimes, racial persecutions or discriminations; (c) been avowed believers in Nazism or racial and militaristic creeds; or (d) voluntarily given substantial or material support or political assistance of any kind to the Nazi party or Nazi officials and leaders."

FEW PEOPLE DISAGREE

Few people would seriously disagree with the definition, which only proves that it isn't specific enough. But it nevertheless serves a highly useful purpose in that it furnishes a general guide to the formulation of objective criteria or specific measuring rods by which to judge individuals by their past record of political activities.

There is no better method of judging an individual, estimating what is in his mind and heart, and predicting what his conduct is likely to be in the future, than by a critical review of what he did in the past. This same principle is applied

every day in meeting and judging people and it is the very foundation of judicial and legal principles. "By their deeds ye shall know them." It doesn't do exact justice in every case but no court of law claims to do exact justice in all cases. In any event, it is necessary to investigate the political background of thousands and thousands of persons and there is not time to consider judicially the mitigating circumstances which every Nazi could conjure up to hinder and delay such investigation. It must be done with a surgeon's knife if it is to be done at all, and if it is done that way it will more nearly approximate exact justice. It is not possible to do it by attempting to read a Nazi's mind, or by letting him say he is repentant, or by gazing into a crystal ball.

A DANGEROUS CATEGORY

Therefore it has been defined what constitutes more than a nominal Nazi in terms of mandatory removal categories and discretionary removal categories. If he's in a mandatory removal category, he's dangerous — get rid of him immediately. If he's in a discretionary removal category, he's bad but not quite so bad. Use your own judgment but get rid of him as soon as you can dispense with his services or as soon as you can find a suitable replacement.

Probably no two people would agree 100% with all of the categories of mandatory removal. Some feel that they go too far, some feel that they don't go far enough. Some of the categories were arrived at by compromise. Many of them were dictated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But the mandatory removal categories reflect collective judgment, both here and at home, and for those instances of individual injustice, the directive provides its own escape valve by permitting the appeal

and review of cases where non-Nazis or merely nominal Nazis have been harshly treated.

INCLUDES ALL OFFICIALS

Public and semi-public office is defined as follows: "The terms public and semi-public office shall include all officials, civil servants and employees in the governmental service excepting employment of such minor importance that the incumbent or appointee is not placed in a position to endanger Allied interests or commit acts hostile to Allied principles and purposes by reason of his employment."

Some Military Government officers may well question the consistency of the directive which is so specific with reference to mandatory and discretionary removal categories and yet so seemingly vague in its definition of public and semi-public office, for here it is in effect defining which persons in public life must be investigated and conversely, which need not be investigated. But this definition was not drafted without considerable thought.

Why not exempt common labor, or persons earning less than a certain monthly salary, or persons below a certain civil service grade or persons in non-policy making positions? These are all things to be considered, but the answer is that no exact line can be drawn if consideration is to be taken of the security of our military occupation. A janitor or scrubwoman is a common laborer and yet some janitors or scrubwomen might have access to important records by reason of their employment in a building where the records were housed. A policeman earns a very low salary and enters the civil

service in the lower grade and yet no one would deny that he is in a most favorable position by reason of his employment to commit acts hostile to Allied purposes. A school teacher is a non-policy making civil servant and yet it would be impossible to permit a confirmed nazi to have the opportunity to teach the coming generation of Germans the racial nonsense and the glorification of military conquest which is in Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Military Government officers, special control officers and using services in the field must decide who is to be investigated and who need not be investigated. The test must be: is the position of such minor importance that the incumbent is not in a position by reason of his employment to commit acts hostile to Allied purposes. No overall definitive line can be drawn which will be the same in all fields of government and special administrative instructions on this point are needed in certain special agencies and government owned utilities. Such instructions have already been issued in the field of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services and are about to be issued for railroad employees.

"POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY"

Similar difficulties are being encountered with reference to important private undertakings. Here it is necessary to investigate and remove Nazis from "positions of responsibility" according to the broad policy. The directive defines "positions of responsibility" as meaning "policy-making, executive positions and personnel officers." This would certainly include all officers and directors of a corporation, but below this level the decision in many cases must rest in the sound judgment of Military Government Officers, special

control officers and using services in the field. A definition of "important private undertakings" is contained in the directive which compels the removal of Nazis from certain classifications of business and commercial enterprises but again judgment must be exercised in the field in deciding what enterprises "are important factors in the German economy or in the economy of the region or community in which they operate."

CONCERNED WITH POLICE

Something should be said about the public safety responsibility with respect to denazification. It is not the responsibility of Public Safety to remove nazis from public office generally. It is the responsibility of Public Safety to remove nazis from the German police and fire forces. It is the responsibility of other Military Government officers, special control officers and using services to remove nazis in governmental agencies and private undertaking under their supervision.

Public Safety does provide a service by operating a Special Branch to investigate the political backgrounds of persons. In other words, it operates an investigative and fact finding agency to assist in making wise decisions on removal, retention or appointment of individuals, but it does not order Military Government to remove persons in mandatory removal categories. The directive does. If Military Government Detachments choose to appoint or retain a person who is in a mandatory removal category, they are violating General Eisenhower's orders, not the orders of the Public Safety officer.

Something should also be said about the relationship between Counter-Intelligence and Public Safety. Experience in the field indicates that there

is a tendency among some Military Government Officers to push the investigative job off on to CIC and to consider CIC clearance as equivalent to a complete investigation. CIC has its hands full trying to round up all the thousands of persons in arrest categories and hasn't time to do the Public Safety job of screening public office holders. Furthermore CIC is primarily concerned with security considerations which are

much narrower than the factors involved in denazification. The Public Safety Special Branch will clear each case with CIC as a routine matter, but that is only one of the steps in the vetting process. It does not relieve Public Safety Officers of their responsibility for making the investigation, nor Military Government officers of their responsibility for making the final decision on removal, retention or appointment.

We are all prone to complain about the large quantities of "poop" floating around, and of necessity we restrict our reading to matters within our particular fields of interest. The directive on "Removal of Nazis and Militarists" is the concern of all Military Government officers, special control officers and using services. It contains our policy on one of the principal objectives of the war. It is not a directive which is of interest only to Public Safety Officers. Everyone should read it and understand it thoroughly, particularly Part 4 which describes the procedures to be followed by all Military Government Officers in order to key in smoothly with that portion of the job which is to be done by Public Safety. Commanding Officers of Military Government Detachments should circulate Part 4 to all officers and have them sign a paper certifying that they have read and understood the procedures they are supposed to follow.

U. S. Organization for Mil Gov in Germany

The Commanding General, United States Forces European Theater, is charged with two primary responsibilities with respect to the civilian population in Germany. He serves as the United States member of the Control Council and he is responsible for the administration of military government in the zone assigned to the United States for the purpose of occupation and administration. These responsibilities are quite different and require extremely close coordination between the officers engaged in these two activities. The organization of the U. S. Army for

accomplishing these tasks is outlined below.

Responsibility for the administration of Germany as a whole is lodged in the Control Council by agreement between the powers concerned. The Council consists of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U. S. S. R. and France. General Eisenhower represents the United States. The policies of the United States Government with respect to military government in Germany are transmitted in instructions to General Eisenhower through the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D. C.

To assist him in the performance of his duties as a member of the Control Council General Eisenhower has established a headquarters known as the "U. S. Group Control Council (Germany)" which is responsible as follows:

a. To negotiate with the other nations represented in the Control Council allied policy with respect to the Military Government of Germany as a whole.

b. To direct the execution with the other nations represented in the Control Council of so much of the agreed allied policy as requires execution through German central authorities.

c. To give such additional direction to the German central authorities as may be required to implement Military Government in the zone.

d. To prepare in coordination with the Theater Staff for the Deputy Military Governor, policies for the U. S. Zone conforming to U. S. views in the absence of Control Council policies.

GEN. CLAY IN COMMAND

The U. S. Group Control Council is located in Berlin with the Quadripartite Control Council. Lt. General Lucius D. Clay is Commanding General of the Group. He also serves as Deputy to General Eisenhower, on the Control Council. The Group is divided into the following functional divisions: Army (Ground), Naval, Air, Finance, Legal, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Food and Agriculture, Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution, Communications, Manpower, Transport, Public Health and Welfare, Public Safety, Civil Administration, and Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons. The Group also includes the Directors of Intelligence, Public Relations, Political Affairs and Information Control. To coordinate the

work of these divisions, General Clay has three Assistant Deputy Military Governors. Although most U. S. Group personnel is military, many of the divisions include civilian specialists in various fields. For example, Mr. Charles Fahy is Director of the Legal Division. Prior to assuming this post, he was Solicitor General of the United States.

CARRIED OUT IN ZONES

Once agreement has been reached at the Control Council on policies to be followed with respect to Germany as a whole, the policies are carried out in the various Zones by the respective Zone Commanders. It is contemplated that as limited Governmental functions are organized on a central basis, policies formulated by the Control Council with respect to such activities will be transmitted directly from the Control Council to the appropriate German Agencies.

General Eisenhower exercises supreme authority in the U. S. Zone of occupation. Staff responsibility for military government in the United States Zone is handled for the Commanding General through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET (Brig. Gen. Adcock) located at Frankfurt. The theater staff is charged with the execution, implementation and supervision within the U. S. Zone of approved Control Council policy and, in the absence of such policy, of approved U. S. policy. G-5 Division is organized along substantially the same lines as the U. S. Group, having functional branches and sections which closely parallel the divisions of the U. S. Group C. C. In some instances personnel is identical. For example, Brig. Gen. William H. Draper is Chief of the Economics Branch, USFET as well as Assistant

Deputy for Resources in the U. S. Group C. C.

The U. S. Zone is divided into the Eastern Military District, comprising the area of Bavaria, and the Western Military District, comprising parts of Baden, Württemberg, Hessen and Hessen-Nassau, and the Bremen Enclave. The Military District is the basic unit employed by the Military Governor for military government in the U. S. Zone.

The City of Greater Berlin has been constituted as an International Zone,

one sector of which is occupied by U. S. Army Forces. Supreme authority in the City of Berlin is exercised on a quadripartite basis by an agency called the Kommandantura. The Commander of U. S. Troops in the Berlin District is the U. S. representative on the Kommandantura. Military Government problems within the U. S. sector are a responsibility of the Commanding General, Berlin District, who is responsible in Military Government matters to the U. S. Group Control Council and not to USFET.

Reorganization of German Private Welfare Agencies

GERMAN private welfare agencies are now authorized to reorganize and operate on the Land subordinate levels in the US Zone, it was announced by the Internal Affairs Branch, G-5, USFET. They are required to coordinate their programs with those of the public welfare agencies in each community in order to avoid duplication of effort and achieve the maximum of service to the needy.

The principal private agencies are the Red Cross, the Caritas Verband (Catholic) and the Innere Mission (Protestant). Since the occupation, the national officers of these agencies have ceased to function but the local units have shown great vitality in many cities and small

communities. The new USFET Directive will allow these isolated units to be tied together into completely denazified Land-wide organizations.

During the coming winter, the welfare problems will require all the public and private welfare activity that can be mustered. The private agencies provide a medium through which each citizen can do something to help himself and to help others. The resettlement of Germans, expelled from other countries, the training and answering of inquiries concerning missing Germans, assistance to the public relief agencies in mass feeding and disaster relief are among the tasks which the private agencies will tackle.

The Battle for Health

A recent conference of the Chief Public Health Officers of the regions that make up the American Zone of Occupation in Germany was convened in Frankfurt by G-5 Division of the Theater Staff to discuss problems, and to bring out in open discussions all the various problems related to the application of the Theater directive pertaining to Military Government organization, the American troops, the displaced persons and the civilian population. At this meeting were gathered 15 US Army Medical officers who are all experts in the combined fields of public health and military government and whose recommendations would to a great degree influence the course of our civil administration of Germany, for through their combined efforts and studies the control of disease will be effected.

It is through these public health officers that all theater directives, orders and policies on civilian medical and health services are channelled. And it is through the investigations they conduct that the Military Commander is able to estimate and determine the general health and nutritional status of the German population and the steps that will be necessary to carry out a firm but just and humane military occupation of Germany.

At this conference plans were formulated for preventing a general lapse of health conditions in Germany taking into account the existing conditions of current or potential serious shortages of food, fuel and transportation which combined with the projected movements of millions of the civil population sets the stage for the onset of an epidemic

or pandemic similar to the one that followed the last war and possibly even on a greater scale. It was recalled that the typhus epidemic alone that occurred in Eastern Europe following the last war claimed three millions in dead and a score of millions in sick and that this epidemic was accelerated by the same conditions now existing in Europe.

Through these 15 specialists and their assistants the Military Governor controls all the activities and functions of the entire German civil medical and health services, which includes medical practice, nursing, hospitals, medical supplies, sanitation, veterinary services, and the removal of nazi personnel and influences therefrom.

TO SUPPRESS DISEASES

While hostilities were still in progress the public health mission was the suppression and control of diseases among civilians that might be hazardous to our forces or create civil unrest. After the cessation of hostilities and as a result of decisions arrived at in the Potsdam agreement the mission had broadened for it became then the intent not only to control disease conditions that might effect American troops garrisoned in our Zone but that we would now direct, supervise and control the reestablishment and maintenance, within reasonable limits, of the normal German medical and health services after removal of Nazi influences. This latter addition to the mission of Military Government. Public Health in Germany is in keeping with the American way of thinking; for it is logical that a reasonably healthy German population will react much

more favorably to democratic form of living and government than would one suffering from disease and unrest.

The chief objectives of the public health mission are being accomplished. The German medical and health services are becoming reestablished and are pushing ahead in spite of numerous handicaps. However, from a health point of view the good progress made this summer and the lack of any major epidemic conditions should not be considered too reassuring, for with the onset of winter which is the season for epidemics of respiratory diseases there is

danger ahead and every effort must be made to make the Germans provide themselves shelter, fuel and sufficient food to carry them thru the winter. The German civilian nutrition situation is only fair and there are little or no reserves to fall back on. This is further aggravated by the fact that the body requires 300 to 400 more calories during the winter months to keep warm.

The success of the public health mission is difficult to measure for it is an ironical fact that public health and preventive medicine can be measured only by its failures.



British Appointments

Many appointments have been made recently outside the US Zone which are of considerable interest to those who were formerly active in SHAEF and to those who are now engaged in our own Military Government.

Prominent among these appointments has been that of Lt. General Sir A. E. Grasett, KBE, CB, DSO, MC, former ACOS, G-5, SHAEF. General Grasett has recently assumed his new duties as Governor of Jersey.

Field Marshal Montgomery is now Commander of the British Army of the Rhine and Major Galloway is his Chief of Staff. General Robertson was recently appointed head of Military Government with Major General Templar as his deputy and Major General Kirby has assumed responsibility for the administrative and organization side of Military Government.

The above appointments are a part of the new organization of British Military Government.

Coal Shipments Up

DURING the month of August, 115,608 metric tons of coal were received in the United States Zone from the Saar and Moselle. In addition to the coal, the Saar also shipped into the U. S. Zone 2,677 metric tons of coke.

The Saar shipments were distributed among the Military Governments of Mannheim, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Wies-

baden, Kassel, and Frankfurt. Quantities were also sent to the 2nd Military Railway Service, 7th Army Engineers and Frankfurt Area. The Moselle shipments were consigned to QM Base Depots in France.

Back to Forty Hours

THE Secretary of War, in accordance with the desires of the President, has recently directed that a five day, forty hour, work week would become effective in the Zones of the Interior on 9 September for all civilian employees. Certain provisions, however were stipulated. If such a work week proved to be a serious detriment to essential operations, additional hours might be scheduled for the sixth and seventh days until 14 October without requesting approval of the Commanding General of the appropriate Force. Approvals of temporarily additional hours as a regular schedule beyond 14 October, as the numbers and amount of OT worked, will be reported by the Forces to the Director of Civilian Personnel and to the Training Office of the Secretary of War.

The Commanding Generals of the Forces were urged to keep approvals at an absolute minimum and to encourage the use of skeleton staffs instead of complete staffs as a means of reducing the number of those who may be

required to be employed in excess of 40 hours a week.

It was pointed out, however, that the reduction of hours will not be considered as justification for any increase in total civilian strength in any Force or War Department Group.

Military Uniforms Prohibited

IN A RECENT decision of the Control Council, it was directed that former members of the German armed forces, and other German civilians, are to cease wearing military uniform in its present color. It was also stated that military badges of rank, medals, or insignia are also on the forbidden list. Dyed uniforms, without insignia, are to be authorized because of the present clothing shortage, the deadline for the "conversion" of uniforms is 1 December, 1945.

Marburg Medical School to Open

AUTHORITY has recently been granted to reopen the Medical School at Marburg University. Plans are being made and the preliminary steps taken to permit immediate resumption of classes.

Beer for Berlin

THE Hans Sixtus Schultheiss Brewery has been designated for production of beer for U. S. Forces in Berlin. This brewery has been in a position since the first of August to start production but has been delayed because of lack of malt. A plea has gone out to all potential sources in an effort to obtain 200 tons of malt monthly. Anybody knowing the whereabouts of malt is invited to come to the aid of the beerless Yanks in Berlin.

GERMAN REACTIONS

Danger of Nazi Solidarity in Small Towns

IN PURSUING our determination to uproot nazism completely we have already recognized that our aim would not be accomplished by the mere dismissal of people in public service and top industrial positions. Hence the recent directive turning our anti-nazi spotlight on the whole structure of German life and demanding the elimination of nazi influence wherever it is found in trade, industry, or private business. Those whose lives have been choked by the nazi weed for 12 years know how tough its roots are and would warn us that the weeding will have to be done meticulously and repeatedly. Although from superficial reflection one might conclude that it would be easiest to spot and eliminate nazis of every shape and form in small towns and rural districts, sincere anti-nazis in such places draw our attention to the fact that the contrary is often the case and bid us be exceptionally alert. The situation in one small town in the Western Military District as viewed by an ardent proponent of our eradication policy is paraphrased below. Detachment officers at Kreis level may determine to what extent his claim is valid that the state of affairs described is symptomatic for many other provincial towns in the US Zone.

Whoever today represents the viewpoint that national socialism and militarism still retain a predominant influence over the internal structure of German life meets with the same dis-

belief as he who pointed, prophetically, to the resurrection of militarism and the Bismarckian spirit in the years 1920-25. Present conditions in this town are actually such, that a lone anti-nazi cannot assert himself effectually against the solidarity of the nazis. Even where the latter by misuse of official power had obtained possession of the job or business of an anti-nazi, the rectification of the injustice is often considered as a "personal affair" and the nazi is not forcibly dispossessed. The nazis stick together and seek by every possible means to evade punitive measures affecting them and to block the efforts of anti-nazis to make headway toward being restored to their natural rights. Two prominent instances are indicative of many minor ones that have occurred. Two months ago the mayor of the town announced over the radio the establishment of an official "Rectification Bureau" (Wiedergutmachungsstelle) to handle claims against nazi injustices. About the same time the radio also publicized the intention of the town authorities to make all nazis evacuate their homes in favor of non-nazis who had been bombed out and of nazi victims returning from concentration camps. Despite the unusual publicity neither of these anti-nazi measures was ever carried out. Both the mayor and the housing-office head are described as proven anti-nazis and credited with having had sincere intentions but they were in some way pressured into a policy of non-action.

The contention is that up to the present the majority of nazis have not been eliminated from positions of influence. The help which an old party member is immediately offered everywhere by his former colleagues is denied in advance to an anti-nazi, each time for an apparently logical reason which the authorities often cannot check. The influence of former members of the NSDAP or its affiliates also extends, unfortunately, to a multitude of non-party yes-men whose thoughts continue to be controlled by the habits of their twelve-year sheep-like response to whatever the party wanted. In small towns the few really democratic, officials (not those who offer Military Government just lip-service) are at a disadvantage in combatting nazis because each of the latter has so many relations, friends, or members of his professional fraternity on whom he can call for support. It is in small towns too, where trade opportunities are limited, that the independent tradesmen such as jewelers, druggists, etc., are mostly nazis who were able to evade military service and who have so far been left untouched and are able to retain their wartime monopoly of local business.

NAZIS AVOID REGISTRATION

Much of the evil, the small town commentator avers, lies in the fact that, contrary to Military Government orders, a great number of party members avoid registering as such. This is especially easy for refugees from other parts of Germany, to which there is being added a considerable number still coming from the Russian zone. To correct this situation the following measures are suggested by the informant: a) the publication of an alphabetical list of

all nazis in each town who have registered as such, so the populace can make its own check and report omissions to the Military Government; b) making it obligatory for all former Block and Cell leaders to submit a written list of all former members of the party or its affiliates in their block, stipulating a heavy fine (perhaps RM 500) for each "forgotten" name; c) checking by Military Government from outside on the possible party membership of people whose residence in the town is of wartime origin.

Qualified Approval of Denazification: Three Opinions

AT THE present it is the denazification program which seems to absorb the attention of the average German. This point was made abundantly clear in recent conversation with three prominent personalities in one of the Landkreise of Hessen-Nassau. The community visited is preeminently agricultural; it suffered very little war damage; and it has every prospect of getting through the winter without too much discomfort. About 60% of the population is Protestant, 30 % Catholic, and 10% "Gottgläubig". Before 1933 the Deutsche Volkspartei was the strongest party, receiving about 40% of all votes cast; the Socialist Party was next with almost as many; and the Catholic Center Party third with about 20%. When the NSDAP took over, about 25% of the population of this Landkreis joined it, as compared with less than 10% in Germany as a whole.

The persons interviewed in this community were the Landrat, a former member of the Center Party, who

joined no nazi organization; the former Bürgermeister who was removed from office because of his party affiliation; and a member of the local antifascist group. All three, including the deposed Bürgermeister, were emphatically in agreement with the principles underlying the denazification program. But all three, including the antifascist himself, were just as emphatic in expressing their conviction that the program should not be carried out too inflexibly. The Landrat complained of the administrative difficulties created by removing from office all people with the nazi stigma. The antifascist pointed out that a serious social problem was being created, that harmless functionaries were being turned into potentially dangerous malcontents. The former Bürgermeister felt, as one might guess, that every case should be considered on its own merits. Of course all "bad" nazis should be eliminated from public view as well as from public office. "But," he said, "if you turn everyone out, from business as well as from civil administration, far from placating the anti-nazis you will alienate them; for many anti-nazis have some relatives or friends who were in the party. Furthermore, when you put into office extremely young men you do get individuals who were not officially enrolled in the party, but it should be remembered that the young were all brought up and educated under the nazi regime." The ex-Bürgermeister then went on to state that in his opinion those who joined the NSDAP after May 1, 1937, were far worse than those who joined it before. The early members joined in good faith, not knowing the true characteristics of Nazism. The others could have no such excuse.

The Landrats principal objection to the denazification program seemed to be that it was seriously interfering with his administrative work. "Why don't the American authorities have enough faith in the officials whom they appoint to permit them, the Germans, to carry out denazification? We could do it. We know who the criminals are. We also know that many of them never joined the party, yet profited from it. Let us weed them out, but let the little man alone who simply joined the party to keep his job. The confidence of the people would thus be won, administrative dislocation would be reduced to a minimum, and there would be no group of malcontents to deal with."

FAVORED PROGRAM

The antifascist was in favor of the denazification program but believed that it was being carried out too arbitrarily. There was danger that it might create problems more serious than those arising from the mere presence of a former party member in a public position of minor importance. He was disappointed that the organization which he represented had not been consulted in regard to the removals or appointments which had been made. He felt that in some cases the change had definitely been for the worse. "If denazification is to be carried out successfully," he stated, "through all branches of private enterprise, it will most certainly be necessary for the American authorities to secure the services of German collaborators. It is impossible for a foreigner, newly arrived in Germany, to determine to what extent different individuals derived personal advantage from their party connections. But we know, so why not let us carry out the purge, under the overall supervision of Military Government?"

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

RAPID RESULTS IN ROAD REPAIR

IN THE Mannheim area, responsibility for roads and bridges was assumed recently by the Transportation Officer. Arrangements were made with the Engineer unit stationed there to stockpile gravel and asphalt along military roads needing repair. The responsibility for securing necessary labor and material with which to complete the repairs will fall to the local Military Government Detachments. In this way, the more urgent repair of all local military roads in the Mannheim area will be expedited.

RATIONS FOR RIVER RIDERS

WITH THE reopening of river traffic, many problems have arisen in regard to the personnel employed on the river boats. To meet the needs of those who must travel in different zones, and particularly the barge operators who will be moving up and down the Rhine River, travellers' food stamps and temporary ration cards are being issued by the Provincial Food Office.

WHERE SHALL WE START?

FROM Wiesbaden comes these interesting highlights of political development. "The majority of the anti-nazi Germans believe in democracy by decree and in freedom under the watchful but stern eye of a benevolent Gestapo. With no faith in their own political abilities they still look to the occupational forces for guidance. The ideas of the anti nazi elements are best exemplified by the

following excerpts from speeches of some leading members of these groups: "We anti-nazis are an old lot. Our 'Youth' is over forty. We have no strength; at fifty we are actually eighty. Years of fear have aged all of us." (From an SPD member). "Where shall we start? Shall we lead our prostituted women on the road to virtue or shall we rehabilitate our proletarian bums?" (A KPD member). "I'm certain of only one thing — that faith must play an important role in the rebuilding of Germany. Faith in a leader brings Hitlerism; faith in God brings equality among men." (From a Centrist). In spite of all this cogitation of a "Weltschmerz" caliber, old jealousies of less lofty aspects are re-awakening. These under-surface currents come to fore in the questions of trade unions. In spite of the fact that no trade unions have as yet been formed, two trade union movements are in existence — the Communist and Socialist. Apart from their names there are no real differences between them and they both labor under their misconception of the powers of the trade union in the period to come. In the workers' committee, the forerunner of the trade union, they are now toying with the idea of forming one overall trade union which will be subdivided into departments for specific industries. Most interested individuals take it for granted that the Union will be of the vertical type. In attempting to discover the differences between the Socialist and Communist trade unionist one is struck only by pettiness. The Socialists point to their experience in union matters while Communists parade their

wounds and bloody shirts. Otherwise the task of differentiation still awaits a supersensitive political analyst."

INTER-ZONAL TRADE

FROM Detachment E-5 comes the report that several areas in the British Zone were visited to investigate the possibility of inter-zone trade of surplus food commodities, subject to the approval of higher American & British Headquarters. At Hannover a surplus of 2000 tons of sugar is available for trade for certain chemical products in the US Zone. At Hamburg there was found a surplus of dairy cattle, most of which will be slaughtered for food because of the lack of fodder. The possibility of exchanging some of the cows for older milk cows in this area was discussed, and consideration was given to the use of a mill in that area which can process 12,000 tons of oil seed monthly.

GOVERNING BOARD PROPOSED

IN ORDER to lighten the overwhelming responsibility now placed on the shoulders of the Landesdirektor für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, and to give a voice to Baden in such recommendations as the Land Food Estate for North Württemberg-Baden may present, a Landesausschuss (Governing Board) has been proposed to be constituted as follows: a chairman, 4 farmers (Württ.), chief of Genossenschaften (Württ.), 2 farmers (1 each LKB's Mannheim and Karlsruhe), chief of Genossenschaften (Baden). This Landesausschuss if appro-

ved would meet at least once a week with the Landesdirektor to recommend action and to clear up outstanding problems. The Landesdirektor would transmit their wishes to the Military Government for approval.

This Landesausschuss is proposed as a temporary body, to remain only until the present Land Food Estate Administration has been full re-activated, at which time it is hoped that the former Landwirtschaftskammer can be recreated, i. e., separated from the Land administration as it was before 1933.

WHAT NEXT?

THE problem met by Military Government Detachments are many and varied, but the Bremen Enclave recently encountered one of the strangest. A breach in diplomatic relations was threatened until the Detachment arranged for the delivery of three live sheep to the British steamship Ocean Strength. These sheep were for use as sacrificial animals in celebration of the Mohammedan feast of Ramadan by 15 Arab crew members. The request for the sheep was submitted by the British Ministry of War Transport. The ship's captain paid for the sheep.

POLICE TURN TO THE DOGS

LK Hofgeismar (C 1523) has started a school for police dogs. This school is under the direction of one of the policemen and, as soon as the dogs are judged capable they will be used as part of the police force.

Denazification Backed by US Press

DENAZIFICATION measures outlined at the recent Military Government Conference at USFET Headquarters have been the subject of favorable editorial comment in the U. S. press, while correspondents, in their dispatches from the field during the past week, devoted much attention to the problems of the approaching winter.

"Defeated Germany is full of former SS and Gestapo men," said the Philadelphia Inquirer in commenting on the orders for the denazification and demilitarization of the Reich. All of these elements remain as a menace to the world. They remind us sharply that Nazism is not dead, but playing possum."

"Gen. Eisenhower, whose sagacity as a military leader is almost equalled by his clear perception of this fundamental issue, has placed at the top of his agenda the problem of rooting nazis out of positions of power and influence in the American Zone," declared the Boston Globe. "After nearly three months of experience he feels that the business of getting hold of the area is finished. While this leaves many problems, the extirpation of Fascism in its German guise seems to him to rate a top priority from now on."

Two conclusions are to be drawn from the Military Government Conference proceedings, asserted Drew Middleton, correspondent of The New York Times. First, "that a considerable amount of

denazification still remains to be accomplished, especially in the industrial and commercial fields, despite the fact that between 50,000 and 60,000 nazis at policy making levels are now in jail." Second, "that if the plans at present under discussion for the disposition of industrial plants that contributed to armaments manufacture without manufacturing weapons are accepted, the German economy has little chance to recover, and Germany, by reason of her economic weakness, will be reduced to the status of a third rate power".

"Notwithstanding the current emphasis placed on ending German power to end war the first practical problem is to start the Reich economic machine functioning again", said Harry Kern in News Week. "The reason for this attitude is simple: fear of what is going to happen this winter, not only in Germany, but all over Europe. American and British officers already see the shadow of starvation looming in the Reich. If famine comes, trouble may spread quickly to other countries, especially France".

Other observers also warn of the possibility of famine. After a five weeks tour of Europe, Lorna Hay and Haywood Magee, in an article "Report on Chaos", in the London Picture Post, predict that "German misery this winter will be on a scale unknown in Europe since the Middle Ages". Closely parallel is the warning of Rhona Churchill, correspondent of the London Daily

Mail, that "famine and pestilence, far worse than anything anticipated by Military Government four weeks ago, is now virtually certain to sweep through British occupied Germany this winter unless plans for feeding Germans are radically modified and more help is forthcoming from outside".

"The coming winter will provide a test for the Allied policy of a hard peace," declared Joe Alex Morris, in an article in Collier's magazine. "The real test of our determination to make Germany shift for itself will come next winter, when it is obvious that Germany will be at starvation level in many places unless there is outside assistance, and when the question of food and fuel carries important implications for the future of Europe he said." As long as the United Nations avoid engaging in political or ideological maneuvering, such problems can be solved by joint action without weakening the policy of a hard peace".

Handling of DP's

The work of Military Government in handling displaced persons has recently received several bouquets from magazine and newspaper writers. In an article in Collier's, on "Europe's Hangover", W. B. Courtney declared that the officers of the Displaced Persons Branch, G-5 SHAEF had untangled the menacing chaos of the vast migration criss-crossing the Reich "with what seems to me to have been incredible skill and despatch".

In a Frankfurt dispatch, a Manchester Guardian correspondent described as "a remarkable achievement" the handling by Military Government authorities "of these huge numbers of the dis-

placed' who thronged the roads of Germany during the spring and early summer."

A more critical note was voiced by Sigrid Schultz of the Chicago Tribune, who said that while correspondents and visitors "are being taken on tours of a few model camps for displaced persons, conditions in out-of-the-way camps remain unsatisfactory".

War Criminals

Publication of the first of major war criminals has directed editorial attention to the importance and significance of the coming Nuremberg trials. "Public opinion will expect the trials to be ruthless, expeditious and of such a nature as to rob the criminals of any romantic glamor which might poison the minds of the Germans of the next generation", declared the London News Chronicle. The Manchester Guardian warned that the Allies must guard against giving any impression that the proceedings are political trials. "The way they are carried out must appear just not only to the German people (for if justice is not apparent all their reforming effects will be lost) but to historians writing in any country a hundred years from now".

The London Daily Herald expressed the view that "the sooner the trials are held the better", and the Daily Worker pointed out that for the first time in history, "men, however highly placed, are to be made to pay for aggression and for the crimes which, though they revolt the universal conscience, have been hitherto committed with impunity for want of a responsible tribunal to try them".

Expressing satisfaction over the na-

mes on the first list, the Soviet newspaper Pravda said that these criminals "were not mere officials of a cannibal fascist regime. They were the masters themselves, the commanders and inspirers who directed Hitler's hordes and instructed the butchers".

Report from Japan

Dispatches from observers with Gen. MacArthur's occupation forces in Japan indicate that military government officers in the land of the Rising Sun should have little trouble with the population. "The placidity and even good humor of the Japanese man in the street in the face of the Allied military occupation is one of the great surprises of the Pacific war", cabled A. T. Steele to the New York Herald Tribune from Tokio. "The conclusion is inescapable that while the country's morale was at low ebb because of fire raids, atomic bombing, hunger and the Soviet attack, it was Emperor Hirohito's defiance of the militarists and his decision to sue for peace that are chiefly responsible for the present compliant attitude of the Japanese public".

Richard Johnston, United Press correspondent, however, warned that the attitude of the Japs was that "next time we will do better". We will never be safe from another sneak attack, declared I. F. Stone in P. M., until the three roots of Japanese aggression are extirpated: the Emperor cult, the militarist tradition, and the control of the Japanese economy by a handful of great families.

Random Comments

"As victor in the greatest war of history, we are committed now to arm-

ed occupation of the lands of our defeated enemies until it is assured that the principles for which we fought shall prevail. To meet those immediate obligations will require the maintenance for some time to come of all measure of our present land, sea and air power" — President Truman in message to Congress.

* *

"There are many interesting sights in Germany these days, but the one that tickles many Americans the most is the sight of the arrival for interrogation each day of a group of Germany's most exalted industrialists and financiers, who are learning the cost of losing the war. they helped the Nazis start" — Carl Levin in New York Herald Tribune.

* *

"Coal is the basic industry for reconstruction not only in Britain, but in most of stricken Europe, and if there is failure of production of coal, there will be failure everywhere". — London Daily Mail.

* *

"Above all else, it will be necessary to give the Germans back their soul and their conscience. To do that we will have to resort to every device at our command. At times we will have to be brutally harsh, but that is the only way we can bring them back into the civilized family. It is my belief that motion pictures can play a very, real and a very pronounced part in this task. We can show them directly and dramatically the proof of their crime and its extent". — Darryl F. Zanuck in Washington Merry-Go-Round.

* *

"Germany will progress politically as quickly as the minds of the people are cleansed and as soon as cultural accom-

plishments testify to the German people's moral right to existence" — Prof. K. H. Bauer, rector, Heidelberg University.

* *

"If we are forced to fight Germany again, it will not be Gen. Eisenhower's fault. Few men ever expected as complete a housecleaning. It may save us years of occupation" — Gabriel Heatter, MBS, in discussing capture of Nazi war criminals.

* *

A British officer on the Control Commission said: "Schmeling was nothing more than a political champion. He was used as a symbol of nazism throughout the war for the German youth. We don't want such a man publishing books for what he contends will be the re-education of German youth,

now that the war is over" — Associated Press dispatch.

* *

"I'd screen the young officers of the Army, who are the finest people I know, and see how many of them were willing and could qualify for foreign service. Most of them are going to be looking for jobs. They know the score over here and they have a very definite idea of what moving in here cost us, of what it is we're entitled to expect in return. What I would throw the hades out as fast as I could pay'em up to date is that breed of unctuous do-gooder who's been over here so long and has been sucked around so much that he's decided the United States isn't entitled to a very deep bow from everybody who had anything to do with this war". — Bill Cunningham in Boston Herald.



QUERIES

Period for Reparations

Q. Will Reparations be stretched over a period of years?

A. It is not so intended. The exchange of industrial capital goods and other commodities between the zones, according to the agreed Potsdam report, must be completed within a maximum of five years. If Reparations are confined mainly, as it is expected, to industrial capital goods, natural and external resources, and do not depend upon production, they can probably all be completed in that time.

Restitution to Allied Nations

Q. Has there been any agreement in regard to Restitution to Allied Nations?

A. Restitution was not mentioned in the Potsdam Report. The physical return — to some degree — of directly identifiable and difficult-to-replace industrial capital equipment, small shipping and other removed assets of claimant nations, however, may be made from the US Zone as soon as a policy has been fixed.

DAF Property

Q. Are we to take DAF property whenever we find it?

A. DAF property should be taken whenever and wherever it is found. Since this type of property will be taken on an Ad Hoc basis, it means that PCO's will have to cooperate and coordinate their activities with respect to this property

with PCO's at different and higher levels.

Disposition of Forms

Q. What disposition should be made of forms MGAF (1)?

A. This form is a questionnaire or declaration which must be executed by every person subject to Law No. 52. These forms have been delivered to the Reichsbank branches, but no instructions have as yet been issued to the Reichsbank as to their disposition. Furthermore, notice has not been given to the public directing them to obtain this form, to execute it, and to return it to any particular depository. The mechanics through which distribution, execution and collection will be effected should be worked out by each Military District. The executed forms will be of immense value and assistance to PCO's insofar as they pertain to those properties coming within the scope of the Property Control Directive.

Blocked Accounts

Q. Should blocked accounts be taken into control separately by the Property Control Officer?

A. Where the account is valuable and it constitutes property falling within the Property Control Directive, it should be taken into control.

Travel Out of Germany

Q. Can German nationals in the US Zone now travel in and out of Germany?

A. Requests for travel outside Germany for private reasons cannot be favorably considered at this time (Refer: Paragraph 159a, Public Safety Technical Manual).

If the travel is sponsored by Military or government authorities as essential to their needs, supporting statements should be forwarded along with application forms to Combined Travel Security Board, USGCC. It is also necessary that precise details such as purpose of visit, names of plants or concerns to be visited, or other pertinent information be indicated.

The evaluation of the necessity or desirability of travel in such cases would be most helpful to the board in making its decision.

P E R S O N A L D A T A

Decorations

OAK LEAF CLUSTER —
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Brig Gen C. L. Adcock, G-5, USFET

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL
Brig Gen Frank McSherry, G-5, USFET

OAK LEAF CLUSTER — LEGION
OF MERIT

Col Hayden N. Smith, G-5, USFET
Col William L. Wilson, G-5, USFET

LEGION OF MERIT

Col Bernard Bernstein, G-5, USFET

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5,
USFET

Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET

Returned to the States

Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET

Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5, USFET

Major Albina Shimaus, G-5, USFET

Capt William McCullough, 2nd MG Reg

Sgt Marvin G. Sloan, 2nd MG Reg

Sgt Nicholas Noto, 2nd MG Reg

Pfc Lloyd A. Heffner, 3rd MG Reg

Pfc Steven S. Mizia, 3rd MG Reg

A. Requests for travel outside Germany for private reasons cannot be favorably considered at this time (Refer: Paragraph 159a, Public Safety Technical Manual).

If the travel is sponsored by Military or government authorities as essential to their needs, supporting statements should be forwarded along with application forms to Combined Travel Secu-

rity Board, USGCC. It is also necessary that precise details such as purpose of visit, names of plants or concerns to be visited, or other pertinent information be indicated.

The evaluation of the necessity or desirability of travel in such cases would be most helpful to the board in making its decision.

P E R S O N A L D A T A

Decorations

OAK LEAF CLUSTER —
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Brig Gen C. L. Adcock, G-5, USFET

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL
Brig Gen Frank McSherry, G-5, USFET

OAK LEAF CLUSTER — LEGION
OF MERIT

Col Hayden N. Smith, G-5, USFET
Col William L. Wilson, G-5, USFET

LEGION OF MERIT

Col Bernard Bernstein, G-5, USFET

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5,
USFET

Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET

Returned to the States

Lt Col Ben H. Brown, Jr., G-5, USFET
Lt Col William A. Curtin, Jr., G-5, USFET
Major Albina Shimaus, G-5, USFET
Capt William McCullouch, 2nd MG Reg
Sgt Marvin G. Sloan, 2nd MG Reg
Sgt Nicholas Noto, 2nd MG Reg
Pfc Lloyd A. Heffner, 3rd MG Reg
Pfc Steven S. Mizia, 3rd MG Reg

28 SEP 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

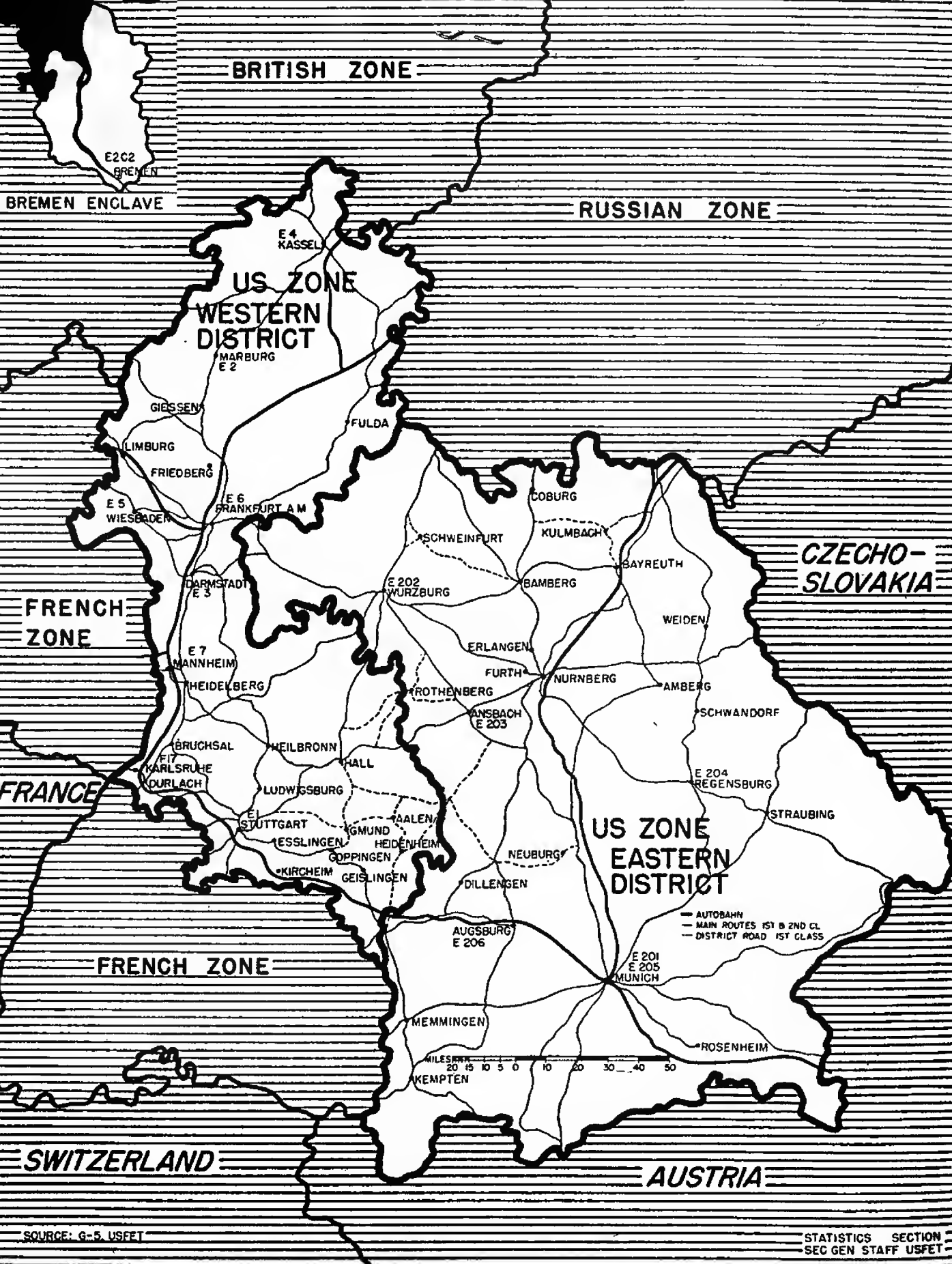
WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 9 — 22 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
General Eisenhower Reaffirms Total Denazification	5
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	6
Policies on Replacement of Military Government Personnel	7
Foreign Currency Conversion	12
GENERAL	14
New Books for German Schools	14
Control Your Food Lines	15
Frankfurt Stock Exchange Reopens	15
Civilian Mail Service Resumed	16
War Diaries Discontinued	16
Information Control Licenses	17
GERMAN REACTIONS	18
The "Plight" of the Innocent Young Nazi	18
Lo, The Poor Militarist	19
War Commemoration	20
LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS	21
PRESS COMMENTS	23
Occupation of Japan Viewed as "Soft"	23
Ruhr Round-Up	24
The German Mind	24
Europe and German Industry	25
Random Comments	25
PERSONAL DATA	27



General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

GENERAL EISENHOWER REAFFIRMS TOTAL DENAZIFICATION

General Eisenhower has reinforced his policy on denazification by the following instructions to the major commands in this Theater:

"As you know, I have announced a firm policy of uprooting the whole Nazi organization regardless of the fact that we may sometimes suffer from local administrative inefficiency. Reduced to its fundamentals, the United States entered this war as a foe of Nazism; victory is not complete until we have eliminated from positions of responsibility and, in appropriate cases properly punished, every active adherent to the Nazi Party.

"I know that certain field commanders have felt that some modifications to this policy should be made. That question has long since been decided. We will not compromise with Nazism in any way. I wish you would make particularly sure that all of your subordinate commanders realize that the discussonal stage of this question is long past and any expressed opposition to the faithful execution of the order cannot be regarded leniently by me. I expect just as loyal service in the execution of this and other policies applying to the German occupation as I received during the war."

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Each week, there will appear on this page a complete list of directives and instructions issued to Military Government in the field. This list is published for the information of all field personnel.

Amendment No. 3 to SHAEF Military Government, Germany, Technical Manual for Labor Officers-Instructions to Military Government Detachments Concerning Provision

of Emergency Shelter 10 September 1945

GE/Econ-461 (TM)

Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany. (Amendments to Sections 1 and 3) (Reissue) 27 August 1945

AG014.1 GEC-AGO

Military Government Weekly Field Report 15 September 1945

Policies on Replacement of Military Government Personnel

NUMEROUS inquiries have been directed recently to G-5, USFET, concerning the "civilianization" of Military Government. As announced by ACOS, G-5, in the course of the recent Military Government conference held at USFET Headquarters, 27--29 August, a program has been under consideration for some time whereby military personnel both in the Theater and in the Zone of Interior might seek discharge from military service and carry out occupational duties in Germany in a civilian capacity. A great deal of work remains to be done before a definite program can be completed and approved in all its details, but the project is going forward rapidly under the direction of a steering committee composed of representatives of G-5, U.S. Group CC, and the Civilian Personnel Branch of G-1.

The Committee is guided by an outline plan which was recently approved by the Chief of Staff after concurrence by G-1 Division, USFET, and the Deputy Military Governor.

In broad outline the plan provides that all duties performed by officers and enlisted men in all phases of Military Government (including staff, detachment, and administrative functions) will be analyzed, and that thereafter appropriate job descriptions will be drawn up and the Military Government duties classified. After classification, a rate of pay commensurate with the duties to be performed will be established for each position. The pay scale has not been determined, as yet, and cannot be determined until the duties

are classified. It will conform generally, however, to the scale employed in other U. S. civil service systems where the pay ranges, after taking overseas differentials into account, from 1,500 dollars per annum minimum to 10,000 dollars per annum maximum.

Once the plan is put into effect, all military personnel in this Theater and and in the Zone of Interior and all U. S. citizens in civilian life will be eligible to apply for the positions. Preference, however, will be given to military personnel in this Theater. In the case of military personnel they will, if accepted, be discharged from the military service regardless of their adjusted service ratings and carry out their occupational duties in a civilian capacity.

Certain terms and conditions of employment are set forth in the basic outline plan. They are as follows:

a. Applicants will be required to meet minimum physical standards and to possess necessary qualifications for Military Government work.

b. The minimum period of duty will normally be 12 months with a provision for renewal, subject, however, to the power of the United States to terminate the contract at any time on 30 days' notice.

c. The tour of duty will be 48 hours per week and 8 hours per day with overtime paid for all hours in excess of 40 in accordance with present Federal Pay Act.

d. Necessary medical care and hospitalization will be furnished by the Army at no cost to the employee.

e. Quarters will be charged at the rate fixed by Theater regulations.

f. Messing facilities will be furnished by the Army.

g. Employees will be extended purchase privileges at Post Exchanges and Quartermaster Sales Stores.

h. Employees will be subject to the Articles of War, as provided in Article of War 2:

i. Employees will be provided transportation at government expense from their overseas stations to their places of residence under any of these conditions:

- (1) Completion of contract and assignment.
- (2) For convenience of government.
- (3) Failure to qualify through no fault of the employee.
- (4) Compelling personal reasons acceptable to the employer.
- (5) Illness or injury not incurred as a result of the employee's own misconduct and neglect.

j. Annual and sick leave will be provided for all civilian employees.

One feature of the plan which is of particular interest is that military personnel in this Theater who are accepted for civilian employment will be returned to the U. S. on leave status for 30 days exclusive of travel time. They will not be discharged from military service until they have returned to the ETO.

The plan also foresees the possibility, when conditions improve, of allowing wives and minor children to come to Germany. It states that the wives and minor children of civilian employees will be brought over under the same

conditions as may be applicable to military personnel on occupational duty in the Theater.

There is no element of compulsion inherent in the plan. It will be left entirely to the option of military personnel whether they wish to continue in the military service or to assume a civilian status. On the other hand there is no obligation on the part of the government to accept the application of every officer and enlisted man. One of the principal objectives of the plan is to fill Military Government positions with qualified personnel who are willing to remain in Germany for a period of at least 12 months following their acceptance. The mere fact that an officer holds a certain rank will not qualify him for classification in a given group. The fact that a man is not an officer will not disqualify him from attaining a certain group. A number of factors such as education, prior civilian experience, and experience in Military Government will be taken into consideration in classifying each applicant for a civilian position in Military Government. The system will thus be closely comparable to the classified civil service system which exists in all of the civilian departments of the U. S. Government.

In accordance with this plan, the following directive was issued recently by U. S. Forces European Theater:

Civilian Employment with Military Government, European Theater

I. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES NEEDED

1. There is an urgent need for ex-service personnel to serve as civilian employees with the Military Government. Applications are now being ac-

cepted from military personnel, officer or enlisted, who are eligible for discharge in the European Theater to accept employment as civilians with the Occupation Forces. Military Government personnel will be needed in the following fields: economics, manpower, public utilities, transportation, public safety, health, agriculture, forestry, communications, finance, property control, displaced persons and welfare, governmental affairs, supply, legal, monuments and fine arts, education and religion, executive, administrative and clerical activities.

2. Preliminary information concerning this employment is given below.

II. HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION

3. Certain military personnel in the European Theater may apply for discharge and employment as civilians. European Theater Civilian Personnel Circular No. 3 of 26 July 1945, subject: "Utilization of Discharged Military Personnel as Civilian Employees of United States Forces in the European Theater", states basic information in this connection. The above-mentioned circular, is now being revised. Until such time as an amended circular is issued, the following application procedure will be followed:

a. Applications for positions with the Military Government will be initiated by executing Standard Form No. 57 "Application for Federal Employment," or facsimile thereof in duplicate. The original application will be expedited through the channels prescribed in Section V, Civilian Personnel Circular No. 3. The duplicate application will be forwarded direct, by the applicant, to Headquarters, United States Forces, European

Theater, Attention: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, APO 757.

b. It is desired to receive such applications as early as possible in order to estimate recruitment needs. All applicants will fully state their work experience while in the armed forces as well as experience attained prior to military service. In the case of enlisted personnel, particular care will be taken to describe duties and abilities involving responsibilities above those usually associated with enlisted grades.

c. Copies of Standard Form No. 57 will be available in Headquarters, United States Group Control Council; Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater (Main), AGO Civilian Personnel Office; Headquarters, Theater Service Forces, European Theater (Rear); the two District Headquarters; and at the Second and Third Military Government Regimental Headquarters. Supplies of this form may be obtained from the Adjutant General's office, this headquarters.

III. LEAVE PRIVILEGES

4. An applicant accepted will be allowed, within quota limitations, to return to the United States, under military orders, for a recuperation period there of thirty (30) days and will be returned to the Theater for military discharge and appointment as a War Department civilian employee with the Occupation Forces. Circular No. 114, this headquarters, dated 21 August 1945, subject: "Return of Personnel to United States for Rehabilitation, Recuperation and Recovery", as amended by Circular No. 115, is now being further amended to permit this action. The rehabilitation period referred to above will be con-

sidered in lieu of any accrued military leave.

5. During employment as a civilian in the Theater, annual leave of twenty-six (26) days per year and sick leave of fifteen (15) days per year will accrue and may be accumulated up to a total of one hundred and four (104) days and ninety (90) days respectively. Leave is granted for such times and in such amounts as the employment unit deems it feasible, and upon separation from the Federal Service the employee will receive a lump-sum payment for any unused annual leave.

IV. TYPE OF APPOINTMENT OFFERED.

6. Military personnel who are eligible for discharge in the European Theater will receive final payment from the local disbursing officer and will be immediately appointed to a civilian position. Appointments will be under Schedule A-1-7 of Civil Service Rules and employment will be under conditions as prescribed in the Civil Service Law, Rules and Regulations, and War Department Civilian Personnel Policies. Merit System appointments require that all personnel be selected and placed on the basis of qualifications and adaptability to positions in the Military Government and not on the basis of their present grade or rating.

V. SALARY

7. Discharged military personnel accepted for civilian employment will be paid a basic per annum rate established by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and will receive in addition a 25% increase of the basic per annum rate

as an overseas allowance. The base per annum rate is compensation for a 40-hour work week, and whenever employees are required to work beyond 40 hours, overtime payments will be made.

g. Until positions have been graded in accordance with Classification Act of 1923, as amended, no exact salary scales can be stated. In general, however, salary will fall into the following groupings:

Positions	Range of Basic Compensation*
Executive	5000 to 10000
Specialist & Professional	3700 to 9000
Administrative	3700 to 7800
Technician	2000 to 3300
Clerical	1900 to 3300

9. 5% of the basic compensation rate will be deducted as contribution to the Civil Service Retirement Fund. Under certain circumstances the amount deposited is returned upon separation from the service.

VI. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

10. Individuals accepting employment in the European Theater will ordinarily serve in a civilian capacity for not less than twelve (12) months.

11. Billets for civilian personnel in the European Theater will be made available at a cost established by Theater directives; the present cost is 15 dollars per month. Meals will be made available at a cost established by Theater directives; generally the present charge for each meal is 25 cents. Medical, dental, and hospital services are furnished without charge. Post Exchange and Quarter-

*The above stipulated basic compensation includes the 25% overseas allowance.

master Sales Store privileges are extended to civilians.

VII. RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES

12. Discharged military personnel accepting employment in a civilian capacity in the theater are, upon discharge, paid travel expenses by the disbursing officer from New York City to the point of their original enlistment location or where called to active duty. Civilian employees will be returned to the United States at government expense under any of the following conditions:

- a. Completion of contract and assignment.
- b. For convenience of the government.
- c. Failure to qualify through no fault of the employee.
- d. Employee's compelling personal reasons acceptable to the employer.
- e. Illness or injury not incurred as the result of the employee's misconduct and neglect.

13. The employee will be required to bear the entire cost of return transportation, including subsistence from the overseas station to the port of debarkation when the cause for separation from the service is for reasons of unsatisfactory conduct, unsatisfactory service, or failure to serve the entire agreed period of employment (except as specified in paragraph 12, above).

VIII. IMMEDIATE FAMILIES

14. No definite announcement can be made at this time concerning bringing families overseas. It is hoped that conditions will permit immediate families to be brought to the Theater by the middle of 1946.

IX. APPLICABILITY OF FUTURE LAWS POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

15. The above-stated conditions of employment are explanations of current conditions and do not constitute a contract. United States resident citizens are employed under laws or regulations effecting Federal employment in the United States but are subject to the provisions of any current or future statutes or restrictive War Department or Theater regulations relating to United States government personnel, positions, property or funds.

X. DIRECTIVE

16. Commanding officers will make known to all United States military personnel under their respective jurisdictions the need for civilian employees in the Military Government and will have this letter posted on all bulletin boards. The original applications (See paragraph 3a above) will be expedited through channels with the least practicable delay.

Foreign Currency Conversion

CONTROL over the conversion of a country's currency into that of another — foreign exchange transactions — is one of the elemental features of any program which requires control over a country's financial position. In preparation for and during the war the Germans strictly regulated, and, in fact, severely curtailed the exchange of German currency for foreign currency. Germany was fighting a financial and economic war long before 1939. She needed to acquire for military purposes all the foreign exchange which her people could supply, and foreign currencies are, of course, foreign exchange. The German people were not, therefore, permitted to exchange Reichsmarks for foreign currency unless the foreign currencies to be acquired would be used to further Nazi aims. The Allies must maintain tight controls over German currency conversion and foreign exchange transactions but for a distinctly different reason.

German conversion controls must prevent Germany from again building up hoards of funds concealed abroad to be used for purposes contrary to Allied objectives. In order to do this, it is necessary that all transfers of assets into or out of Germany, as well as all international financial communications, be adequately controlled.

The sources of foreign exchange available to Germany can be divided into two general classes. Making up the first class are the foreign assets (investments abroad, funds deposited in foreign banks, foreign securities, etc.) held abroad by the Germans as of the end of this war. Most of these funds are

hidden and not held openly by Germany. It is important that while we are undertaking investigations and requiring reports designed to uncover the Germans' foreign assets, no uncontrolled transactions be permitted which would enable these assets to be deposited or transferred into new and better hiding places.

The second type of foreign exchange will be that which will result from such foreign trade and international transactions as are permitted. Here, too, it is important that the controls be effective in order to insure that the foreign exchange acquired as a result of these transactions is not permitted to be hidden abroad or to be used in a manner contrary with Allied objectives.

FIRST CLAIM

As is indicated in the Potsdam Agreement, funds necessary to pay for imports into Germany will be a first claim against foreign exchange acquired by Germany as a result of her exports. It is also evident from the Potsdam Declaration that Germany's external assets will be used in payment of reparations. We must not again, as we did after the last World War, let Germany's alleged inability to pay reparations, or to pay for needed imports, permit the building up of substantial amounts of assets in foreign countries.

As a first step in the establishment of effective controls, Military Government has issued Law No. 53 which prohibits any foreign financial transactions not specifically licensed by Military Government. Similar controls exist in the other zones of occupation. When Ger-

mans are again allowed to communicate with other countries, postal and telegraphic censorship, of Military Government will buttress the financial controls. Devious back-door methods of evading such controls to convert local funds and hide wealth abroad can be prevented by the scrutiny of all communications going in or out of Germany. Close cooperation between censorship and the Finance Branch particularly in regard to all communications relating to financial matters can do much to prevent Germany from effecting in the post-war period financial transfers inimical to Allied interests.

During these early phases of our occupation a certain type currency conversion became necessary. It was essential that our troops here be paid in a currency which they could spend in Germany. While no commercial rate of exchange between the dollar and the mark or the mark and any other currency has been established, our troops have been paid at the rate of ten marks to the dollar and 40 marks to the pound sterling. The establishment of a general rate of exchange for the mark for use other than the conversion of troop pay has not been effected. The rate established for pay of Allied troops was a special military rate for the payment of our forces and to facilitate accounting in connection with procurement of goods and services by our forces in Germany. It was not intended to fix the future general rate.

The repatriation of displaced and

stateless persons gives rise to certain financial problems. Involving as it does the movement of a large number of persons across international boundaries, it was imperative that these movements not afford a channel for the circumvention of the requirements of Law 53 that all foreign exchange resources be frozen. Special arrangements were, however, worked out in order to facilitate the return of these people to their country of origin or residence in a way which would adequately safeguard our interest without handicapping the operations necessary to their return.

PROBLEMS WILL ARISE

Problems of a similar nature will arise as a result of the return to Germany of large numbers of Germans — prisoners of war as well as civilians — who may have in their possession foreign exchange assets. Although the lack of a rate of exchange to be used for this purpose prevents the immediate conversion of these assets to marks, steps are being taken to ensure that all such assets are immediately frozen and subjected to our financial controls.

The basic problem is that of ensuring that no uncontrolled financial transaction involving foreign exchange assets take place. As long as such transactions are subjected to our control, care can be taken to ensure that their results will be consistent with Allied objectives.

New Books for German Schools

THE EMERGENCY set of German textbooks now being distributed throughout the U. S. Zone consists of 20 titles for grades I through VIII. Several hundred books were examined by British and American Military Government authorities before this selection was made. Microfilm copies of several famous German textbook collections, such as the one at Teacher's College, Columbia Univ., New York City, were studied carefully. The result is a selection of the best texts available in these fields: readers, arithmetics, histories, nature study books and literature. There has been no revision of content by Military Government — the books are all straight reproductions of textbooks that were in use in Germany before the Nazi era.

5,450,000 were printed and bound under Military Government supervision in about 75 days' time — somewhat of a record under the production conditions encountered. Original plates for the books were made in England. Papier-mache mats were then made from these plates and, book by book, flown to Munich. Here all the printing and binding equipment in a 75-mile radius was organized to begin immediate production. Casting from the mats flown in took place the day after they left England. Two paper mills were placed in full production to produce the hundreds of tons of paper needed. High-speed rotary presses were adapted to

handle the special page set-ups needed in textbook printing. Advertisements over the radio for anyone who had ever worked in a bindery brought sufficient bindery help to maintain a 24-hour schedule. Germany was scoured for printing and binding supplies.

On September 19th, the distribution of all books, grades I through IV, was completed. The cost of the books was met by the German governments of the various Land and Regierungsbezirk areas and the books will be distributed free to children in those areas. Distributions of books, grades V through VIII, will be completed by October 10th.

The seven Land/Regierungsbezirk governments of the U. S. Zone, and the Berlin, Bremen and Frankfurt areas, will act as distribution centers for those textbooks required in their areas.

Quantities of textbooks furnished will be governed by the following factors:

- a. School attendance by grades for each Land/Regierungsbezirk area furnished this Headquarters 7 September 1945.
- b. Total quantities of each title available.
- c. With the exception of "Min Büch" and "Meine Kleine Bunte Welt", rations will be the same for all areas.

TO BE NOTIFIED

Approximately one week before collecting date, each Land/Regierungs-

bezirk will receive the following information:

- a. Quantity of books in shipment.
- b. Total cost of shipment.
- c. Amount of motor transport required, using as a scale 25,000 texts to one 2½ ton 6 x 6 truck.
- d. Approximate warehouse space required.

It will then be the responsibility of MGO's at each Land/Regierungsbezirk to:

- a. Despatch proper amount of transportation as a convoy so that it will arrive in Munich the evening previous to collecting date (convoy commanders reporting to: MG Visitors' Bureau, 28 Ludwigstr, Munich, with travel orders, for mess and billets).

- b. Instruct convoy commanders that trucks must be at warehouse by 0830 hours, the specified date.

- c. See that a check covering the cost of the books is properly made out and in the possession of the convoy commander for presentation on receipt of books.

BOOKS FOR 1945-46

The quantities of books furnished are final for the school year 1945-46. It is therefore suggested that any breakdown quota made by each Land/Regierungsbezirk should include a small reserve pool held out for possible emergency demands in their area during the year.

Cost of the textbooks for a given Land/Regierungsbezirk area will be born by the Land/Regierungsbezirk government of that area. Books will be furnished at actual production costs. Land Bavaria will initially bear the production costs of the entire project pending

proper reimbursement by the other Land/Regierungsbezirk areas. Payment will be made on receipt of books. Checks on Reichsbank funds are to be made out to: Finance Minister, Bavaria. Land/Regierungsbezirk Officers will be notified one week before collecting dates (Books for Grades I—IV, Sep. 12-18; Grades V—VIII, Oct 1-6), of the exact total cost of quantities to be furnished.

Control Your Food Lines

Observations made in various communities disclose the need for better control of civilians in food lines. With the advance of cold weather it is anticipated that food lines will become increasingly large.

All police under your jurisdiction should be instructed to regulate and control all persons in food lines, and to have such lines in single file in such a manner as not to obstruct traffic, either civilian or vehicular.

The exercise of proper control over food lines will not only expedite distribution of food-stuffs and allow a continuous flow of vital traffic through city streets, but will also keep to a minimum accidents resulting from overcrowding.

Frankfurt Stock Exchange Re-opens

On 22 August 1945, in accordance with authority granted by Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater, the stock exchange of Frankfurt a/Main was permitted to resume operations. This stock exchange, before occupation, ranked as the second largest in Ger-

many, immediately behind the Berlin Exchange. "Instructions to Stock and Commodity Exchange and Their Members No. 1, as contained on page 114 of Financial and Property Control Manual, Germany," was delivered to officials of the Chamber of Commerce and Banks, who are to regulate the operations of the exchange.

In accordance with the general authority granted for the opening of the stock exchange, the following is a list of conditions under which the exchange will operate:

(a) Military Government agencies will not become involved in any of the administrative problems posed by the operation of the exchange.

(b) Operations of the exchange will conform with existing Military Government and German laws.

(c) Military Government agencies, except as provided for in Military Government laws, will not designate, define or limit types or character of securities to be dealt or traded in.

Until conditions are such as to permit the organization of the exchange on a basis comparable with its former organization, its affairs and operations will be controlled by a committee of five, nominated by the President of the Chamber of Commerce and vetted and approved by Military Government. The duties and responsibilities of this committee will be to designate the time, place and procedures to be followed for future sessions of the exchange; to designate classes and types of securities that may be dealt in, in accordance with present Military Government and German laws; to designate and nominate brokers to handle the details of sales and purchases; to prescribe regulations

to insure that the operation of the exchange accords with existing laws; and to begin the creation of organizational and legal foundations necessary for its operation on a normal pre-occupation basis.

Periodic checks will be made by Finance officers of the Frankfurt Military Government to insure that Military Government laws are complied with, and to insure that no wild or unauthorized speculation is carried on by the exchange.

Civilian Mail Service Resumed

EFFECTIVE 10 September, civilian mail service was extended to all points in the area occupied by Seventh U. S. Army. Service includes all forms of mail service now authorized: namely, postcard, letter, and parcel post service.

Parcel post service is being organized parallel with the inter-regional expansion of mail service, subject only to such limitations as may be imposed by Reichspost transportation facilities. Full advantage will be taken of all existing railroad lines. In this connection, the Reichspost has been directed to submit an estimate of rail car requirements so that the necessary allocations may be coordinated through Military Government transportation channels.

War Diaries Discontinued

MILITARY Government detachments are no longer required to prepare war diaries, the Historical Section of the G-5 Division, Hq., USFET, announced this week.

Monthly historical reports, required of all detachments, will be the sole field

report requirement of the Historical Section. These reports are prepared by part-time historians on Kreis and Regierungsbezirk levels, and by full-time historians at the regional level. Regional historians consolidate material submitted by lower echelons and add the original reports to their own as appendices.

Information Control Licenses

THE DISTRICT Information Services Control Commands find that there is some delay in receiving applications for Information Control licenses initiated

by civilians, because the Military Government detachments are not forwarding these applications direct to the DISCC. They have been channeling them either through the G-5 Section of Armies, or, in the case of the Western Military District, through the Information Control Section of Seventh Army Headquarters. Detachments are reminded that they are authorized to utilize functional channels to communicate directly with the DISCCs. Staff Sections at District Headquarters, and Land and Regierungsbezirk Military Government detachments have nothing to do with processing licensing or registration for Information Control.

The "Plight" of the Innocent Young Nazi

THE MAJOR part of a complaint submitted to the "Frankfurter Rundschau" by a young Nazi against the "undeserved" position he and his fellows find themselves in is reproduced, with some paraphrasing, below. The author can hardly be termed self-critical or logical (for after insisting at the outset that he will not seek to excuse himself he proceeds to do it at great length). But his letter does have the virtue of revealing a considerable segment of the young, Nazi-bred mind which is seeking to re-orient itself in a world of new values. It should help remind us, too, that the temper of this mind some years hence will in large measure determine what goals Germany will try to follow.

"Should I begin by asking pardon for having belonged to the Party, the Studentenbund, or perhaps even to the Hitler Youth? I shan't, for that would imply self-accusation, and of what have I to accuse myself? I was brought up carefully in the Protestant faith and then came the contrary influences of the Hitler Youth. You know that ideals determine the thoughts and actions of youth between the ages of fourteen and twenty. And didn't the Nazis preach ideals to us which could enflame an honorable, upright person who didn't possess the critical faculty (as the older generation should have) for detecting the falseness

of these ideals? I believed enthusiastically all that was told me for twelve years, and the awakening was the greatest disappointment of my life. But I'm not the only one; millions of young people stand before the ruins of their idealism as they do before the ruins of their homes. What attitude are you going to take toward people of my category? Are you going to apply the same yardstick as you do toward other Party Members who stand there bewildered and try tearfully to swear that only an evil fate had driven them into the arms of Nazi ideology? We young people don't have to make such a miserable plea. We certainly didn't give this system its power in 1933. If accusations are to be made then we must accuse those who led us into this dilemma, and those who, either from cowardliness or convenience, didn't know how to prevent it. We should accuse all the teachers who after 1933 lent themselves to the teaching of the new views; and the professors who taught this stuff, too, or by retaining their position showed, either that they supported the regime or didn't dare to oppose it . . . I want to point to the peculiar position in which the young person of today finds himself: on the one hand it is explained to him that he is almost a criminal for having dared to succumb to the pressure of Nazi rule, to subordinate himself to its wishes, and to

have even formally entered the Party — the last being a step which at the time seemed to any ambitious young person the right way to get ahead. On the other hand, there are many smart men who knew how to avoid danger: they never expressed themselves against the Party (which would have meant the loss of their position), but they never came out clearly for it by joining the Party because 'conditions might change.' I can't respect those people who suddenly insist that 'they knew' what was going on, but who for twelve years never dared tell the young people the truth.

"On returning from the war I called first at the university where a friendly section had explained that I couldn't take up my studies again because I had formerly belonged to the Party. It was the same man who not more than a year ago was telling the same thing to people whose 'racial background was suspect'.

"I speak in the name of all those who, like I do, ask: What intentions do Germany's new men have? Quite realistically considered, there are two possibilities: They can condemn in advance every young person who was educated by the Third Reich and who in good faith joined the Party. Or: They can show that they want to employ the healthy energies of the youth, even if they don't fulfill the formal requirements made of the older generation. Only in the latter case can the young German really believe in a democracy and he will, then, if he is honest, be willing to cooperate according to his powers."

Lo, The Poor Militarist

INFORMATION emanating from Württemberg would point to hopeful

signs of a definite weakening of the traditional German respect for the military — but experience should warn us to wait for real and considerable proof that the Germans are thinking of becoming sincerely peaceful political animals.

The German Army emerged from the first World War, as we know too well, with its prestige relatively unshaken and its soldiers in general regarded as defenders of the homeland. This time the army leaders, as well as the Nazis for whom they worked, have been sheared of most their glory, and many a returning common soldier, too, is finding on his arrival home that his risk of life and limb has not gained him much preferred, soldier-hero treatment from his civilian neighbors. What some Germans call an anti-militaristic trend is reflected in the fact that returning draftees, not just career soldiers, complain that they are looked upon by some of their neighbors as "militarists." Maybe the defeat is really soaking in this time. Upon being refused any consideration in getting his old job back one ex-Wehrmacht man is reported to have burst out in disgust: "Here we've been fighting for six years and now we come home to get nothing." To this his former employer or employer's representative replied: "That's just the trouble, you've been fighting and that's what we're all suffering for now." Reserve officers complain of particular discrimination, surprised to find the taint of militarism increasing with rank.

In viewing this apparent trend toward a sinking of the military in public esteem, one can only conjecture on how much it is due to a genuine revulsion of the people against anything reminding them of war, how much simply to sel-

fish motives of 4-F's and other stay-at-homes, and how much to a half-involuntary reaction on the part of some Germans to our express intention of thoroughly demilitarizing the country. As ex-Wehrmacht officers return they may be dismayed to find themselves definitely persona non grata with Military Government, just as the Nazis are, for they fail to reflect that the Nazis dared and were able to do all they did by virtue of the power of the Wehrmacht.

War Commemoration

DESPITE the present lowered prestige of the Wehrmacht which, it is our hope, will be permanent, a veteran of the last war believes that the German people will in the natural course of events proceed to establishing a national attitude toward the second world war and insist on some sort of commemorative program. Our outlawing of veterans organizations will not be resented, he is sure, as the soldiers returning this time are so disgusted with the fruitlessness of their efforts that they want to forget the war as much as possible; there is thus little desire for such active and articulate veterans' groups as the STAHLHELM that followed World War I.

The war cannot, however, be passed

by as if it had never happened and as if the personal participation of the soldiers and the suffering it entailed had not been real. The veteran in question believes that Military Government, in the interests of its own policy and to prevent the formation of distorted attitudes and possibly a resurgent glorification of the German war effort, should seek to channelize the natural urge for commemorative expression along lines consistent with its demilitarization aims. He thinks that in the present fluidity of circumstance the German people are in a state of mind favorable to the success of such a program, and that Military Government should take advantage of this fact.

In the years following 1919 the veterans organizations drew their strength and solidarity from the conviction of the majority of soldiers that they had honorably fought a purely defensive war, according to our informant. This time, he avers, the soldiers have entirely different feelings. Many of them realize that their sacrifice and their effort represented a criminal and catastrophic misuse of German national strength as a whole, and of the Army as its protective organization. It is perhaps with this latter theme as a guide, he suggests, that Military Government might work out a program for the controlled commemoration of a deservedly disastrous war.

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

CRIME BUREAU ESTABLISHED

A CENTRAL bureau for criminal records and for a criminal science laboratory at Land level is in the process of being organized in Munich under the direction of the Munich Detachment.

Dr. Hoppner, a noted German criminologist, is the present, temporary head. The function of this office will be strictly advisory and assisting so far as the operation of the police forces is concerned. The functions of this office will be to collect and file criminal records, such as fingerprints, photographs, modus operandi; and to make, expert, scientific analysis of crime clues, blood stains, secretions, etc.

The bureau will also, at a future date, operate in communication, through authorized channels, with other police agencies beyond Bavaria. At the present time, the bureau is in the formulating stage, and effort is being made to reassemble existing police criminal records at a Land level interest. The official designation of this bureau has not yet been decided.

AND GREAT WAS THE FALL THEREOF

Two trees planted in honor of Adolf Hitler in the towns of Berg and Polling have been cut down for firewood. In each case records denoting the names of the sponsors have been dug up.

A PAUPER'S OATH

Through a rather unique "means" test, the city of Straubing has reduced its relief expenditures from RM 226,500

in July to RM 152,000 in August. There was a decrease of 2705 individuals from the relief roles. This was brought about almost entirely by requiring relief recipients to sign statements: one, in effect, a pauper's oath, another, a contract to repay the money from now frozen assets, and still another, in case of people with real property, accepting a lien on the property applicable at time of any sale. Out of the RM 152,000 total paid for welfare in the months of August, RM 81,500 (more than half) went to German refugees. DP's cost the city RM 7,500 in cash in August and former concentration camp victims, 117 in number, RM 10,500. The relief expenditures for August were on the old scale; the new scale, which went into effect 1 September, again increases relief costs.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

THE Military Government officer of Mainburg has appointed the Landrat, the Bürgermeister of Mainburg and the Bürgermeister of Au as a committee to nominate candidates for an Advisory council to assist in implementing the forthcoming formation of political parties, and to serve as a closer link between Military Government and the civil populace. The council will consist of not more than ten persons, will be representative of all phases of recognized political activity and will cover various phases of the economic and social life of the community.

The three leading political parties,

locally, will be the Volkspartei, the Bayerische Bauern- und Mittelstandsbund and the Social Democrats.

WAR MONUMENTS REMOVED

IN Waldmünchen, the Landrat was directed to have the Bürgermeister remove all war monuments, either to take them down and store them or to convert them to the memory of non-military persons or events in German history. This will include shrines in Churches erected to the memory of soldiers who have died on the field of battle. In order to prevent the people from interpreting these instructions as a desecration of the dead, the names of the war dead will be allowed to remain but no reference will be made to the war. Names of other members of the congregation who have died of natural causes or in civilian accidents may be included on the memorial tablets. In this way the dead will be honored rather than the cause of death.

ADDITIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

ADVISORY councils have been set up in a great many Kreise of RB Kassel and Gemeinde to aid the Landräte and Bürgermeisters in solving their problems. Generally these councils are set up on a political basis (a proportionate

number of members from each well-known party) but all discussions deal with purely local problems and plans for solving them. These councils attract much favorable comment from the civilian population and much interest is shown in them.

RELIGION AND THE SCHOOLS

In Vilsbiburg, Pfarrer Reitingen, Catholic Church Binabiburg, made a written protest against the employment of a teacher whose religion is Protestant. The priest was brought to the Military Government office, and the discussion showed that the objections of the priest apparently originated with the Bishop of Regensburg. The grounds for the opposition to the teacher were: the Gemeinden schools are Catholic; placing a evangelical teacher in Catholic schools was what Hitler had done, which was bad, and there should be a separate building for the Protestant children. The answer to these allegations were: first, the Gemeinden school buildings are public buildings; second, the Protestant teacher was teaching school subjects, not religion (there are a large number of Protestant evacuees in this Gemeinde). Erecting a separate building for the Protestants is impracticable and undesirable at this time. The Protestant teacher will remain in the school at Binabiburg.

Occupation of Japan Viewed as "Soft"

WHILE Gen. Douglas MacArthur came under fire from the home front for allegedly following too "soft" a policy in his occupation of Japan, comment during the week on developments in Germany emphasized the problems of fraternization and the future German government.

Gen. MacArthur's policy, declared the New York Times, is quite different from that applied by the Allies in Europe. "It not only falls far short of the severity applied to Germany, it is even milder than the policy applied to Italy, not to speak of the regimes set up by Soviet Russia in Eastern Europe," said the Times. "We cannot pursue one policy in Europe and another in Japan without indicting one policy by the other, and laying ourselves open to misunderstandings and suspicions of ulterior motives in a world that is already too full of them."

In the opinion of the New York Herald Tribune, the basic issues of policy cannot be left to independent determination by commanders in the field, but can only be adequately laid down at "the very highest levels of national and United States policy." An editorial in PM pointed out that there is no sign that Gen. MacArthur "will exert any stringent control over what really counts — the political and industrial rulers of Japan, who along with the military, made it into the monstrous fascist imperialism it was, and will be again, if given a chance."

Constantine Brown, in the Washington Star, described the sharp contrast between the occupation policies in Europe and Japan. "The Allies have adopted two methods in their effort to restore democracy among their enemies in this war," said Brown. "One is the harsh, dour method which is being enforced in the Reich; the other is the 'velvet glove' policy adopted in Japan. Which will give the best results remains to be seen."

Defending Gen. MacArthur, the Washington Post said that in his treatment of the now helpless Japanese people, the Supreme Allied Commander is "showing a statesmanship which we hope will be reflected as well in his administration of their political and economic affairs. If in victory we were to adopt the brutality of our enemies, we should become not conquerors but the conquered. For this war was, above all, a war of ideas. Gen. MacArthur had done well, we think, to assert the dominant ideas of the nation he represents."

In a preview of the potentially explosive factors in the situation in Germany during the coming winter, Harry F. Kern of Newsweek drew attention to the problem of the growing sympathy of American soldiers for the Germans. "There are still plenty of troops who despise and hate them, but the attitude of the majority has gradually changed" said Kern. "Fraternization has taken place on a large scale and the average

GI likes the average German girl. Probably this will be even harder to control as the combat troops who actually fought the Nazis move out and are replaced by units fresh from the United States. The political implications are obvious, and may become of great importance."

In the opinion of a United Press correspondent, writing from Berlin, any immediate move to organize a German central government, however, would be doomed to failure "because Germany is completely lacking in capable leaders. Realistic Germans are willing to admit it will be many years before Germany is ready for anything approaching the Fourth Reich and warn that overhasty formation of a central government could only plunge the country into worse chaos than existed in 1921."

Ruhr Round-Up

Prominently featured in the British press, the round-up of Hugo Stinnes and other pro-Nazi captains of industry evoked favorable editorial comment, coupled with predictions that the purge would result in increasing the present meager production in the Ruhr area. Arrest of Stinnes and his colleagues, declared the Daily Worker, is likely to "have an immediate and salutary effect on coal output in that region. The Rhine-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, which was being used complete with its Nazi personnel and machinery for the running of the mines, comprised the foremost financiers of the Nazi movement from its inception."

In a dispatch topped by sensational headlines, Reynolds News of London hinted that behind the arrest of the Nazi

Ruhr industrialists lay a Nazi plot "to reduce Europe to chaos this winter by sabotaging coal production in the Ruhr." The Reynolds News correspondent said that he had learned that the arrests followed the study of expert reports warning the British and U. S. Governments of the consequences of the acute coal famine facing Europe. "This famine threatens to create conditions of such severity, say the reports; as to destroy all semblance of law and order and jeopardize the chances of peaceful reconstruction in North West Europe and the Mediterranean," the article stated.

The German Mind

Have the occupation authorities devoted sufficient attention to remolding the German mind? This question is asked by the New York Times in an editorial on September 15. "There remains a disturbing thought that in the American Zone at least there is a lack of concentration of the root of the German problem — the German mind," declared the Times editorial. "For if the German mind is left untouched, then whatever else is done will be fruitless, and 20 years from now will bring a recurrence of the German problem. This is a task which cannot be done by soldiers. It is a task for teachers and writers and lecturers. The cost will be high, in time and brains and money. But whatever, the cost it will be cheaper than a quarter of a million casualties in 20 years."

Somewhat the same views were expressed by Volney D. Hurd, in a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor on August 23. Because of its failure to provide Germans with informational

material on Nazism, and other literature to fill the demand for intellectual food, the United States, Hurd asserted, has lost "the first round in the postwar German campaign," adding that "the golden opportunity to change the thinking of the German people has almost slipped away."

Europe and German Industry

Commentators in London have recently sharply challenged the wisdom of the Allied policy toward German industry. "The crucial and inescapable fact is that an industrially productive Germany is essential to the material prosperity of most of Europe," declared an article in the financial section of the London Times on September 6. "If Germany is to be converted into a primitive and third-rate industrial nation, it is the population of Europe who will foot the bill. This may possibly be regarded as an essential sacrifice to ensure preservation of peace: equally, it may in some respects be an exaggerated sacrifice to the insatiable demands of power politics. In any case, it should be clearly recognized that it is the European standard of living from which the sacrifice will be demanded."

The London Economist, in a parallel assault, declared that it is not difficult to "demonstrate the utter lunacy of the Allies' policy toward Germany. It must be becoming apparent to the simplest intelligence that to compress fifty to sixty million into a territory roughly the size of Britain and then totally de-industrialize it can only lead to the collapse and the disaster we are already witnessing." What is perhaps not so clear — although here, too, the facts are daily becoming more obvious — is

that the policy of pastoralization is almost as ruinous for Europe as for Germany."

Random Comments

"Democracy is not a matter of name or form, nor even of constitution, but a state of mind. Too many nations today masquerade as democracies and practice absolutism. America must see to it that Japan does not become such a counterfeit only to seek the benefit of her long purse." — K. K. Kawakami in Chicago Sun.

* *

"There is no reason, economic, geographic, religious or racial for our country to have any serious trouble with Russia. The Russians have an admiration for us and a great appreciation for what we have done for them. At the present time there is a solid basis for a long period of mutual understanding and friendship, provided we do not kick over the apple cart by allowing ourselves to be influenced in the wrong direction." — Col. H. M. Baldrige.

* *

"Our new greatness makes it mandatory for us to do more than merely please ourselves. We must act as the world's greatest makeweight for stability." — Samuel Grafton in Philadelphia Record.

* *

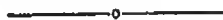
"The great danger in this hour of victory, a victory due largely to superior resources, is to let over-confidence distract us from the task of eradicating the Japanese military caste while we have the chance. If we do not do so now, we some day will have to fight Japan again." — I. F. Stone in P. M.

"To save German lives has nothing to do with justice or pity. It is a plain question of European responsibility. To save Europe, it is necessary to do something about the hundreds of thousands of homeless Germans who have been injected into the shrunken Reich from Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere." — Manchester Guardian.

* *

"Most of the men are working hard on a bewildering and thankless job. Men at the top of the Military Government, like General Eisenhower and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, have the respect of everybody, and are on excellent terms with their British, Russian and

French counterparts. They are setting the pace in the American Zone. They give the unmistakeable impression of operating on the rule that American commitments to participate in the control of Germany are clear and firm. But at the same time they appear to be on the lookout for American interests, seeing to it that Uncle Sam is not made anybody's sucker, that Europe understands and if possible appreciates what the United States furnished in men, money and materials during the war and is continuing to furnish now. By no stretch of the imagination could this occupation operation be called smooth. It is full of dangerous obstacles." — Dispatch to Chicago News.



PERSONAL DATA

The following new branch chiefs and section chiefs have been appointed recently in G-5 Division, U. S. Forces, European Theater:

Chief, Plans Branch

Lt. Col. Lowell J. Chawner

Chief, Financial Branch

Mr. Joseph M. Dodge

Chief, Foreign Trade Section -- Trade & Commerce Branch

Lt. Col. Frank T. Balke

Chief, Trade & Distribution Section, Trade & Commerce Branch

Lt. Col. John R. Hall

Decorations

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Col. Malcolm C. Bauer, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. William H. Chambers, G-5, USFET

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Col. Homer W. Jones, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. William T. Babcock, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. Clarence E. Lovejoy, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. John R. McDougall, G-5, USFET

Lt. Col. M. W. Kerncamp, G-5, USFET

Maj. Horace J. Davis, G-5, USFET

Maj. Harold S. Potter, G-5, USFET

Capt. Nicholas C. Leone, G-5, USFET

M/Sgt. Pierre A. Mercier, G-5, USFET

T/3 Thomas P. Dennehy, G-5, USFET

T/3 Samuel K. Custer, G-5, USFET

T/4 Eva Schultz, G-5, USFET

Sgt. Abraham Robbins, G-5, USFET

Cpl. Arent R. Kjaer, G-5, USFET

Returned to the States

Col. Homer, W. Jones, G-5, USFET

Lt Col Albert B. Patton, G-5, Third Army

Maj William L. Batt, G-5, Seventh Army

Maj. Richard J. Eaton, G-5, USFET

Maj. Howard S. Potter, G-5, USFET

Capt. Harry Bluhm, G-5, USFET

Capt. Deryl E. Gift, G-5, USFET

Capt. Noel Hemmendinger, G-5, USFET

Capt Marc J. Robinson, G-5, Seventh Army

Capt Thomas B. Scott, G-5, Third Army

1st Lt. Arthur H. Stroh, G-5, USFET

2nd Lt. Herbert Cohn, G-5, USFET

2nd Lt Patsy S. Garofano, G-5, Seventh Army

T/Sgt Joseph B. Patti, G-5, Seventh Army

T/Sgt Eugene S. Killoren, G-5, Seventh Army

S/Sgt Harold R. Littrell, G-5, Seventh Army

Sgt. Joseph E. McGinnis, G-5, Seventh Army

T/4 Walter A. Burns, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Joseph Badolata, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Phillip Martin, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Joseph Gorlando, G-5, Seventh Army

T/5 Louis A. Davis, G-5, Seventh Army

Pfc. Owen Kelly, G-5, Seventh Army

Pfc. Willie P. King, Jr., G-5, Seventh Army

MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

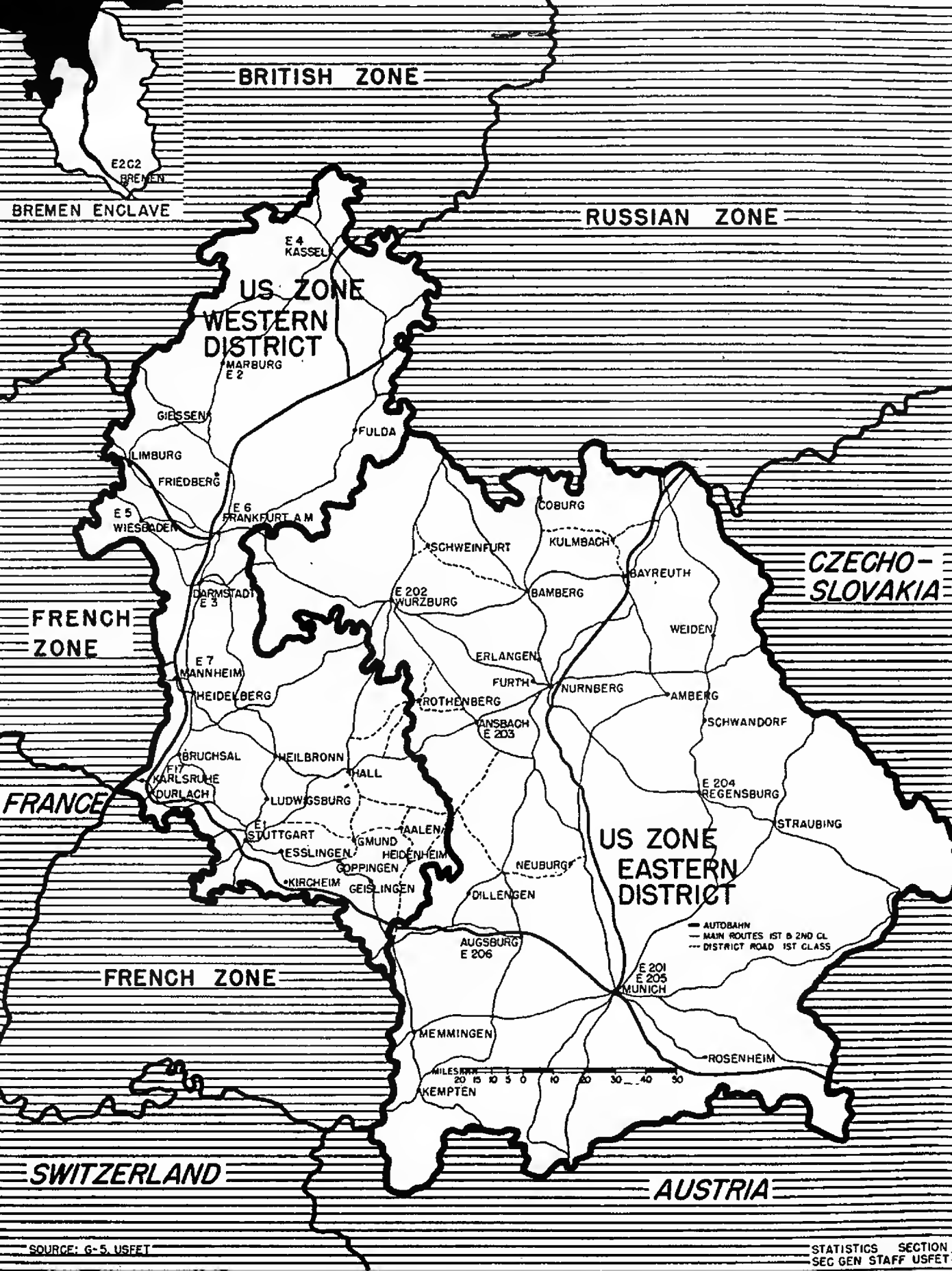


RETURN TO FILE

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

8-1-45

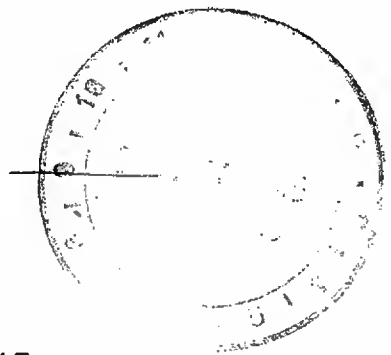


No. 10 — 29 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Directives and Instructions Issued this Week	4
Message from General Adcock	5
Law Number 8 — Prohibition of Employment of Nazis	6
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	7
Military Government in Germany — Changes in Organization	7
Displaced Persons — Past and Future	8
Indoctrination of Prisoners of War	12
GENERAL	15
Germans Today: Doleful and Angry	15
Reconversion to Oil	17
Mass Repatriation Complete	18
One Half Million Prisoners to Return	18
Control Office Established	18
German Officials Receive Remodeling Responsibility . .	18
Trade Transactions with Civilians	19
GERMAN REACTIONS	20
The German Looks at Trade Unions	20
War Crimes	21
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	23
PRESS COMMENTS	25
German Re-Education Seen as Vital Task	25
Refugee Problem	26
German Police Brutality	26
Greater Hesse	27
Occupation and the GI	27
Random Comments	27
QUERIES	29
PERSONAL DATA	30

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Political Parties and other Groups . . . 19 September (file
AG 000.1 GEC-AGO)

Section XIV (Transportation), as amended
of Directives to Commanding Generals,
Military Districts, dated July 1945, Subject:
Administration of Military Government in
the U. S. Zone in Germany 21 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Property Control Accounting 22 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Prohibition on Wearing of German Military
Uniforms 22 September
(AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

CORRECTION

It is deemed advisable to clarify a statement appearing in the article entitled "Policies on Replacement of Military Government Personnel" in the 22 September issue of the Weekly Information Bulletin. On page 7, the following line appeared: "Once the plan is put into effect, all military personnel in this Theater and the Zone of Interior and all U. S. citizens in civilian life will be eligible to apply for the positions. Preference, however, will be given to military personnel in this theater."

This line should correctly read, "Once the plan is put into effect, all military personnel in this Theater and the Zone of the Interior, **who are eligible for discharge in the European Theater to accept employment as civilians with the Occupation Forces**, and all U. S. citizens in civilian life will be eligible to apply for the positions. Preference, however, will be given to military personnel in this theater."

Message from General Adcock

The termination of tactical operations in Europe brought the first phase of Military Government in Germany to a close. Throughout that phase, United States Military Government detachments, faced with the operational necessity of coordinating their activities with those of the combat troops, were frequently forced to adopt short range measures for the expedient solution of emergencies. They handled their tremendous responsibilities with great effectiveness.

During the past three and a half months of the static phase, the Military Government detachments in the field have on the whole continued to operate skillfully. Now the long range policies for the Military Government of Germany are being developed; the major tasks of control and direction of German life are being tackled.

The principal functions of G-5 Division are to control and coordinate the activities of all subordinate Military Government units and to furnish them with all possible direction and assistance.

This division is giving close and sympathetic attention to the problems and difficulties of the men in the field in order to facilitate their work. Mistakes and misunderstandings which have been reported are being corrected and clarified.

The existing bonds between this Headquarters and the detachments are being continuously strengthened through newer and broader mediums. A series of radio programs is being initiated which will be of prime interest to Military Government personnel and will deal specifically with the various phases of Military Government administration. The present Military Government District Conferences are accomplishing much in bringing to the fore and solving many of the problems encountered by detachments. This weekly Bulletin is another of many more ways in which the Division is endeavoring to maintain intimate contact with Military Government personnel in the field.

It is the desire of the Division that it may be of aid to all in understanding and complying with the basic policies which must be carried out if Military Government is successfully to accomplish its mission.

Law Number 8

Prohibition of Employment of Nazis

THE POLICY of eradicating nazi influence has been further tightened by the promulgation of Military Government Law No. 8, which prohibits the employment in any business enterprise, except as ordinary labor, of any member of the Nazi Party or of the affiliated organization.

The text of the law, which becomes effective 26 September 1945, is as follows:

"IN order further to eliminate the influence of nazism in Germany, it is hereby ordered:

"1. It shall be unlawful for any business enterprise to employ any member of the nazi party or of its affiliate organizations in any supervisory or managerial capacity, or otherwise than in ordinary labor; except as expressly authorized by Military Government under the provisions of paragraph 5.

"2. If any business enterprise not now in operation desires to open for operation, its principal official shall,

as a condition to its being permitted to open or operate, certify it has no one employed contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 hereof.


"3. Any business enterprise now open or operating with any person employed in violation of paragraph 1 of this law shall immediately discharge such person, failing which it shall be immediately closed by Military Government.

"4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction of Military Government Court, be liable to any lawful punishment as such Court may determine.

"5. Any person discharged or refused employment under this law, who claims that he was not actively engaged in any of the activities of the nazi party or its affiliate organizations, may appeal to the local office of Military Government.

"6. This law becomes effective 26 September, 1945."

Military Government in Germany Changes in Organization



IN a recent directive issued by Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, it was announced that the designations of United States Group Control Council (Germany) and G-5 Division, United States Forces, European Theater, would be changed to Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) respectively. This change will take effect 1 October 1945.

In the Eastern Military District, the Regional Military Government Detachment and G-5 Section of the Army Staff will be designated as the Office of Military Government for Bavaria and in the Western Zone, the G-5 Section of the Army Staff will be designated as the Office of Military Government (Western District). The Regional Military Government Detachments for Baden-Württemberg, for Greater Hessen, and for Bremen will be respectively designated as the Office of Military Government for Baden-Württemberg, for Greater Hessen, and for Bremen.

CHANGE IN BERLIN

In the Berlin District, the G-5 Division of the Staff of the Commanding General will be designated the Office of Military Government (Berlin District).

The Military Government Detachments at Regierungsbezirke, Stadtkreise,

and Landkreise will be designated Offices of Military Government for such Regierungsbezirke, Stadtkreise and Landkreise, respectively.

The Deputy Military Governor will exercise the same authority with respect to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) as he has heretofore with respect to the U. S. Group Control Council (Germany). The Assistant Chief of Staff G-5 Division, United States Forces, European Theater, will be designated the Director of the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) and will exercise the same authority with respect to that office as he formerly exercised with respect to the G-5 Division, including those relating to liberated countries. The Heads of Military Government Detachments in the Military Districts and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, in the Western District and in Berlin will be designated the Directors of the various Offices of Military Government and will exercise the same authority as they now exercise with respect to their Detachments or Sections.

It is contemplated that some of the Military Government functions now located in Frankfurt will be located in Berlin in the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) with a rear echelon in the Office of Military Gov-

ernment (U. S. Zone) in Frankfurt. Other functions will maintain their main office in Frankfurt with an advance echelon in Berlin.

The development of central German administrative departments and the establishment of common policies by

the Allied Control Authority on the one hand, and the strengthening of the German Land administrations on the other, will eventually make it desirable to consolidate the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) in Berlin.

Displaced Persons — Past and Future

THE repatriation of over 5,200,000 displaced persons in the six months since April, 1945, is an achievement far beyond the most optimistic early expectations of Allied Military Authorities and the governments of the United Nations. On the other hand, the presence in the U. S., British and French Zones of Germany of approximately 1,200,000 displaced persons, most of whom will continue to be a responsibility during the winter of 1945-46, poses very real problems. This summary seeks to highlight the story of repatriation, and to indicate the types of problems which remain.

LAIID FOUNDATIONS

The Displaced Persons Branch, G-5, SHAEF laid the foundations for organized repatriation in 1944. It arranged for the European United Nations Governments to send into Germany Liaison Officers for Repatriation to identify and issue visas to their nationals. Standards were also developed for the maintenance of displaced persons in the period between liberation and repatriation. It was decided that supplies for

displaced persons should be requisitioned from German sources, but that in case these sources failed to provide food sufficient to allow a 2,000-calorie standard, supplementary rations should be obtained from Army sources. A system for registering DP's was also established.

In March, however, it immediately became apparent that many of the detailed plans and directives developed at this Headquarters could not be effected in the field. Greater numbers of displaced persons came under the jurisdiction of the Allied Armies in a shorter time-period than had been foreseen. Means of transport which would have been impossible in winter could be utilized, with the result that displaced persons could be repatriated much more quickly than had been anticipated. Although several hundred thousand persons were repatriated by air, and the aged and seriously incapacitated travelled on passenger and ambulance trains, the majority of the displaced persons were moved by open box-car and truck.

Thus, certain of the time-consuming preliminaries to calm, orderly repatria-

tion were modified in the interest of rapid movement. Registration at this stage was largely abandoned. Headquarters asked first for nominal rolls of persons repatriated and later only required accounting for the nationality and number of repatriates. Furthermore, although a considerable amount of screening was done before repatriation — and for this CIC quickly learned to utilize the services of the DPs themselves in detecting undesirables — the final screening was generally done at the reception centers in the home country.

HIT THE TOP

The peak period for repatriation came during late May and early June, when 60,000 — 80,000 displaced persons were being sent back daily as a result of simultaneous movements of Western European and Soviet citizens. The daily rate during the past two months has, of course, dropped sharply. Although some informal exchanges of Soviet citizens had actually taken place when British/U.S. Forces first established contact with the Red Army, mass transfer of Soviets officially began with the signing of the Halle Agreement on 22 May 1945. Politically, this movement was complicated in that many questions of interpretation of the Yalta agreement had to be settled. Technically, it was relatively simple. Reception-delivery points were established along the borders of the U.S./British and Soviet zones of occupation and British and U.S. Forces were responsible for the movement of Soviet citizens in their own area. Soviet citizens from the French zone and from the Western European countries were sent across the American zone to the established

points. To date over 2,000,000 Soviet citizens have been repatriated.

The next largest national group was the French. Repatriation began on a small scale in February and March and expanded rapidly as Allied Armies advanced. The procedure set up was that the SHAEF Mission to France reported weekly intake capacity to Army Commands. The Mission, in turn, was notified by telegraph of the number, destination and date of all movements. Approximately 150,000 persons were returned by air, and a considerable number — perhaps 10% of the total — repatriated themselves.

Informal movement of Italians began in early June. A series of conferences at Bolzano, Frankfurt, Rome and Berne among representatives of SHAEF, AFHQ and Swiss authorities subsequently resulted in formal agreements for movements of Italians across the Brenner Pass and through Switzerland. The reception-delivery points were at Mittenwald and Bregenz.

TOUT FINI

On 20 September, CDPX was able to announce that repatriation of French, Belgians, Dutch, Luxembourgish, Soviet citizens, Czechs and Yugoslavs had been completed. Repatriation of Greeks and Italians is virtually at an end. Small numbers of these persons may continue to be uncovered and repatriated. The majority of those who remain are in disputed categories, do not wish to return or will not be permitted by their governments to do so.

The following table shows the total number, by nationality, repatriated and on hand:

Nationality	Repatriated	On hand
French	1,509,000	2,000
Dutch	274,000	3,000
Belgian & Luxembourg	298,000	1,000
Danish	5,000	—
Norwegian	6,000	—
Russian	2,031,000	40,000
Estonian	—	21,000
Latvian	1,000	62,000
Lithuanian	—	48,000
Polish	89,000	822,000
Czechoslovak	135,000	3,000
Yugoslav	204,000	25,000
Greek	12,000	3,000
Italian	579,000	20,000
Hungarian	11,000	93,000
Bulgarian	2,000	—
Stateless	—	28,000
Others & Unclassified	20,000	59,000
	5,181,000	1,241,000

The major question-mark in determining how many of these people will spend the winter in Germany is the Polish problem. Negotiations among U. S., British and Soviet authorities are now in progress for Polish repatriation. The problems of transport to the Western border of New Poland and Polish reception-capacity to absorb repatriates loom large and become progressively more difficult as winter approaches. Recognition of the Polish Government by the Big Three and the Potsdam Declaration have encouraged well over a majority of the Polish DPs to return when repatriation can be arranged.

Since it is almost certain that more than a million DPs will remain in the U. S., British and French zones of Germany throughout the winter, the Allied Governments must reorient their activities for displaced persons. At the same time, changes are being made in the

organizational structure and personnel dealing with displaced persons. When SHAEF was dissolved, its DP Branch carried on under the title "Combined Displaced Persons Executive," with three chiefs, representing the U. S., British and French zones, but with unchanged responsibilities. Also, in past months progressive steps have been taken to turn over to UNRRA increasing responsibilities for DPs. A new agreement with UNRRA is now being negotiated with the American Zone. Under this agreement, UNRRA would have full responsibility for the administration of Assembly Centers, for directing the activities of voluntary agencies, for the operation of an Enquiry and Tracing Bureau, for the preparation of statistical and research reports and for initiating arrangements for the movements of DPs. The Army will retain the responsibility for securing and delivering the necessary food, supplies, and equipment; for external security enforcement; for transporting displaced persons; and for the provision to UNRRA of administrative facilities. Thus UNRRA would become the principal executive authority for the DP operation, although over-all responsibility would remain in military hands. Similar agreements are in process of negotiation for the British and French Zones.

Concurrently, there has been a change of emphasis in the displaced persons program from the repatriation of the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time to problems of care. Instructions relating principally to the problems of supply and equipment were contained in an USFET letter (AG 383.7 GEC--AGO, 31 August 1945) on "Procedure for the Care of United Nations Displaced Persons."

Food is one of the most pressing problems. During the early stages considerable quantities of army stocks were distributed, but the preponderance of food supplies has come from local German resources or captured enemy stocks. In the future, however, increasing amounts of imported supplies will have to be distributed, and it is vitally important that both MG and UNRRA officers understand the mechanics of requisitioning these supplies. Moreover, considerable improvement in the variety of food is required. A recent USFET directive (AG 430 GEC - AGO 18 Sept. 1945) provided that a ration of 2300 calories was to be issued in DP centers.

Attention is also being devoted to detailed surveys of all displaced persons installations to determine their suitability for the winter months. In particular every effort must be made to provide wood-burning stoves and to facilitate the cutting and collection of wood, in view of the anticipated severe shortage of coal.

NEED CIGARETS

Further, the development of extensive welfare, leisure-time and employment programs for all centers is an immediate and urgent necessity. The overall need for amenity supplies such as tobacco and soap is great. Newspapers, magazines and books have been distributed to many camps, but here, too, the need is far from being met. Other objectives are the provision of the best possible medical and dental care for DPs and further development of facilities for communication with families and tracing missing persons.

A special program is also being

furthered for persons — whether of United Nations or ex-enemy nationality — persecuted by the nazis for racial, religious or political reasons. An USFET letter (AG 354.1 GEC - AGO of 22 August 1945), "Special Camps for Stateless and Non-Repatriables," reaffirmed previous policies that persecuted persons were to be cared for in special centers with the highest possible standard of accommodations. Jews who do not wish to return to their country of origin are to be cared for in special Jewish centers. At about the same time, a liaison officer was appointed as a consultant on Jewish activities to the Commanding General USFET. Further measures are in process to give to these groups the special attention which they deserve as the victims of special persecution.

Thus, despite the fact that the job of repatriation is three-quarters done, the most difficult part of the task remains. The coming winter in Europe will surely be the worst yet encountered, so that the provision of the necessities of life in adequate quantities presents a real challenge. Simultaneously, the institution of widespread programs for employment and leisure-time activities, and the development in every assembly center of a genuine community life, are urgent necessities. Even these, however, are stop-gap measures. While it now appears that the number of non-repatriable persons will be less than had been anticipated, the permanent resettlement of those who do remain is still the main objective, and it is upon the ability to achieve that objective fully that the ultimately succeed or fail.

Indoctrination of Prisoners of War

MANY former German P. W.'s are beginning to find their way back into civilian life and jobs. They are discarding their uniforms, as such, and are gathering together the shreds of a way of living entirely new to them. In many cases, it will be necessary that these men assume positions of responsibility in their village or Kreis.

So Military Government Officers will know these men better and will know exactly what they may expect the attitudes of these men to be toward nazism, militarism, and the crimes of their leaders, the Bulletin will print articles from time to time on what happens to prisoners before they leave their cage and on what the U. S. Army is doing to indoctrinate them with our ideals and system of government.

If German prisoners of war are not convinced by now of the enormity of their country's crimes, it will not be the fault of the Americans who run the POW camps. Every nazi prisoner behind the barbed-wire enclosures has to look at atrocity pictures posted on the bulletin board and at movies of Dachau.

After the picture showing he must listen to the following speech. It was written by the commander of a prison camp in Italy. It was considered so good that now it is used in all prisoner camps under the control of the Fifth Army.

"You have seen here some authentic actual photographs of atrocities committed by German people. These things were done by Germans on a vast scale throughout Germany and the occupied countries of Europe as a part of a national plan to establish themselves as the superior race in Europe and, as we

now know, eventually in the entire world. These atrocities were carried out with the full knowledge and the explicit direction of Adolf Hitler and his aides, the men who promised you great things, the same men you once idolized and cheered so enthusiastically at their every appearance among you. These men have brought you national ruin, disgrace and the hatred of the entire civilized world.

SELFISH COWARDS

"Their last acts were those of selfish cowards when, to prolong their own evil and worthless lives, they exhorted you to fight on and on in a senseless struggle against impossible odds. Many of your cities were destroyed and hundreds of thousands of you Germans, soldiers and civilians alike, were thus needlessly killed or maimed long after those men well knew they had lost their carefully planned war of conquest. They would have you believe that you fought only to defend yourselves against us, that we were the real aggressors.

"On the contrary, we fought for our own freedom and for own survival, and we conquered. We knew we would — for we had to.

"You Germans, especially you soldiers, always seek to excuse your own participation in these things by the plea that you only obeyed the orders of your superiors. Most of you will claim that you knew nothing of these horrors which were going on in your midst for years, in fact from the very birth of your National Socialist Party and its ever-present concentration camps.

"We in the other countries in the world heard reports of these things from time

to time but preferred not to believe them, and were unable properly to verify them. It is difficult for us to believe, however, that you Germans could have been ignorant of all this. Yet you did nothing to stop it and you continued to worship the leaders of National Socialism, including your former idol Hitler.

"The beginning of the war and your rapid conquest of large areas of Europe was but the signal for commencement of your diabolical plan to destroy and weaken by starvation large populations of the occupied countries so that they could never again summon the strength to successfully oppose you, the Germans. Mass murders and slow death by starvation were a part of the plan.

SCIENTIFIC MURDER

"We first began to verify these things when our Russian Allies overran some of the occupied areas of Poland. There were seen for the first time some of the scientific murder factories your people had built and operated throughout the occupation. Consequently we and our Western Allies prepared to find similar things when our armies overran Germany. We were shocked and horrified beyond words, however, when we first saw these things with our own eyes. No doubt, we saw very little of the total. The criminals responsible had succeeded in concealing much of the evidence, but they were unable to hide it all.

"Many of the directly responsible Germans have died and many more will eventually die for these shocking crimes against humanity. Many more will spend long years in prison. Those of you who escape the more severe punishment I have mentioned, have already paid a

part of the price for your mistakes in your lost homes, your lost comrades and the lost members of your families.

"You will continue to pay for years to come in the hard work of restoration of the damage caused by the war, for all of which you Germans are solely responsible. You will pay for years in the loss of respect and in the hatred of the other peoples of the world which will cease only when you have again proven yourselves fit to join the family of respectable nations of the world. It is a tribute to our humanity that we do not make you pay with your lives for what you have done.

DIRTY FIGHTING

"We have seen only too well what we would have suffered had we been so unfortunate as to be conquered by you. Your brutality and that of your leaders was demonstrated many times to our fighting men who faced you through the long years of combat. They observed how, as the tide turned against you, you resorted to any and every kind of dirty fighting that you could conceive of.

"Your mines, your booby traps, yes even your booby trapping of the bodies of your own comrades, showed the depths to which your nation had sunk. These weapons made their appearance after you knew you would henceforth be going in only one direction — back — always back, so you had little to fear in retaliation from us. They were the tactics of a rat in a corner, but you called it "total war." You used the same word to excuse the bombing of civilians in cities, a practice you began at London and for which you later paid a terrible price. We repaid you a hundredfold.

"Your country has, twice in the last quarter of a century, plunged the world into a costly and prolonged war. We cannot allow you ever to do it again. We do not intend to. Should our resolves in this matter not materialize, you may be sure that you will fail again, in spite of anything you are taught by your leaders to believe. You are not strong enough to conquer the world and you will never be.

FATAL ERROR

"Do not make the mistake of believing that because a people do not want war they will not fight ferociously and to the death if their freedoms or their homes are threatened. That applies to us Americans and to the other freedom-loving peoples who have no intention of ever being ruled by you Germans.

"Should you ever, in spite of our present plans, succeed in arming again and making war on us again, the other peoples will have good reason to decide that the time has really come to exterminate you as a nation in the same manner it sometimes becomes necessary to exterminate an animal that has gone mad. There are some who have enter-

tained the idea as a result of your actions in this war.

NEW HITLERS

"I predict that you will scarcely have arrived back in your own country before you will be listening to new Hitlers who will tell you most convincingly that you did not start this war, that you did not really lose it, that you must revenge yourselves upon us for the unjust peace we will impose upon you and that now, after two trials, you will not make again any of the mistakes made in the last two wars, and the next one will surely bring victory. I hope then that you will remember some of these things I am telling you, that you will remember what such leaders brought you this time, and will again, if you persist in listening to and in following them.

"I sincerely hope that some of you, at least, become leaders on your own account, men who will strive to rid Germany of false leaders and dangerous thinking, who will work long and hard to restore Germany to her former place as a respected member of the family of nations. It will take a long time but the effort will be well repaid in the end."

Germans Today: Doleful and Angry

BY DREW MIDDLETON

(Reprint from an article appearing in The New York Sunday Times Magazine.)

TOWARD the end of his long life Otto von Bismarck, envisaging the outcome of a future war with England, predicted that the English would be left "with only their eyes to cry with." The Allies have not gone quite that far in the weeks since the defeat of the descendants of Bismarck's legions but the Germans are crying just the same, a growing flood of tears at the state of "poor Germany" and the "cruelty" of Americans.

This lachrymal tendency develops at the slightest opportunity and is expressed in everything from copious tears to low-voiced complaints and pathetic appeals for help. My chambermaid, for instance, is sorrowful at the thought of not having any soap in her house; the burghers are almost tearful when some homeward-bound doughboy, with his mind on Main Street, shoulders them off the sidewalks of this or any other town in the occupied zone.

No tears are shed by the Germans, however, for the people of Warsaw or Paris or Rotterdam. A German officer told me recently of the "splendid" horses he kept when his unit was on garrison duty near Warsaw — at a time when the Poles were fainting in the streets from want of food.

The Germans, of course, started to pity themselves for Allied consumption just about a year ago. I recall an old lady from Aachen who tearfully blamed

it all "on those English who wouldn't surrender in 1940," and the young woman who said with a straight face, "What have we done to deserve this?"

The doleful attitude of the Germans is accompanied today, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, by a sickening docility. The two attitudes combined do not form that proud, defiant character which the Germans used to present to the world as their national form. Indeed, the most frequent comment one hears from our soldiers as they watch the Germans bowing and scraping is, "How in hell did we ever get the idea that these guys had anything on the ball?"

Once one has listened to the usual quota of moaning, the Germans express an attitude of wonder toward the American Army. They cannot understand how an army can be "so sloppy" and yet at the same time be taking its ease in Germany. There are not many parades here, and few bands (excepting, of course, the usual "Red Hot Seven," who furnish dance music for the rest of the boys in the outfit) and very little military chichi generally.

Talking to the Germans one gets the impression that they are spiritually wounded when they encounter an army that does not live up to their own ideas on how an army should behave.

Although the Information Control Division of the United States Control Council has labored assiduously to im-

press the Germans with a sense of their own guilt in World War II, there is as yet no evidence that their propaganda has even approached success. The majority of Germans see no connection between what the remainder of Europe suffered at the hands of Hitler's bully boys and themselves, and they are surprised or even shocked when someone mentions it. The fact that they have succeeded in convincing themselves that there is no connection between the nazi excesses and themselves has made them even more resentful of the Allied occupation and the economic restrictions which are being placed upon Germany.

Now that they are convinced that the Russians are not coming to this part of Germany most of the Germans are naming Americans as their chief dislike. This, of course, is only a local feeling. They dislike the British most in the British zone and the French most in the French zone. But it would be wrong to believe that beneath their docility and their helplessness, real or feigned, there is not a considerable amount of hatred and malice.

BEHIND BARBED WIRE

Frau Müller, whose husband, Heinrich, is still behind barbed wire up in the British zone, and who lives in elegant poverty in Wiesbaden, is typical, I believe, of the attitude toward the occupation of the part of the upper middle class in this zone. She is the wife of a German officer and uses her position as an excuse to act as a sort of advocate for the disgruntled housewives in her neighborhood. She is frigidly polite, ignorant of almost everything that has happened in the world since 1933 and has an unawareness of social changes which would be appalling even in a

Hottentot. Like the vicar's wife in "Cakes and Ale," she is contemptuous of everyone who is not "well born."

"We all wonder why you are treating Germany so harshly," Frau Müller says. "We are trying our best to be friendly, but we are forced to stand in line for identity cards and we have a curfew. It is all very bad and it will serve you right if the Communists get the upper hand here. You are not fit to govern the German people."

ICH BIN KEIN NAZI

Frau Müller, of course, is anti-nazi in the sense that many aristocrats and sham aristocrats are anti-nazi. She believes that Hitler and his gang started toward defeat when they broke with the old German officer caste, of which her husband is a member; she sees no reason why the Americans should not restore this caste to power. She has an almost pathological feeling for Grafts and Ritters, and she has informed me nine times that the commander of her husband's division, Graf von something or other, was a "most knightly soldier."

This adherence to the old aristocratic traditions is not infrequent in the dwindling upper middle class, but except among a few of the peasants it is almost unknown among the workers. However, they say the same things in a different way.

Hans Lüft, here in Frankfurt, is the son of a grocer; he went into the I. G. Farben plant at Höchst before joining the army. Now, with a crippled left leg, he is a fanatic Communist and about the only thing he has in common with Frau Müller is that he too hates Americans.

"You are a people with no appreciation for Germany," he says. "Then, too, you

are not Europeans, and you are not in touch with European feelings. How do you think we feel when we cannot walk on our own streets at night? Don't you realize that we want to run Germany for ourselves and that only Germans can do it? Another war? Don't be stupid. Germany would never think of war again."

WINTER WOES

Lüft and his friends pull out all the stops when they discourse on Germany's woes during the coming winter.

"Wood, wood! We are told to cut wood when we need coal," grieves Hans.

Germans connected with industry say bitterly that the Americans intend to starve Germany and talk hopefully of how much German industry could "help" America if only the occupation forces would let it. It is almost pathetic to hear these people, threatened by starvation and disease in the coming winter, talk grandly of some I. G. Farben of the future providing the entire world with synthetic medicines. A few, having read those articles in the Potsdam agreement dealing with reparations and German industry, realize what is to happen.

"Germany will starve, this is the end of Germany once her industry is gone," they declare.

Much has been said or written about re-establishing local self-government in Germany and eventually introducing some sort of democratic government in the United States zone. Few can quarrel with the desirability of such a program, but it is worth considering that very few Germans like or respect democracy and fewer yet have the sense of initiative or responsibility necessary to make it work, or indeed know how it works.

Germans have little fear of Americans now. They think we are "Good-natured and inclined to be lazy and very sentimental," according to a shopkeeper with whom I talked in Kassel. "Now that it is over, you want to take a rest and not worry too much about the Germans — isn't that so?" he asked. "There are parties every night and much schnapps is drunk. I think so much is drunk because you are unhappy about staying here. It will be better for Germany when you are gone."

Anyone trying to picture the German attitude toward Americans and the things Americans stand for must inevitably mention the fraternization. There are very few German girls who won't take up with an American boy and this has naturally softened the attitude of many of our soldiers toward the Germans. "Christine is a nice girl," they think, "and her mother doesn't seem so bad, and the old man was just like a kid when I gave him those butts the other night. Maybe they're okay."

The German today is docile and subservient. He is angry at the restrictions on himself and his business. He has been licked and usually he knows it, but he does not understand why he is considered guilty by the outside world. And, although he is quite careful to hide it, there is anger and hate beneath the surface. As yet there is no general urge to rebuild Germany but when it appears it will probably use that anger as the driving force.

Reconversion to Oil

ACTION is being initiated immediately throughout the U. S. Zone to convert all central heating systems using

coal to oil-fired equipment where oil-fired equipment is available locally for installation. Because of non-availability of suitable equipment, no attempts are being made to convert private residences, Grates, and other coal-burning apparatus which has to be removed in the conversion to oil should be carefully stored so that it will be readily available for reconversion to coal whenever the German coal situation improves.

Plans for conversion of other central heating systems for which oil-fired equipment is not available locally should be completed at the earliest possible date, and requirements for oil burners, storage tanks, and other materials forwarded to U. S. Forces, European Theater, Headquarters.

Mass Repatriation Complete

IT WAS recently announced by U. S. Forces, European Theater, Combined Displaced Persons Executive, that the mass repatriation of French, Belgian, Luxembourg, Netherland, Norwegian, Danish, Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Yugoslav nationals is complete. Of these nationals there now remain only scattered individuals and others with doubtful claims to these nationalities. Limited numbers of individuals claiming these nationalities will continue to be repatriated from the Soviet Zone and from the US/BR/FR Zones as they are identified and their nationality is established by their Government Liaison Officers for Repatriation.

One Half Million Prisoners to Return

IT IS expected that approximately 500,000 German prisoners of war from

the Soviet zone will be processed through Berlin for release in the British, French, and U. S. zones in Germany within the next month.

Shipment of these prisoners of war has already started and probably will continue for an estimated period of 3 months. At the present time it is indefinite as to how many of these prisoners will be moved to the U. S. zone.

Control Office Established

BY A recent order of the U. S. Group, Control Council, the Reports Control Office of that Headquarters was discontinued and the Control Office, Office of Chief of Staff, established.

The function of this office will be to exercise a continuous review of what is accomplished by the various divisions of the U. S. Group, Control Council (Germany). It will also be the responsibility of this office to coordinate and supervise the system of Military Government reporting, etc.

German Officials Receive Remodeling Responsibility

A RECENT Ordinance published by Military Government placed responsibility on German officials for the renovating of former German army and nazi party uniforms. The senior German official at each level of Government was directed to initiate and carry out a program for the remodeling and dyeing of uniforms and for the collection and distribution of clothing to those without other adequate clothing whose uniforms are not adaptable to remodeling or dyeing. The senior offi-

cial at each level is responsible for the distribution of clothing as between communities within the areas of his jurisdiction. For these purposes, Bürgermeister and Landräte shall have the power to requisition surplus clothing:

The Ordinance further states that without limiting individual responsibility hereunder, Bürgermeister and Landräte shall be responsible for insuring that such a program is carried out within their areas.

Trade Transactions with Civilians

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to all Military Government Detachments to discontinue the practice of sending

uninvited Germans civilians to U.S. Forces European Theater Headquarters to negotiate trade transactions.

It was directed that such matters should be discussed with the Germans, and, if possible, settled at the detachment or army level. In cases when reference to Headquarters U.S. Forces European Theater appears necessary, facts and recommendations should be forwarded through the army commander.

Army commanders will be notified if and when Headquarters U.S. Forces European Theater desires consultation with German civilians in determining action on any particular problem.



The German Looks at Trade Unions

THE PRELIMINARY work in the organization of trade unions is well under way and considerable interest in them has been expressed by the working class. Nevertheless, there is by no means a unanimity of opinion. All attitudes, ranging from great enthusiasm to cynical pessimism, have been encountered. Those who incline to the latter point of view maintain that there is no reason for having labor organizations at present because Military Government will make all decisions governing rates of pay and working conditions, "so why pay out dues for the salaries of labor officials who can and will do nothing?" In at least one industrial plant this feeling became so strong that demands were made by the workers for the return of their initiation fees and dues. It has been alleged also, more or less in the same pessimistic vein, that union membership rolls are "sucker lists," to be used for the recruitment of forced labor (to which there is no objection in principle on the part of the trade unionists, but they maintain that in practice former nazis should be selected for the more arduous and unpleasant tasks).

At the other extreme, and in far greater number, are the labor class militants, consisting either of former trade unionists or of active members of leftist political groups. They have

welcomed with enthusiasm the opportunity to set up labor organizations and have taken the initiative in getting them started. However, between the two wings of this group there is at present developing a divergence of opinion over the role the new organizations are to play in the national life. The simon-pure unionists favor a non-political orientation while the others, as might be expected, see in the labor groups a powerful adjunct of the new political parties.

Between the two extremes, defeatists and militants, is the great mass of German workers. It would be unjust to state that apathy or indifference is the principal characteristic of this group, but certainly the most that can be said is that they are watchfully and expectantly awaiting developments. The timidity, the fear of making any kind of commitment, which one encounters throughout Germany today, is especially strong in fields closely connected with politics. The German knows, of course, that as long as Military Government is here, his right to union membership is guaranteed. But he fears that when it leaves he may find that he joined the "wrong" union. Denazification is the order of the day at present, but under a central German government it might become "deunionization". Then, too, the preoccupation with the needs of daily

existence leaves little room in the mind of the average German for speculation over trade union or political activity. It is perhaps remarkable that under the circumstances labor organizations have been able to make any headway at all. That they have made some headway is attributable, largely, to the great efforts put forth by the militants. In this connection it is to be noted that in some localities these militants have been accused of adopting measures which are very nearly coercive. The worker is told, in effect, that if he does not join a union, he may possibly lose his position. Again, a case has been reported of nazis being told that their names would be removed from the official roll of the NSDAP upon their joining the union.

Although the negativism encountered in certain circles has been a deterrent to trade union development, in others it has had the opposite effect. Thus we find workers who are joining not because they are "sold" on unions but simply because the movement is sponsored by Military Government. They shrug their shoulders and say, "Oh well, the 'Amis' want it; I might as well join. It can't do any harm."

The principal stumbling block in the way of full participation in the movement, according to some, is the vagueness of trade union policy on certain vital issues: (1) denazification of industry, (2) membership of nazis in the unions, and (3) labor-management relations. As for the first it is felt that trade unions could make themselves immediately useful to Military Government and to Germany if permitted to elect committees which could advise and assist in removing nazi influences from industry and trade. There is some

disappointment that nothing has been done toward enlisting their aid in this respect. The question of nazi membership is hotly debated both pro and con with the majority in favor of subjecting nazis to careful scrutiny and deciding upon each case individually. Labor management relations have given rise to greater controversy than any other single issue. Labor contends that it should be given some control over management, at least in denazification. It is claimed that as now carried out in the factories it affects only the workers and not the white-collar group, among whom the most rabid party members are to be found. Many workers feel that unions have become merely company organizations and will remain such until freed from managerial domination. Furthermore, management is accused of sabotaging Military Government by keeping down production. Reverse the situation, it is pleaded, give labor an active part in denazification and these evils will cease to exist and labor unions will then overcome the lethargy of the German workers.

War Crimes

THE PROPOSAL has been made by a prominent trade unionist and Social Democrat that a German jurist sit on the bench in Nürnberg during the trial of German war criminals. It is felt that their acts were crimes against the people of Germany. "Right-thinking" Germans wish thus to symbolize the universal condemnation by having one of their countrymen participate in judgment.

At one of the first political rallies held in the city of Frankfurt the collective guilt of all Germans was disputed and

it was claimed that the whole world should be charged with the responsibility for Hitler's rise to power.

Probably half of the letters which appear in the U. S. published German newspapers deal with the problem of guilt. A wide range of opinions is expressed, but the majority seek to exculpate the German people or bring in mitigating circumstances. One woman writer states that nazism was a mass psychosis, but she feels that judgment should not be passed on a people for its subconscious impulses.

Many U. S. soldiers have had opportunity to observe German citizens looking at atrocity pictures. The comments overheard are as often as not, "Unbelievable," "Impossible."

When Kramer and his accomplices were led into court in Lüneburg they were hissed and booed by the German spectators. A German officer remarked after one of the sessions that in the Wehrmacht they had no idea that conditions in the concentration camps were so bad.

Over and over again the refrain is repeated, "We didn't know". When asked if he has ever read "Mein Kampf" or "Der Stürmer" the average citizen answers in the affirmative but will not

admit that there is any connection between the "ideals" in these documents and the atrocities in the lagers. Streicher himself professes to be shocked by what transpired there.

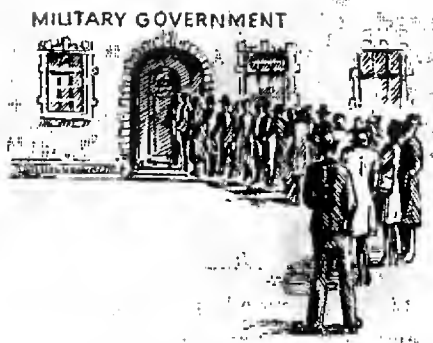
The incidents could be multiplied ad nauseam. All of them go to show that the German feels about as much responsibility for war crimes as the average American for the acts of a Dillinger. The Wehrmacht officer, the "little" nazi, the subservient school teacher, all contributed their little mite. But when the little mites add up to horror and frightfulness on a national scale all disclaim responsibility. Actually there is only a difference in degree but not in kind between the unthinking contributions of the little men and the wilful crimes of the Gestapo.

Even the doctors in the camps who carried on experiments in human vivisection feel that their "research" should be considered a contribution to science rather than to crime. Kramer, himself, believed that the inmates of Belsen were subhuman and therefore the treatment they received was not to be considered criminal. In apparent good faith he asked the first British troops to arrive on the spot to help him "restore order".

Voices of Experience

LB MANNHEIM INSTALLS NEW GOVERNMENT

THE NEW LB Mannheim government is situated in Heidelberg and closely parallels that of the Württemberg-Baden Land Government although some changes have been made to fit the local situation. There are five different functional departments; namely, Home Administration and Justice, Public Welfare, Economics, Education and Religion, and Finance and Technical Works. The Justice Department as a separate department has been eliminated because all the courts are controlled at ministerial level in the Württemberg-Baden Land Government. The jurisdiction over the Administration and Disciplinary Courts has been transferred to a department called the Department of Home Administration and Justice. A totally new department has been added because of conditions largely brought by the heavy destruction brought in this area. This department is known as the Department of Public Welfare and Reconstruction. The new government is truly a coalition government. The President is a member of the Centrum Party as is the head of the Economics Department and the head of the Department of Education and Religion. The head of the Department of Home Administration and Justice is a member of the Social Democratic Party; the director of the Department of Public Welfare and Reconstruction is a member of the Communist Party. The head of the department of Finance and Technical Works has no party affiliations. Two of these departmental



heads were confined in concentration camps by the Nazi, and the head of Education and Religion Department, author of many secondary school history books, had all his books removed from the schools throughout Germany by the Nazis.

LABOR OFFICERS INSTITUTE CHECK SYSTEM

IN LK Karlsruhe, instructions were issued to civilian authorities that no civilian labor employed by the military would be paid unless the payroll carried the official Military Government stamp for the Labor Officer of that Military Government Detachment. By this device Labor Officers in the detachments are enabled to know the amount of civilian labor utilized by the Tactical Troops.

HALT UND GEH

IN Regensburg a concerted drive is being continued on traffic violators. Besides the regular traffic court, police are preparing a series of traffic educational and warning signs and pedestrian traffic lanes are to be painted in the city. Special traffic patrols have been instructed to clamp down on violators. The accident rate has dropped to some degree in the past two weeks but there is still a great amount of

negligence. Within the next few days all MP traffic posts will be replaced by civil police. The present number of civilian police on traffic is now 18 and this will bring it up to about 28.

TALLY—HO

NO organized hunting parties have been authorized, although recently it has been proposed in LK Tölz that hunts be authorized later during cooler weather when the take can be expected to be larger. It is the opinion of the officials that the game taken in these hunts should be distributed to laborers first and next to hospitals and old people's homes. This, however, will be decided by civilian authorities. There have been issued during the period, by

the local forestry office, thirty permits for fishing in lakes and streams of the Kreis.

CALLING MR. KEEN!

THE Caritas Verband and the Inner Mission, in conjunction with the Bavarian Red Cross, have established a bureau for missing persons. German people who wish to get in contact with their immediate relatives register at the Headquarters in Würzburg, Köllikerstrasse 4, and this information is circulated at Munich and in turn disseminated throughout Bavaria. Already some have been successful in contacting their mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters. The program has the approval of the RMG Public Welfare Officer.



German Re-Education Seen as Vital Task

PROBLEMS of re-education, the political and economic situation and the progress of denazification featured press comment during the past week on Military Government activities in Germany. Operations in Japan continued a target for some editorial critics, based on fears that occupation policies will not prevent a future revival of Japanese militarism.

Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, in an appraisal of the five months period since the German surrender, declared that the American occupation forces "have accomplished physical results of major proportions in Germany. But the psychological achievements, if any, are far less definite and certain."

The New York Times, in an editorial, stressed the need for re-education. "Demilitarization and denazification, reparations and restrictions on industry obviously still have precedence over the most vital of all tasks, re-education of the German people for life in the world of today."

Conditions in Germany continue to evoke in the British press gloomy predictions about the approaching winter. Typical of these was the following from a London Times editorial: "The political and economic situation in Germany today is one not of immediate and acute crisis, but of slow stagnation, with the almost certain prospect of com-

plete breakdown before the winter is over. — On the political side, the time has surely come to place a greater responsibility for the administration of the country on German shoulders. — On the economic side, the pressing need is a far-sighted policy for the conversion of Germany industry to peacetime production, whether for the purpose of supplying the starved domestic market or of furnishing reparations for the Allies."

The policy of denazification has received general support from the Allied press. Drew Pearson, in a broadcast on September 23, directed attention to the fact that 70,000 Nazis had been removed from office in the territory administered by General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor. Some observers, however, have asserted that many Nazis still remain in important political and business posts.

As the Nation sees it, the greatest challenge facing General Douglas Mac Arthur is "the discovery and enlisting of democratic groups within Japan that can be counted on to oppose the revival of militarism". The Nation points out, however, that the undercurrent of popular unrest may not become apparent until the present militarist regime is driven from power, and that waiting for this latent democratic force to develop into a constructive movement capable of regenerating Japan may prolong the occupation. Such a pro-

longation; it said, "is the only alternative to handing Japan back to the groups that even now are probably studying the Pearl Harbor documents to find out how they can improve on the treachery next time."

The Atlantic Monthly, in its Atlantic Report for September, warned that any retention of the old system of Japanese rule through its imperial core would mean Japan's continued isolation in Asia. "The imperial system has shielded the Japanese people from the surges of change which have been transforming and modernizing that part of the world," the Atlantic Report declared. "Rid of that feudal incubus, a new Japan might rejoin the peoples of the Continent of Asia as a partner in the reconstruction of their destinies."

Reflecting a point of view that seems to be widely held on the home front, the New York Herald Tribune asserted on September 22 that General Mac Arthur's actions so far "have tended to strengthen the imperial institution of Japan, one of the world's worst political evils, and thus give more power to the rapacious oligarchy which controls the institution."

Refugee Problem

POINTING out that the successful repatriation of millions of displaced persons from Germany "reflects the highest credit on the Allied authorities" responsible for the operation, the London Times, in an editorial on September 17, warned that "a new and graver problem is now being created by the wholesale expulsion of Germans by the Polish and Czechoslovak authorities from territories in the East."

Correspondents for other papers have

provided graphic descriptions of the plight of these refugees and the problem which this vast movement has created in many parts of Germany.

German Police Brutality

CRITICISING the German police for its alleged brutality, Peregrine, in the London Observer, called upon Military Government to organize a new police force and scrap the present system. "It is not the German people who really keep order in Germany now — it is the presence of Allied occupation forces — and so far as the job is being done by the German police, it is more often than not done in the wrong way," he declared in an article written under a Bremen dateline. "Behind the backs of the Military Government, the German police continues to boss and bully the German population with the brutality to which it was trained under the old Prussian state police and incomparably more so under the Nazis."

"Must Military Government really enlist the services of technicians and experts at police brutality?" the Observer correspondent asked. "It is probably necessary to pay some political ransom to men who can run factories, trams and public utilities. But it is folly to pay such ransom to the men who run the German police — the instrument of Nazi oppression par excellence. The instrument itself should rather be scrapped and a completely new police force formed before it is too late. Otherwise the Military Government will eventually discover in the present police an awkward public disutility and a

constant source of bitterness and disorder."

Greater Hesse

NEWS columns of the press gave considerable space to the announcement by U. S. Military Government authorities of the organization of Land Hessen, Hessen-Nassau and Kurhessen into a new province of Greater Hesse. Carl Levin, in an article in the New York Herald Tribune, said that this action "may go down in history as the United States first venture in German geopolitics." By a happy coincidence, Levin explained, this action "is now found to be the answer not only to administrative difficulties caused by the fact that Rheinhessen, on the left bank of the Rhine, is now separated from the rest of the area by its allocation to the French for occupation, but also to the occupation policy of decentralizing Germany's administrative and political machinery." At the same time, he added, the move will tend to weaken Prussia, "always a center of power and militarism in Germany."

Occupation and the GI

WHILE demobilization continued to hold the spotlight at home and provide the number one topic of conversation among soldiers overseas, the Army still has a major job of occupation on its hands in Germany, as in Japan. In the opinion of Gladwin Hill of the New York Times, the Army, which did a fine piece of work in explaining to soldiers why they were fighting the Germans, has fallen down on the equally important matter of putting across the importance of occupying Germany.

"A number of observers feel this de-

ficiency is as likely to undermine the American occupation effort as any of the difficulties that may arise in the four-power management," Hill asserted. "They feel that the maintenance of police power in Germany for a number of years is essential to rehabilitating and neutralizing it, and that if the soldiers assigned to the occupation have nothing more than 'I wanna go home outlook,' this is likely to be the keynote for opinion at home and to result in the same kind of futile occupation that followed the first world War. They also feel that the effort to convince the soldiers on the importance of the occupation must extend to the American public since, if the soldiers have no moral support from home, their work is no more likely to be successful than it would have been if there had been no support of the fighting."

Random Comments

"I have lived long in Germany and I know that the vast majority of Germans, although prone to inhumanity and devoid of political intelligence, are capable under wise government of great domestic and civic virtues. The re-education of Germany can never be effected by precept: it can only be effected by example, and if the example that we give them is one of indifference to human misery, then indeed we shall have failed in our opportunity. The fact is, however, that we shall not remain indifferent: when starvation and death come to the German people, the conscience of this country will be aroused, but unless we face the facts bravely today, then our conscience will arrive too late." — Harold Nicolson in London Spectator.

"Although the task of the Allied Control Commission in establishing a social and political organization to govern this anarchic mass is staggering, yet it is encouraging to observe the intelligent and effective contribution which is being made by the American representative and his staff." — Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson in N. Y. Times Magazine.

* *

"I am sure we are all interested to hear that German women are being weighed. I presume it is in case the poor dears are not having sufficient food. We British women have too much spirit to grumble at the shortage of food, if it is necessary, but we resent such care being taken of German women in preference to ourselves. We do not think it matters how much weight they lose (most of them had plenty to spare) until the women of Britain and the occupied countries have made up their weight." — Mrs. N. C. Tufnell in letter to London Daily Sketch.

* *

"The European taste for turbulent governments is not a thing that can be easily cured; nor can democracies be established by the simple and tragic expedient of tearing the country to pieces by war. Democracies must be built from the ground up by democratic processes; and it may be that advertising can be used effectively in the process as a sort of catalytic agent." — John Chabot Smith in New York Herald Tribune.

* *

"This correspondent, after having discussed the question with numerous Russian communists and high ranking officers of the Soviet Army, with German workers and German communists, has gained the conviction that Germany will not go communist. The reasons are rather clear cut: the overwhelming

majority of German workers today are not communists. And there is every indication that Soviet Russia has no wish that Germany should go Communist." — Curt Riess in New York Times Magazine.

* *

"Quick capitulation of the Japanese caught the War Department short of the kind of detailed plans prepared for Germany's surrender. But if the Emperor continues to command obedience, MacArthur's occupation job will be simple compared with Eisenhower's. In Japan, the Americans will have a ready-made civil government to work through, and none of the complications of Allied zoning." — Newsweek Periscope.

* *

"There ought to be a Congressional investigation even yet of the accreditation of 'war correspondents,' the post-war variety particularly. Evidently all that was needed was a letter from some newspaper, the price of a monkey suit, and the gent or gentess was practically a free European joy rider on the government, provided with free transatlantic passage, free travel all over Europe, free room, free chauffeur-driven vehicular transportation everywhere, free anything else that even the most heroic combat officer got free and three better meals than were to be had anywhere in the U. S. for 20 or 30 cents a crack. There was no check whatsoever on whether or not they wrote anything and there were plenty whose baggage didn't include a typewriter. My managing editor tells me that all through the war, but that especially right after it, he was continually pestered by epistles from strangers beseeching him to present them with letters authorizing them to call themselves war correspondents for his particular paper." — Bill Cunningham in the Boston Herald.



Military Government in Austria

Q. What is the relationship between Military Government in Germany and Military Government in Austria? Is there any connection between U.S. Forces European Theater and U.S. Forces Austria? Just where does Austria stand? Many Military Government Officers have voiced these questions in the past few months and have received only vague replies.

A. Military Government in Austria is administrated by General Mark Clark. He is directly responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for all matters pertaining thereto. Contrary to popular belief, U.S. Forces European Theater has no authority over Military Government of Austria. However, U.S. Forces Austria does come under the Headquarters, U.S. Forces European Theater

for operational control and for logistic support.

It is in connection with Military Government supplies that the G-5 Division, USFET, has had the closest contact with Austria. Under present procedure, USFA submits its requirements directly to the War Department and upon receipt of allocations, requests USFET to make delivery. This USFET does either from surplus theater stock or by calling forward supplies from the U.S.

Thus the main function of USFET is to act as line of communication for USFA Military Government supplies. However, due to the time involved in obtaining supplies from the U.S. and to the emergency facing USFA with Vienna and most of the rest of the U.S. and French Zones, always dependant on imports for most of their food and other supplies and with little help possible from the Mediterranean Theater, USFET was obliged to arrange for delivery of the following food tonnages from its stocks to the U.S. and French zones of Austria: September, 29,000; October 15,000; November 12,000, and December 37,000 tons.



Gen. Adcock Promoted to Major General

THE promotion to Major General of Brigadier General C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, United States Forces, European Theater, was announced this week by the War Department.

Major General Adcock was assigned as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Supreme Headquarters, AEF in June 1945. He became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, United States Forces, European Theater upon its activation on 14 July 1945.

General Adcock, whose permanent home is now in Washington, D. C., was born at Waltham, Mass., on 23 October 1895. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1918 and appointed a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth in 1935 and from the Army War College in 1939.

He served in the United Kingdom and North Africa in 1942-43 as G-5 of the II Corps and was later appointed G-5 of the Fifth Army in North Africa. He also served as G-5 of AFHQ/NATOUA in North Africa and Italy in 1943-44. He

was promoted to Brigadier General in 1943. In August 1944, he was named Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Sixth Army Group.

General Adcock's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, Officer of the French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre (with palm) and Honorary Commander of the British Empire.

TO LT. COLONEL

Maj Angus L. Campbell, G-5, USFET
Maj Alphonse F. Drankowski, G-5, USFET
Maj Eugene M. Lee, Det G-41

TO MAJOR

Capt Eugene H. Clay, G-5, USFET
Capt Harry Irwig, G-5, USFET
Capt James S. Hathcock, G-5, USFET
Capt Nicholas C. Leone, G-5, USFET
Capt Henry C. Rutz, G-5, USFET

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt Chester C. Axvall, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Frank A. Decker, Jr., G-5, USFET
1st Lt William F. Hanstein, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Doris E. Hart, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Lewellyn A. Jennings, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Robert W. Kimball, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Kenneth L. Myers, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Eugene R. Schwabach, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Marie J. Stone, G-5, USFET
1st Lt Thomas L. Power, G-5, USFET

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt Herbert G. Dubois, G-5, USFET
2nd Lt George H. Elliott, G-5, USFET
2nd Lt George L. Holstein, G-5, USFET
2nd Lt Alfred L. Jackson, G-5, USFET

TO MASTER SERGEANT

T/Sgt Frank C. Ingalls, G-5, Third Army

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt Edwin C. Longfellow, G-5, Third Army

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt Cornell W. Acheson, G-5, Third Army
Sgt James C. Sanders, G-5, Third Army
Sgt Clifford A. White, G-5, Third Army

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Cpl Raymond C. Fritz, G-5, Third Army
Cpl Franklin E. Richardson, G-5, Third Army



RETURNED TO THE STATES

Col Leon Dostert, G-5, USFET
Col Charles E. Keegan, G-5, Third Army
Lt Col Robert H. Douglass, G-5, 3rd Army
Lt Col Sam H. Long, G-5, 7th Army
Maj Gilbert B. Baird, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Clifford M. Carter, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Elmer R. Daniel, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Daniel H. Kiber, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Louis A. Nolfo, G-5, 3rd Army
Maj Samuel S. Gray Jr., G-5, 7th Army
Maj Louis H. Cotton, G-5, 7th Army
Maj William L. Batt, Jr., G-5, 7th Army
Capt Emory T. Lehan, G-5, 3rd Army
Capt Victor D. Waloga, G-5, 3rd Army
Capt. Arthur R. Monson, G-5, 7th Army
Capt Max N. Schoenberg, G-5, 7th Army
Capt. Basil D. Sartin, G-5, 7th Army
Capt Marc J. Robinson, G-5, 7th Army
1st Lt Ralph D. Stacy, G-5, 3rd Army
M/Sgt Rodger Huemme, G-5, 3rd Army
T/Sgt Irving Rostholder, G-5, 3rd Army
S/Sgt Melvin Davis, G-5, 3rd Army
M/Sgt Frank Ingles, G-5, 7th Army
T/Sgt Irving R. Lewis, G-5, 7th Army

Sgt Frank R. Charles, G-5, 7th Army
Sgt Shuford M. S. Hazel, G-5, 7th Army
Sgt Leonard C. Hoffmann, G-5, 7th Army
T/5 Edward P. Joyce, G-5, 7th Army
T/5 Walter E. Naff, G-5, 7th Army
T/5 Donald B. Weir, G-5, 7th Army
Pfc Judson C. Devine, G-5, 7th Army

OVER 2,300 ELIGIBLE FOR OCTOBER DISCHARGE FROM 2nd REGIMENT

OVER 2,300 officers and enlisted men of the Second Military Government Regiment will be eligible for discharge during the month of October, when the critical discharge score drops to 70 points, stated a report based on ASR break-down figures printed recently in "The Governor", official Regimental newspaper. The figures, it was pointed out, exclude all men who have thus far been released.

Although approximately 2,300 officers and men will be eligible for discharge, the newspaper stated that no quota for October had, as yet, been officially ordered. The September quota of the Regiment called for 600 enlisted men and 140 officers to be processed and shipped out to reinforcement depots by mid-October.

In July, August and September, the Regiment released approximately 177 enlisted men and 53 officers under ECAD quotas, the paper reported.



BRONZE STAR MEDAL

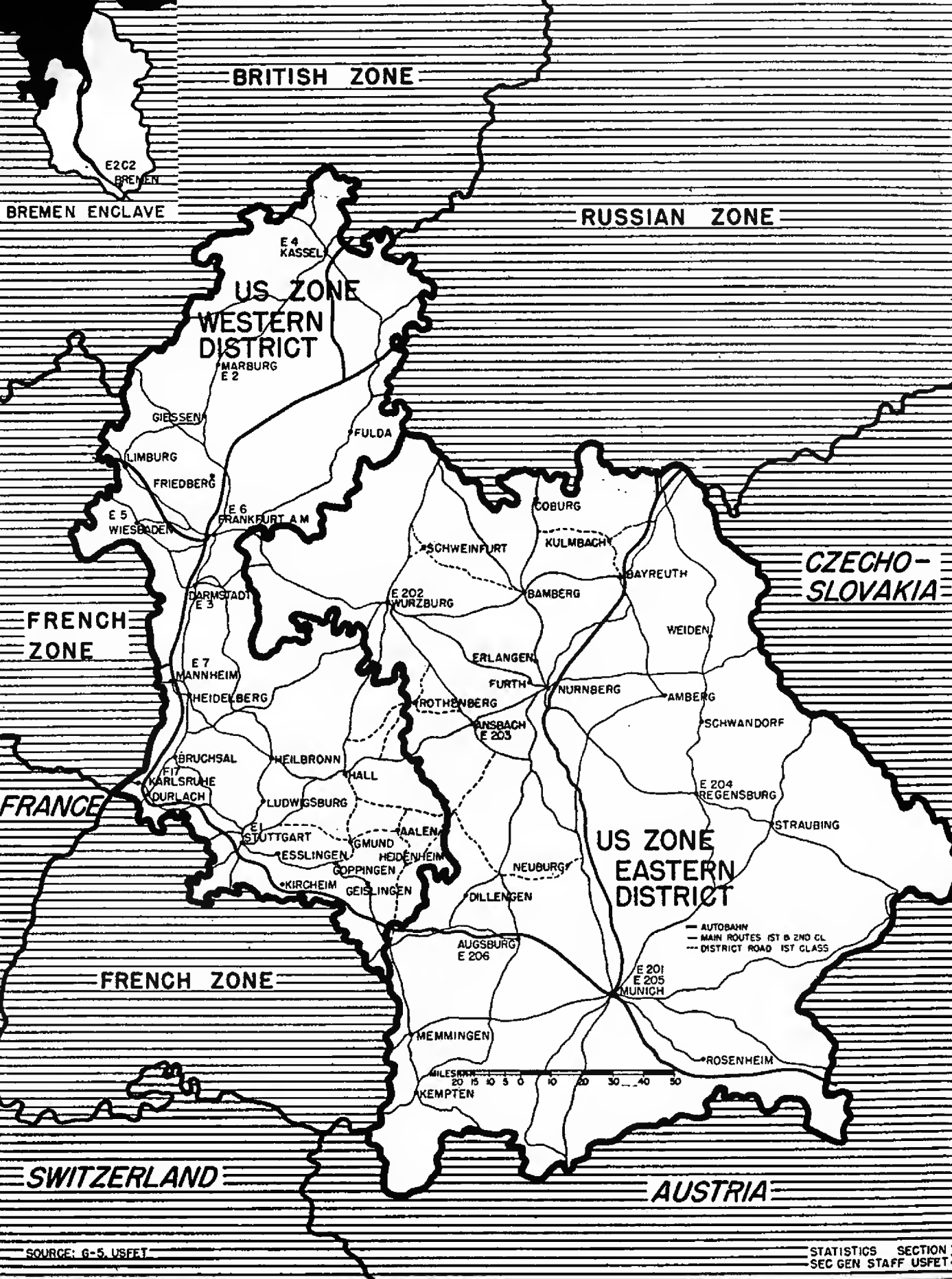
Col Charles E. Keegan, G-5, Third Army
T/3 Betty Mossler, G-5, USFET

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 11 — 6 OCTOBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued this Week	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Stateless Jews and the Harrison Report	5
Public Health: A German Responsibility	8
Plight of Industry	11
GENERAL	14
German Representation at Nürnberg	14
Terminology	14
Food Ration Cards	14
Railroad Passenger Tariffs	14
PWs and Next-of-Kin	15
In Brief	15
Universities in the U. S. Zone	15
Station List	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	24
The Pot and the Kettle	24
What to do with the Nazis?	25
Toward Protestant Church Unity?	27
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	28
PRESS COMMENTS	30
Denazification Supported by U. S. Press	30
Political Parties	31
Bouquet From London	33
German Underground?	33
Random Comments	33
QUERIES	34

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED THIS WEEK

Organization of Military Government . . . 26 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Individual Transfers of Bodies (Other than
U. S.) from the U. S. Zone in Germany . . . 21 September (file
AG 293 GAP-AGO)

Political Parties and other Groups . . . 19 September (file
AG 000.1 GEC-AGO)

Administration of Military Government in
the U. S. Zone in Germany . . . 20 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Section XIV (Transportation), as amended,
of Directive to Commanding Generals,
Military Districts, dated July 1945, Subject:
Administration of Military Government in
the U. S. Zone in Germany . . . 21 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Property Control Accounting . . . 22 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Prohibition on Wearing of German Mili-
tary Uniforms . . . 22 September (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Director, Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone, is particularly anxious that this publication be a true expression of Military Government, in which views can be exchanged, suggestions made, and significant news and accomplishments reported. All officers and NCO's in Military Government are invited to make contributions to the BULLETIN which they think might be of general interest. Contributions from the field will be by-lined unless otherwise requested.



Highlights of Policy

Stateless Jews and the Harrison Report

ON 30 September the President made public Earl Harrison's report on the conditions of stateless Jews in Germany, which was based on Mr. Harrison's observations while on a tour of the U.S. Zone in Germany and Austria during the week 13—20 July.

Of greatest significance in the report were not the dramatic allegations, which are being investigated and checked, but his analysis of the needs of the Jews in the future: "Most Jews want to leave Germany and Austria as soon as possible. That is their first and great expressed wish . . . The life which they have led for the past ten years . . . has made them impatient of delay. They want to be evacuated to Palestine, now, just as other national groups are being repatriated to their homes. They do not look kindly on the idea of waiting around in idleness and in discomfort . . . until a leisurely solution is found for them."

On the basis of this analysis of their needs, the President made his move towards relieving the problem by appealing to Mr. Attlee to open Palestine to immigration of the now stateless Jews in Germany and Austria. It is evident that only an interim solution to the problem can be worked out in Germany itself, and this fact is the

basis for Theater policy in handling stateless Jews.

THE REPORT

In his report to the President, Mr. Harrison made the following comments on the condition of stateless Jews, as a result of his tour made more than two months ago: "Generally speaking . . . many Jewish displaced persons and other possible non-repatriables are living under guard behind barbed-wire fences, in camps of several descriptions (built by Germans for slave-laborers and Jews) including some of the most notorious of the concentration camps, amidst crowded, frequently unsanitary and generally grim conditions, in complete idleness, with no opportunity except surreptitiously to communicate with the outside world, waiting, hoping for some word of encouragement and action in their behalf . . .

"Up to this point they have been 'liberated' more in a military sense than actually . . . they feel that they . . . are being neglected by their liberators . . . With a few notable exceptions, nothing in the way of a program of activity or organized effort toward rehabilitation has been inaugurated and the internees, for they are literally such, have little to do except to dwell upon their plight, the uncertainty of their future and, what is more unfortunate,

to draw comparisons between their treatment "under the Germans" and "in liberation" . . . There is little change . . .

"While there has been marked improvement in the health of survivors of the Nazi starvation and persecution program . . . (nonetheless) the death rate has been high since liberation, as was to be expected. One Army chaplain, a rabbi, personally attended, since liberation, 23,000 burials (90 per cent Jews) at Berger Belsen* alone, one of the largest and most vicious of the concentration camps where . . . 14,000 displaced persons are still living, including over 7,000 Jews."

ANOTHER VIEW

Drew Middleton, writing in The New York Times on 26 August (more than a month after Mr. Harrison's visit to the Zone), paints a somewhat different picture of the situation, which, aside from its now optimistic slant, indicates that Mr. Harrison's observations were already outdated: "The Jews are finding their lot . . . is being ameliorated in the United States Zone by the efforts of Combined Displaced Persons Executive of USFET, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, German rabbis and in some cases Jewish GI's working spontaneously among their co-religionists . . .

"The expanded Jewish refugee and repatriation program is being further implemented and the organization of special camps for Jews . . . which has been under way since a directive on July 31, has been speeded by orders from (headquarters USFET) to complete the segregation of those Jews who

do not wish to return to their homelands and to establish them in special installations affording 'a high standard of accommodations' . . . (It was) estimated that seven or eight special Jewish camps would be maintained in various parts of Germany. Of the 90,000 Jews in Germany approximately 75,000 of them are in camps or installations under military control."

Virtually all the approximately 26,000 stateless persons in Germany are Jews, nearly half of whom are in the United States Zone. Many of the camps in which they are living, according to Middleton, were not at the time of writing considered "satisfactory" by this headquarters, a condition attributable to "the speed with which the camps were organized and the rapid movement of displaced persons throughout the United States Zone" in which, according to Combined Displaced Persons Executive, the schedule for repatriation is six months ahead of schedule.

That conditions in concentration camps were known to the Allied Forces is evidenced by a message sent to the armies not long after V-E Day, which pointed out that camp inmates had been "left to their own resources" and were frequently poorly cared for.

THEATER POLICY

The implications of the detailed Middleton article (five and a half columns in The Times) were that the Armed Forces were fully aware of the conditions of the Jews still in camps before publication of the Harrison Report, and that the problem of segregating them under improved condition was being handled as rapidly as pos-

* Berger Belsen is in the British Zone.

sible. As a matter of fact, in practice as well as in policy **no concentration camp inmates remained in concentration camps longer that health conditions, such as physical weakness or quarantine, required.** There have been no displaced persons in any concentration camp in the U. S. Zone for more than a month.

General Eisenhower, in a memorandum to subordinate commanders dated 20 September (while his inspection was still in progress), reiterated theater policy with respect to housing, security, health, and feeding of displaced persons.

"The burden of providing the means for caring properly for these people must be to the greatest possible extent thrown upon the German population. There will be no hesitancy in requisitioning houses, grounds, or other facilities . . . excessive overcrowding in displaced person installations is (to be) avoided . .

"The psychological as well as the physical requirements of these people are important. Wherever possible facilities will be provided in camps for giving the maximum possible employment . . . Athletic fields and equipment should be secured from the German population . . .

"Necessary guarding should be done by displaced persons themselves, on the volunteer system and without arms . . . Everything should be done to encourage displaced persons to understand that they have been freed from tyranny and that the supervision exercised over them is merely that necessary for their own protection and well-being and to facilitate essential maintenance. In anti-

cipation of winter months they should be encouraged to provide for themselves the greatest possible amounts of fuel.

"Frequent inspections by commanders of all grades are mandatory. Incompetent personnel, either in the civil or military organizations should be instantly relieved by the Army Commander."

Shortly after V-E Day, the Allies began to take action to assist concentration camp inmates. Two months later, at the height of the repatriation movements, Mr. Harrison made his inspection tour. Drew Middleton's observations toward the end of August point to more favorable conditions as a result of Theater policy. By the 29th of September, in response to an urgent plea for assistance for the stateless Jews in Germany made by a prominent American rabbi, General Eisenhower was able to cable regarding their present condition: "Thorough inspection of all installations housing Jews just completed, some of which will be corrected immediately they are now housed in buildings suitable for winter use; provided with cots and beds with mattresses and blankets. Given sufficient food to maintain health and vigor . . . provided in all cases with Jewish religious services; and provided with welfare facilities . . ." The General further states unequivocally that "all installations are adequately supervised and staffed by UNRRA or military personnel."

Full details of the General's findings will be forwarded to the President shortly.

Public Health: A German Responsibility

THERE were four major policies enunciated in the Potsdam Agreement that are especially applicable to Public Health: denazification; German control and operation of their own health services in such a way that success or failure will be their own direct responsibility, insuring that any failure resulting therefrom will not be a hazard to U.S. Forces or other populations; direction of the German medical education towards democratic ideas; and re-establishment and maintenance, by the Germans themselves, of health services and facilities.

Taking into account these policies, the prime concern of the Germans now, in anticipation of winter, is the prevention of epidemics. The major preventive-medicine problems that are anticipated are the combat of influenza, venereal disease, tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and dysentery, scarlet and typhus fever, shortage of medical supplies, signs of nutrition shortages, and health problems related to overcrowding, lack of fuel and housing, as well continued population movements.

TUBERCULOSIS

Any program to control tuberculosis in Germany must be long-range, and primarily aimed at counteracting the lowered living standards resulting from the war. Basically, we know that Germany had a high incidence of tuberculosis during the war, and that for various reasons patients left sanatoria and found their way back into industry, where there was an acute labor shortage. These patients disappeared into the

general population and became open sources for spread of the disease to other workers and persons with whom they lived. This increase in the numbers of open cases was further aggravated by the lowering of the housing, nutrition, and working and living standards.

The solution to the tuberculosis problem in Germany is based on two progressive lines of action. First, there is the finding of cases of open tuberculosis. This "case finding" program is difficult at present, because there is a shortage of X-ray equipment and film, as well as disruption in the civilian health organizations. The second line of action is the removal of diagnosed open cases from circulation. Hospital bed space, medical personnel and treatment facilities are all required until infectiousness has been arrested. Tuberculosis is like venereal disease from a military point of view, because its occurrence among troops is influenced by its rate in the surrounding civil population. Whereas the spread of tuberculosis to our forces may be neither dramatic nor sudden, it can be expected to occur to a degree proportional to the number of open cases at large.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The venereal disease rate among our troops has continued to rise, in spite of all steps taken to control it. Because the venereal disease rate among civilians is high, the probabilities are the rate among the troops will continue. No measures we press to control the high disease rate among troops can be expected to succeed unless such measures are directed toward the civi-

lian population as well, since it is the source of infection.

With this in mind, a directive was issued on 2 August requiring the Germans: to report all venereal disease cases; to establish diagnostic and treatment facilities; and to establish facilities for return of lapsed cases for treatment. Germans are now required to treat all venereal cases in detention hospitals until they are no longer contagious.

OTHER DISEASES

Typhoid fever and enteric diseases have occurred in epidemic proportions in some areas. In 1942 the rate was 1.8 cases per 10,000 per year, increasing slightly in 1943 to 2.1. For the week ending 31 August of this year, in the U.S. Zone, the ratio was 17.8 cases per 10,000.

The chief reasons for this sharp rise in incidence are the damaged water supply systems of every large city, contaminated or susceptible to contamination, and the presence of numbers of carriers of the disease and persons recently infected. These conditions can be successfully dealt with if the damaged water mains are repaired, and if effective quarantine and other control measures pertaining to water and food (such as chlorination) are enforced.

The incidence of diphtheria since the beginning of the war has increased considerably. In 1942 figures showed 31.2 per 10,000; 1943, 32.6, and in the week ending 31 August, 41.6. Chief factors that lead to this increase are population movements, overcrowding, and generally lowered resistance. The disease in Europe affects a far larger proportion of adults than in the United States. In all the U.S. troops in Ger-

many, there have not been more than 35 to 40 cases of diphtheria weekly, which is to be expected in the presence of considerable numbers of cases among the civil population.

Effective control measures are: early recognition of cases; isolation and quarantine; and immunization of pre-school children and adolescents.

Infectious dysentery has also shown a sharp increase. In 1942, the rate was 1.7 per 10,000 per year; in 1943, only .8. However, for the week ending 31 August the high incidence of 7.5 cases per 10,000 was reported in the U.S. Zone.

Germany was reported to have 400,000 cases of scarlet fever in 1942, though fatality rates were not particularly high. 1943 was also an epidemic year. Its high incidence was caused by the same factors cited for diphtheria. For the week ending 31 August, the rate was only 9.6 per 10,000. In the United States, there is little immunization against the disease, whereas the Germans have done so on a large scale in some areas, and are continuing.

The Germans are being kept on the alert to recognize typhus and control it when it does break out. We have the means of controlling typhus in modern anti-typhus programs, involving the use of DDT as a delousing agent. Under present conditions, however — shortage of clothing, lack of fuel, shortage of housing, overcrowding and continued population movement — it can still occur in epidemic proportions.

THE WINTER

The Public Health outlook for the winter is doubtful. The coming of winter, combined with the lowering re-

sistance of the population, makes this a critical period. Epidemics have followed all great wars, mostly caused by lowered resistance to disease. After the last war, there was a severe typhus epidemic in Eastern Europe, and a pandemic of influenza which swept the whole world. The modern world is not immune to a comparable catastrophe.

While Military Government is attempting to improve many of the conditions which have threatened epidemics this past summer and fall, the nutrition problem will increase materially. Nutrition was only fair during the best season of the year, when the Germans could get garden supplements. We may expect it to get worse this winter, when they no longer get these supplements, and then low temperatures increase the metabolic rate to maintain body warmth, which requires 300—400 additional nutritional calories daily, as fuel. General conditions prevailing will probably increase the metabolic rate still more.

The public health profession in Germany is an important medical specialty, which a doctor enters after practising it for several years, usually as an assistant. There are no public health schools in this country, and, like any

other medical specialty, there is no short-cut to preparing doctors for it. Because most of the qualified public health specialists in Germany held office under the Nazi regime, a large number arbitrarily fall in the mandatory removal category. We therefore find ourselves without replacements for those we have removed, and are forced in many circumstances to improvise by using unqualified personnel in these positions. Every effort must be exhausted to obtain the best available qualified personnel for Amtsarzt offices, since to a considerable degree the control of disease during the coming months is dependent on the efficient discharge of that office.

The Germans must be pressed into availing themselves of laboratory equipment, and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. There is a marked shortage of hospital beds available, and the civilian medical service needs more adequate provisions for heating and staffing the institutions with capable personnel.

Estimates of future civilian medical supply requirements must be made in order that adequate provision can be made by the civilians to produce and stock essential supplies.

Plight of Industry

The most obvious characteristic about German industry in the U.S. zone is that it is all but dead. Everywhere you go in Germany today, the pessimistic "Alles Kaput" sounds in your ears and nowhere is the phrase more applicable than in the once mighty German industrial machine. Only fifteen per cent of the total industrial establishments in the American sector are operating, and these are producing at only about five per cent of their pre-war capacity. This small output, moreover, will probably decrease, since most of the existing operations rely on materials on hand. When their existing stocks run out, many of the plants will have to close down unless the difficulties in supply, transportation, and communications are solved. At the present time, the rates of industrial production are well below the levels needed to meet both military and minimum essential civilian requirements.

DIFFUSED PRODUCTION

One of the chief reasons for this almost complete paralysis of German industry is the system of production and control of industry used in Nazi Germany. Unlike the United States where in general production is centralized while control is diffused, in Hitler's Germany there was highly centralized control with widely diffused production. The finished product of almost any industry was assembled from parts which were themselves made in various plants all over Germany. An excellent transportation system made this process feasible. The havoc caused by war and the division of Germany into several zones have disrupted Germany industry completely.

Only 995 of the 2264 industrial establishments in operation in the U.S. Zone can properly be called industrial plants, the rest being sawmills and utilities installations. Typical of the industries in general is the machinery and equipment industry, which has about 145 plants in operation. In most of the factories only processing and assembly of materials and parts on hand are taking place. Agricultural implements, ball bearings, bicycles and motorcycles are in limited production, the former desperately needed. Repair of automotive equipment and of tugs and barges is being carried on using existing stocks. Production of general purpose trucks and of vital electrical equipment is limping along; the Daimler-Benz plant has made about 295 trucks in the last two months and only 20 electrical equipment factories are going. Whether production in the machinery and equipment industry will rise or trickle away to nothing depends almost entirely on supply . . . and right now the supply situation looks grave.

In building materials and timber products the picture looks somewhat brighter. Such items as pit-props for mining, and boards both for military needs and essential civilian housing have been urgently needed and every effort has been made to get them produced. As a result, the August production of building materials at least doubled the July output. Cement production went from about 27,000 tons to 53,000 tons. No pit props were shipped in July but in August 46,000 tons were sent to the mines in the Ruhr. Flat glass, with a zero July production, will have an estimated

September output of 280,000 square meters. Yet in the building materials field also reports end with the old familiar refrain, "It is not anticipated that . . . production will be maintained . . . due to shortages of materials."

Only in biologicals and pharmaceuticals is the situation satisfactory in the chemical industry. A great effort is currently being made to increase production of fertilizers, but as grave as the need is for artificial stimulation in this soil-starved country, lack of raw materials and fuel, shortage of transportation, and the comparative absence till now of interzonal trade arrangements prevent any substantial output. For instance, only five per cent normal production of agricultural lime is forthcoming; coal and industrial explosives needed are not obtainable in sufficient quantities.

Paints, lacquers, insecticides, plastics, and soap are also critical items. Only one-third of the established soap ration is being produced, with no expectation of any substantial increase in the near future.

ALL INDUSTRIES ALIKE

In examining the industrial situation in Germany today, a curious man finds the story appallingly similar in almost every industry. The consumer goods industry is very important in the American zone; it comprises about 40 per cent of all the plants operating in the sector. Yet current output is under five per cent of capacity, and if the flow of coal and other essential materials does not increase, even this small trickle of goods will dry up. In textiles, the situation is typical. Twenty-six plants, 30 per cent of the total number of textile plants in

the zone, are in operation. The August production from these plants was lower than the July output, because of the declining stock of fibers. It is now believed that unless fiber replacements are available, operations cannot continue, even at a reduced rate, for more than 90 days. And yet textiles for clothing and bedding are an absolute necessity. Lack of heat and shelter, a barely sufficient diet make warm clothing even more important than usual. But the estimated shortage in textiles is 80,000 tons. Synthetic textiles are out of the question, since it takes about five to eight tons of coal to produce a ton of synthetic fiber.

FORCED TO CLOSE

The list continues with monotonous regularity. The leather and footwear industry . . . producing one per cent of capacity . . . with a possibility of filling three per cent of German requirements for the coming year. Ceramics . . . production negligible. Paper . . . one to three per cent capacity production, and the report on light metal goods, kitchen utensils and the like, ends with these words: "Many plants will be soon forced to close unless raw materials can be made available."

The metals industry was producing at five per cent capacity at the end of August. Ferrous metals, never important in the U. S. Zone, will be produced, if coal, sufficient scrap, and other items are supplied, at the magnificent rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the iron and steel capacity of Germany. Non-ferrous metals are in a little better state; aluminum, copper, brass, and bronze are being processed at about ten per cent of normal capacity and as long as the

amount of scrap metal remains large, certain plants will continue to limp along.

Only one crude oil field is located in the U. S. Zone. Eventually the output from this field should reach 60 tons a month, but this is literally a drop in the bucket. The American sector also produces shale oil in small amounts, but for our main petroleum supplies we must depend on the British Zone. The operation of our many refineries will depend on the import of the raw oil from outside our zone. Right now it is estimated that our refinery output for the last quarter of the year will fall short of essential civilian requirements by about one-third.

One of the few cheerful notes in this dirge relates to electric power, which is in adequate supply in the U. S. Zone. Over 50 per cent of this output is hydro-generated, a good percentage imported, and only about ten per cent generated from indigenous brown coal. The arrangements for import and export of power are progressing and not much trouble is expected in the future.

FUTURE OF COAL, BLACK

As has been obvious throughout this article, the lack of coal is one of the most serious difficulties facing German industry. And unfortunately the

future does not appear too bright. At the end of August, hard coal was being produced at 24 per cent of the 1938 monthly average, brown coal at 41 per cent, and even though those figures represent a substantial increase over the July output, production to meet minimum needs of industry is still far below what it should be. A shortage of skilled miners, due not only to the scattering of labor caused by the war, but also to poor housing, inadequate nourishment, and lack of equipment is the most serious problem. Then too, mine supplies are short. Cars, drills, even miners' lamps must be made immediately.

DEAR WOTAN

This, then, is the story of German industry in the American Zone. Lack of fuel and raw materials, inadequate transportation, poor communications, a shortage of manpower, added to the necessary disruption of industrial establishments caused by our steadfast policy of denazification has made a crippled infant out of a giant. If any militaristic minded German is depending on German industry to give him the world supremacy necessary for another war, his only resource is to Wotan or some other Super-race God, who may "r'ar" back and pass a miracle."

German Representation at Nürnberg

Evidence of German interest in the Nürnberg Trials has taken a novel twist with the suggestion, by a prominent German trade unionist, that a German judge also sit on the bench at the trials of war criminals at Nürnberg. The chairman of the Strabbing (Nieder-Bayern) Trade Union Council, who was, in pre-Hitler days, a well-known Social Democrat, makes his suggestion on the ground that the war criminals were equally culpable in the eyes of Germany today, and that it would strengthen right-thinking Germans to have one of their own countrymen join in the universal condemnation. The Chief Justice of Bavaria was suggested as the appropriate man.

Terminology

Reports from the field refer to "Province Kurhessen," "Kurhessen," "Province Nassau" and "Nassau." These are incorrect. At the time of the organization of the present Military District, the two Prussian provinces were incorporated into Land Hessen-Nassau, and were redesignated Regierungsbezirke Kassel and Wiesbaden, respectively. Several factors, including the fact that Germans in those areas had become accustomed to the terms Province Kurhessen and Province Nassau, and also that many maps currently in use employ those terms, have caused the field to use the old terms interchangeably with

the new. This inconsistency inevitably leads to confusion.

Food Ration Cards

On or about 17 October, provision will be made for obtaining travelers' food ration tickets, which will be valid anywhere in the U. S. and British Zones. Arrangements are under way to establish a similar procedure in the French Zone. In the interim, inland waterways craft personnel are authorized to obtain permission to purchase food supplies away from their place of residence upon presentation to the German Food Offices at Frankfurt, Mainz-Castle, Mannheim, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Regensburg, Degendorf, and Wesermünde, of a sailing order properly executed and of appropriate identification. German personnel or other personnel holding German food ration cards will be authorized to purchase food supplies in accordance with the categories specified on the food ration cards. The German Food Office, upon issuance of such permits, will cancel the corresponding tickets in the food ration book. Personnel not resident in Germany will be authorized to purchase food supplies in accordance with the rations established for heavy workers.

Railroad Passenger Tariffs

Instructions have been issued through the Military Railway Service to the German railroads to reinstitute at once

passenger tariffs for all German civilians riding on German railroads. Fares to be charged will be approved by the Military Railway Service, and will be based on operating costs which are included in the prospective budget under which it is proposed to operate the German railroads. The president of the General Supervisory Group of the Reichsbahn is being further directed that evasion by German civilians through the device of riding in freight cars will not be tolerated.

PWs and Next-of-Kin

A plan has been formulated to permit prisoners of war in U.S. custody in Germany to communicate with their nearest of kin, and for relatives, attempting to locate prisoners of war, to do so. Double postcards, buff color, are being distributed to prisoners of war to be filled out and mailed to their nearest of kin residing in the U.S. or British Zones. A portion of this card, upon receipt by the addressee, may be detached and mailed to the original sender. All cards that cannot be delivered to nearest of kin will be redirected by the Reichspost to the Central Inquiry Bureau at Frankfurt or Hamburg (depending on whether the address shown is in the U.S. or British Zone). At a date to be announced, relatives attempting to locate prisoners of war will be supplied blue-colored postcards, to be distributed through Military Government channels, by their local Bürgermeister. These will be dispatched through the local Reichspost to the Central Inquiry Bureaus, where the undelivered buff cards will be matched with the blue cards to effect further contact. For

further details of this plan, see directive cited on page four.

In Brief

In October, authority was granted for the inter-District exchange of Parcel Post . . . In view of the urgency of securing additional forces to carry out the Military Governor's order to seal off Germany for the prevention of smuggling, preventing the escape of wanted persons, prevention of border black-market activities, and assuring general security, it was directed that organization of Border Control Police be given a high priority . . . Numbers of travelers continue to arrive at frontiers attempting entry or exit without proper travel documentation. Some have passes issued by civil or Military Government officers in violation of existing regulations, and all claim ignorance of travel regulations and of Military Government Law No. 161.

Universities in the U. S. Zone

It is expected that the three universities which have been given permission to reopen in the U.S. Zone, Heidelberg, Marburg, and Erlangen, will be able to accommodate 1,000 students for the winter semester, the number being limited by the shortage of food and housing.

At Heidelberg, medical refresher courses were started in mid-August. Medical courses at Marburg were restored on 10 September, and theological courses were resumed two weeks later. Inauguration of medical and theological courses was scheduled for 1 October at Erlangen.

Station List

Military Government Detachments

(All corrections for this list should be forwarded direct to the Operations Section, Internal Affairs Branch, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone), APO 757)

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT			
2nd Mil Govt Regt			
Regt Hq	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		Capt B Halprin
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E G Thomson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt B A Sturdevan
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt T Candon
2d M G Med Gp	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik
LAND HESSEN-NASSAU			
E-2	Marburg	Reg Land Hessen-Nassau	Col C T Johnson
REGIERUNGSBEZIRK KASSEL			
Co C	Kirchain	RB Kassel	Capt W H Peterson
E-4	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LKFritzlar-Hom- berg	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Dieburg	Maj R A Gish
G-33	Dieburg	LK Friedberg	Maj E T Cusięk
G-34	Friedberg	SK Giessen	Capt L L La Prade
G-35	Giessen	LK Gross Gerau	Maj V L Ehrenclau
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Offenbach	Maj E P Capone
G-37	Sprendlingen	LK Alsfeld	Maj C G Martens
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Erbach	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Giessen	Capt L A Claff
H-61	Grünberg	LK Lauterbach	Capt J M Nutt Jr
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Darmstadt	Capt H Nickelsberg
H-64	Ober Ramstadt	GM Heppenheim	Capt H B Miller
I-138	Heppenheim	(LK Bergstrasse) GM Viernheim	Capt J Schrank
I-139	Viernheim	(LK Bergstrasse) GM Beerfelden	1st Lt J H Bankhead
I-140	Beerfelden	(LK Erbach	Capt G C Hess
I-141	Lampertheim	LK Worms GM Bad Nauheim	Capt N J Van Steenberg
I-155	Bad Nauheim	(LK Friedberg) GM Butzbach	Maj R J Willard
I-160	Butzbach	(LK Friedberg)	Capt P E Middleton

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG			
E-1	Stuttgart		Col W W Dawson
WÜRTTEMBERG			
Co A	Stuttgart		Capt W E Welborne
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col H M Coverly
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Boblingen	LK Boblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Maj J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt E T Casey
G-25	Goppingen	LK Goppingen	Maj S R Marsh
G-26	Hall	LK Hall	Maj P O Lewis
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Capt F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Maj J Lindsey
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Kunzelsau	LK Kunzelsau	Capt W D Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nurtingen	LK Nurtingen	Capt S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	Capt L O Bishop
H-57	Ulm	Warehouse Opn	Maj J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col L A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Capt J H Ford
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-66	Frankenberg	LK Frankenberg	Capt L E Morris
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhaufsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	Capt F W Hower
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Maj L A Cullison
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
H-74	Ziegenhain	LK Ziegenhain	Capt O B Schrimshaw
I-142	Arolsen	GM Arolsen (LK Waldeck)	Capt W S Chadwick
I-143	Bad Wildungen	GM Bad Wildungen (LK Waldeck)	Capt J Kaup
I-144	Wolfhagen	LK Wolfhagen	Capt J H Ford
I-161	Homberg	LK Fritzlar- Homberg	Capt M Palmiero

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK WIESBADEN

Co D	Weilburg		1st Lt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col M Hay
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-76	Biedenkopf	LK Biedenkopf	Capt R A Goetcheus
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis	Maj A T Kreuger
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-82	Weilburg	LK Oberlahnkreis	1st Lt B S Beaudway
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-84	Schlüchtern	LK Schlüchtern	Capt A H Larkins
H-85	Idstein	LK Untertaunuskreis	
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis	Capt C A Weaver
I-145	Bad Orb	GM Bad Orb (LK Gelnhausen)	Capt R L Norrell
I-146	Hadamar	GM Hadamar (LK Limburg)	1st Lt C E Case
I-147	Flörsheim	GM Flörsheim (LK Maintaunuskreis)	Capt J C Nelson
I-149	Usingen	LK Usingen	Capt A L Yakoubian

STADTKREIS FRANKFURT

E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
-----	-----------	--------------	-------------------

LAND HESSEN

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt F G O'Hagen
E-3	Darmstadt	Reg Land Hessen	Lt Col C R Davis
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Lt Col R W Copeland
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Lt Col W R Swarm
I-130	Gieslingen	GM Gieslingen (LK Goppingen)	Capt M H Oleson Jr
I-131	Bietigheim	GM Bietigheim (LK Ludwigsburg)	Capt C S DeVeuve
I-132	Kirchheim	GM Kirchheim (LK Nurtingen)	Capt J M Murphey
I-133	Blaubeuren	GM Blaubeuren (LK Ulm)	Capt R L Warner
I-134	Langenau	GM Langenau (LK Ulm)	Capt R N Tharp
I-135	Fellbach	GM Fellbach (LK Waiblingen)	Capt E H Pritchard
I-136	Schorndorf	GM Schorndorf (LK Waiblingen)	Capt E H Haskell
I-156	Backnang	GM Gaildorf (LK Backnang)	Capt V J Manno
I-157	Ellwangen	GM Ellwangen (LK Aalen)	Capt J E Coates Jr

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-158	Maulbronn	GM Maulbronn (LK Vaihingen)	Capt Z B Garrett
I-162	Gerabronn	GM Gerabronn (LK Crailsheim)	Maj Vault

BADEN

LANDESBEZIRK MANNHEIM

E-7	Mannheim	LB Mannheim	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK Mannheim	Lt Col R E Hoover
G-42	Weinheim	LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	SK Heidelberg	Maj G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn ...	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuiness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt H A Schupp Jr
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G K Cuver

LANDESBEZIRK KARLSRUHE

F-17	Karlsruhe	LB Karlsruhe	Capt G V Sotong
G-45	Ettlingen	LK Karlsruhe	Capt J W Green
G-46	Pforzheim	SK Pforzheim	Maj R B Little
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	Capt R F Taylor

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

3d MIL GOVT REGIMENT

REGT HQ Augsburg	Col G D Crawford
Hq&Sv Co Augsburg	1st Lt W Irwin
Hq, Sv Co Uttenreuth	Capt Gellately

BAVARIA

E-201	Munich	Bavaria	Lt Col R A Reese
-------	--------	---------	------------------

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK MAINFRANKEN

Co A	Ochsenfurt		Capt S C Stewart
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col H M Jones
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj A S Grove
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt P B Chappell
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Maj E E Shovea
I-331	Brückenaue	LK Brückenaue	Capt H P Clark Jr
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Maj D L Smith
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt K N Galloway
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt W J Tonkin

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt E H Emry
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt T F Giffen
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	1st Lt E F Smith
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	1st Lt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt A W Peterson
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt G P Sullivan
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Maj C A Hamlin
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt a. d. Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	1st Lt S. S Marlowe
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK OBER & MITTELFRAKEN

Co C	Ansbach		1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober & Mittel-franken	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col C H Andrews
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Maj W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Capt J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Maj W C Skelton
H-262	Eichstatt	LK Eichstatt	Maj W T Staats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	Capt R C Anderson
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj J W Hall
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj F M Dunbaugh
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltsein	Capt Fearing
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	1st Lt A C Bull
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Capt C B Rovin
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj F W Gilchrist
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt R E Stringer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj H L Woodall
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Maj R C Adair
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Lt Col D Paulette
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Gireux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt W H Hobbes
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj P E Bruchl
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Münchberg	LK Münchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunsiedel	LK Wunsiedel	Lt Col H J Hargrave

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt J R Golden
REGIERUNGSBEZIRK NIEDERBAYERN & OBERPFALZ			
Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a.d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
H-274	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj R E Timberlake
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj W T Moran
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj A E Damrow
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Maj A W Abbott
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G S Denison
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Maj W B Dunbar
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf	Capt WH Brooks
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S E Brall
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt D R Wainwright
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj J O Hall
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C G Doyle
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt F I Bjerre
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Maj L S Swinehart
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-376	Plattling	Sp. Branch Det.	Capt E C Johnson
I-377	Dingelfing	LK Dingelfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kotzting	LK Kotzting	Capt E L Davis Jr
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt J E Clark
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK OBERBAYERN

Co F	Munich		Capt W L Dewey
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col W H Kurtz (actg)
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch- Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbrück	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J R Foster
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt R G Pasley
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfartshausen	LK Wolfartshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt B M Nagel
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Warehouse Opn	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt M A Vendig
I-368	Schongau	LK Schongau	Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Capt A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt S I Caplan
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj A J Fowler
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

REGIERUNGSBEZIRK SCHWABEN

Co G	Ziemenshausen		Capt W L Woodruff Jr
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col W Matthews
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Neu Ulm	LK Neu Ulm	Maj P C Ritterspacher
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebberts
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt H H Webb
H-292	Donauwerth	LK Donauwerth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Gunzburg	LK Gunzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt F A Atwill

UNIT	PRESENT LOCATION	AREA CONTROL	COMMANDING OFFICER
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuburg	LK Neuburg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Maj S C Malkiewicz
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Maj C Gertmenian Jr
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Maj G T Beck
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt L E Johnson
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt L H Burke
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Maj E M Ross
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt M Klorfino

BREMEN Sub-District

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Maj J R Reed
I10C2	Wesermünde	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	GM Nordenham	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	(LK Wesermarsch)	Capt G R Zeek

MISCELLANEOUS

3d MG Det Munich

Lt Col C D Shields

—○—

German Reactions



The Pot and the Kettle

Quote below is an editorial which appeared recently in the "Frankfurter Rundschau." It was written, so it is stated, after listening to a news broadcast from America in which mention was made of the political situation in Bavaria. The writer took this occasion to answer the contention, which so many Bavarians make, that their state was more opposed to nazism than the rest of Germany:

"It is claimed that . . . Bavaria had little or no share in the collective responsibility for Hitler's seizure of power in 1933. Bavaria, so one hears, crushed the first Hitler Putsch in 1923. The Reichstag elections of March, 1933, gave the NSDAP only 30 per cent of the total vote in Bavaria. Only in Bavaria was an attempt ever made on Hitler's life. A Bavaria with greater independence might have prevented the establishment of a nazi regime in Bavaria.

"This picture has the charm of novelty. But much, very much, can be said against it.

"Certainly, the ridiculous Putsch of November 9th, 1923, was crushed, not, however, by the people of Munich, but by the Reichswehr. There followed Hitler's trial for high treason, which ended not with the punishment of the culprit but with a vacation furlough to Landsberg fortress. Never were perjury and treason so highly praised before a

court of justice. Never did a traitor find his judges so generous.

"In Bavaria, and only in Bavaria, could Hitler establish the headquarters and executive seat of the nazi movement. Up until 1933, while the Bavarian People's Party practically ruled Bavaria, no stern measures of any kind were ever taken against the nazi party. In March, 1933, the Reichstag delegation of the BVP concurred, with the so-called bourgeois parties, in passing the enabling act which Hitler had demanded. As a result Hitler's position as Reich Chancellor was assured and his power became firmly established.

"In the early part of 1933 there was in Bavaria a popular movement determined to oppose Hitler's rise to power, if necessary with force. This movement, the 'Bayernwacht,' was composed mainly of young activist elements in the BVP. The party leaders tried to ignore this group, would concede them no power whatever, and obstructed their every effort to penetrate into the party leadership. This was understandable because they could not have relinquished party offices just for the duration of the emergency. The nazis were considered far less dangerous and the slogan in those days was, 'Let them (the nazis) take power. After five weeks,

when they've bogged down, we will take over again!

"Now with the destruction of the totalitarian state these superannuated men come out of their pensioned retreat and on to the stage, to occupy important positions in state and community, and they shout: 'We must pick up the threads where they were broken in 1933.'"

'Bayernwacht,' who do not desire the mistakably a strong feeling against this patchwork politics. There are large and important Catholic circles, among which we recognize former members of the 'Bayernwacht', who do not desire the restoration of the old BVP. These circles are by no means of the opinion that the men out of the past can be appointed to sit on the driver's seat of a blue-white party band-wagon.

"In these circles it is not felt that the responsibility for the seizure of power by Hitler was mitigated or atoned for because the men in question have, in the interval since that time, been pensioners of the nazi Reich. One would willingly leave them in this blissful state."

What to do with the Nazis?

With the announcement that elections have been authorized, commencing in January on the Gemeinde level, politics has taken on a new significance. Heretofore it was believed that political activity was permitted only as a sop to democratic and anti-nazi elements. Now it is beginning to dawn on the general public that the right to have officials of their own choosing has actually been granted them. Political leaders welcome the decision with enthusiasm, although making certain reservations outlined

below. The general, for whom politics is caviar, do not conceal their misgivings. Germany should go through a long period of re-education before being plunged into political strife, they maintain; otherwise, "anarchistic" groups will take over, with chaos the certain result. Many public officials, while not quite so alarmist, are nonetheless disturbed at the prospect of placing their fate in the hands of a politically immature electorate. They take the gloomy view that all actual incumbents of elective offices will be put out, simply because conditions are now extremely difficult and the public will see in them the only available scape-goats.

What seems to be the principal disturbing factor in the situation is the uncertainty as to the political future of former members of the NSDAP. Here, it has been pointed out, there are certain considerations to be borne in mind. First, is he to be granted membership in the new political parties? Second, will he be permitted to vote? And, third, will he join a trade union? It is the answers given to these questions which will largely determine Germany's future political orientation, as well as the outcome of the approaching elections.

To the first, almost all parties have answered in the negative, but not without grave doubts as to the political advisability of such a course. After all, it is reasoned, the former nazis will, when denazification is complete, constitute a formidable bloc of malcontents, drawn from every social stratum and every walk of life. Should any one party steal a march on the others by abruptly deciding to accept them into its ranks, then that party would almost surely become the one with the most extreme

program. Therefore, while there seems to be general agreement that nazis should be excluded from political activity, there is no general belief that they will be, at least not for any great period of time. In fact, it has already been claimed that certain parties of the left are now engaged in proselytizing "nominal nazis," with particular attention going to those who were removed from public office. The leftist parties, in answer, point to their long and honorable record in the vanguard of the anti-fascist movement and to their present activities in pressing for an intensification of the denazification program. By way of rebuttal they add that the parties of the right helped the nazis to power, so it will be toward them that the nazis will turn in their distress. Whatever the truth of the matter may be, the issue, to join or not to join, remains very much in doubt.

A more real unanimity is encountered in answer to the question of allowing the former nazis to vote. It is a resounding NO. Although the connection between party membership and voting is very close, it does not follow that granting the first will automatically preclude the second. And this is the crux of the whole matter as far as party leaders are concerned. "What if we don't let them in the party and they are given the right to vote. They will be in a position to nullify all our efforts to construct a German Democracy. But if we let them in and keep them from voting, they'll undermine and destroy our party organizations." Since no one advocates giving them both the franchise and the status of party members, the final alternative would seem to be to deny them both.

But, here interparty doubts and suspicions crop up again.

These doubts become particularly grave in connection with the third point, membership in the trade unions. It is feasible and indeed advisable to exclude nazis from parties and to keep them from voting, trade union leaders admit, but there are practical considerations which make it impossible to prevent them from participating in trade union activity. When the denazification program is complete the vast majority of former nazis will have become simple laborers, that is, they will belong to the group which has traditionally given the strongest support to workers organizations. To deny them admission to these organizations and to deny them the right to participate in shop steward elections and other matters affecting the laboring class as a whole would almost surely spell the doom of trade unionism. It would make available on the labor market a vast reservoir of unorganized manpower, scabs, which could be called upon to defeat any demands which the unions might make. Already union leaders are advocating compulsory membership and the dues check off, to make sure that they have that monopoly over labor without which their demands would be fruitless.

Should nazis be conceded the privilege of participating in trade union activities, the question of party membership and voting would have to be re-examined. In Germany there has always been a close bond between political parties and trade unions and in all likelihood there will continue to be. The parties consider the unions a most useful adjunct at election time, and the unions consider the parties a most

effective sounding board. Neither will willingly jeopardize this relationship by excluding from action a powerful mass which, when properly directed, could favorably determine the outcome of a doubtful election or of a doubtful labor arbitration decision.

Toward Protestant Church Unity?

In the opinion of a German who seems to be in close contact with church circles and informed of recent developments within the church, German Christians are not as fully aware as they should be of the factors which brought about the development of nazism. He believes that the church has devoted so much attention to the evils of the Hitler regime that they completely ignore the evils which preceded it. While it is acknowledged that the victory of the Allies liberated Germany from tyranny, there is still a tendency to idealize Bismarckian and Prussian militarism. Furthermore, there is too little recognition in the church that the pre-1933 nationalists with their imperialistic ambitions paved the way for Hitler.

It will be necessary, he feels, for Christian Germans to gain a true conception of the state, and of the relationship between church and politics. Socialism and Democracy must both be understood in their fullest meaning before any true progress can be made toward the establishment of a just form of government in Germany. To reach this understanding the errors of German history during the past 200 years, militarism and authoritarianism, must be studied, as well as the evils of nazism.

There seems to have been some progress in this direction already, but it has been limited almost exclusively to certain individuals. There is no indi-

cation that any church group as a whole has gone so far in its analysis of German failings.

It is not without significance in this connection that Pastor Martin Niemöller, who seems to have a deep understanding of the national character, has played a leading role in the discussions and conferences which members of the protestant clergy have recently held in Frankfurt and in Treysa. In the same meetings Bishop Wurm of Württemberg, who has always opposed nazism, exercised great personal influence over his less courageous colleagues and should continue to do so in the future.

Bishop Wurm has been elected president and Niemöller deputy president of a synod which has been called to consider the question of unification of the Evangelical Church. Niemöller will also act as special representative of the church to the outside world. This augurs well for the spiritual development of Germany. It is possible that in unification a fuller realization may be reached of the role of Christianity in the state.

There are many opponents to unification and they have even considered going so far as to break off negotiations completely. They are particularly disturbed by the personal ascendancy which Niemöller seems to have acquired over a considerable section of the clergy. They even speak of a "Niemöller dictatorship." Their attitude toward him is somewhat similar to that of political leaders toward political expatriates. They maintain that Niemöller has been out of touch with church life for so long that he has lost touch with its practical problems. Only those who worked in the church during the years of the nazi regime can guide it during the period of reconstruction.

Voices of Experience

APPLICATION OF POTSDAM AGREEMENT

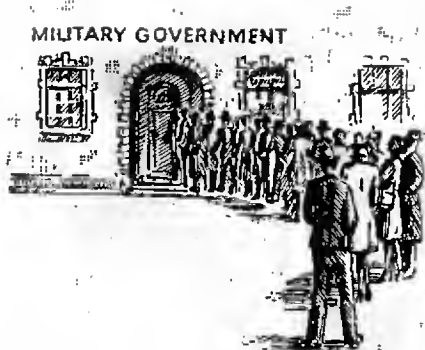
In Niederbayern-Oberpfalz, the Regierungsbezirk detachment had been receiving complaints about the employment, in civil government, of non-Bavarians. To silence this, the following directive was sent to the Regierungspräsident:

"The following policy (was laid down at the Potsdam Conference): 'All nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, will be tolerated.'

"This policy will govern the selection of officials in the Regierung Government. There will be no discrimination on grounds of place of birth or previous residence. The Landräte and Oberbürgermeister will be informed. . . The primary qualifications required by Military Government in the selection of officials and employees to fill positions of responsibility and trust . . . are: First, that such officials be recognised as not having been Nazi sympathizers or participants in Nazi activities; second, that they possess the necessary administrative abilities to perform the governmental functions with which they are charged."

ATROCITY FILM

In Heppenheim (HESSEN) about 1500 former nazi party members were order-



ed, and 700 non-nazis were invited, to attend showings of the concentration camp atrocity film. Numbered tickets were issued to the former nazis as a check on their attendance.

BLACK MARKET

In Regierungsbezirk Kassel, in an effort to stamp out the food black market, a Farm Record Card system is being reinstituted whereby every farmer must make a record of his acreages, yields, etc., and an inventory of his productive capacity. These cards have been printed and are being delivered to every Kreis, where they are currently being filled out under careful supervision. Beginning 1 October, farm inspection committees began inspection tours to check the farmer's deliveries against his inventory of production capacity. Tightening of food controls in this manner is being given the widest possible publicity.

GERMAN PRICE AGENCIES

The system used by Military Government Detachment E-5 (Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden) to keep in close touch with the day-to-day operations of the German price-control system is an effective one. The Detachment Price Control Officer conveys to Director of the

Preisbildungsstelle the policies of the Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone. The Director reports his implementations of the policies by frequently serially numbered memoranda. Once a week the Director and members of his staff are given an opportunity to discuss current questions with Military Government. At these meetings it is made abundantly clear to the Director that, while Military Government means to see that he does his job, he is the man primarily responsible for price control.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The Minister of the Interior for Baden-Württemberg has established a

uniform procedure for the appointment and functioning of advisory committees, which will take the place of the formerly elected Gemeinderäte until such time as local elections take place. At the Kreis level, the advisory committee will consist of five members appointed by the Landrat, two of whom must be mayors within the Kreis, one representing a small community. The advisory committee at Gemeinde level will vary in size according to the size of the community, from eight in towns and cities with 10,000 inhabitants or less to 36 in those with a population of more than 100,000. Membership and actions of the advisory committees will be subject to the approval of the local Military Government officers.



Denazification Supported by U. S. Press

The importance of denazification as a basic objective of the occupation policy in Germany was stressed by editorial writers in the American press in commenting last week on the recent press conferences of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. The White House statement on the occupation of Japan was favorably received, as reflecting the objectives on which public opinion has insisted, and as bringing policies in Japan and Germany more nearly in line.

The question of the handling of office-holding nazis in Bavaria is "unquestionably important, involving one of the key objectives of the Allied occupation of Germany", declared the Washington Evening Star. "This objective is banish from German life all vestiges of nazism, the political philosophy and system that made Hitler's crimes possible."

The New York Times asserted that it was highly important that the facts be made perfectly clear "that this war was fought for the very purpose of denazifying Germany and that the purpose of our present policy is not to show that we are grand fellows but to execute measures of stern justice."

Stating that General Eisenhower's order to remove nazis from industry in Germany is "unquestionably a good one," the Philadelphia Inquirer said that "it seems strange that at this late date Eisenhower and the Allied Control Council should find it necessary to make

it clear to the German people, and to the Allied Commanders in the field, that the Allies are in control in Germany and that surviving nazis must go. There has been an evident weakening somewhere in the execution of our occupation policies. Immediate correction is needed. Nazism must be crushed in Germany, or our victory is not complete."

In the opinion of Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military expert, the current trend in both Japan and Germany is discouraging. It is too early to pass judgment on our policies in Japan, Baldwin said, "for they have not yet been finally shaped and they can be studied fairly only after October, when the Japanese Army will have been finally disarmed. But it is even clearer today than it was before the surrender that our major problem will be reconciliation of our 'partnership' with the Emperor with elimination of the Japanese feudalistic-militarized class."

As Frank L. Kluckhohn of The New York Times sees it, Emperor Hirohito is one of the trump cards in the hands of the occupation authorities. "The Emperor has usually been in a shadowy realm above politics," Kluckhohn pointed out. "But whether you like it or not his authority today as the result of his decision to surrender, has never been higher. He is in a position to change Japanese thinking and objectives through

his statements, to exercise authority and carry reformation down through the Hoko system, to be leader instead of symbol."

Editorial comment in the American press stressed the fact that the White House statement on policy in Japan, which serves as a directive to General MacArthur, will bring our occupation policies in Japan and Germany in line. "In many of its provisions, and especially in the opportunities it affords the Japanese authorities to speed the reconstruction of their national economy for peaceful pursuits and commerce, it represents an even more consistent line of action than has been pursued thus far in Germany," declared The New York Times.

The New York Herald-Tribune hailed the policy statement as both "hard" enough and conclusive enough to satisfy even extreme American opinion. "Its general objectives — complete demilitarization, the breakup of the military class and of the great industrial monopolies, the rebuilding of the Japanese social order — are those on which American opinion has insisted," the Herald-Tribune said. "The outlined policy is an unquestionably accurate reflection of public opinion; in a real sense, we have written our own ticket. But now we must fill it."

Political Parties

Evoking lively interest in the Allied press, the steps taken by Military Government to revive political activity are viewed as significant moves toward the evolution of democracy in Germany. "To change German minds from conceptions of imposed authority to the conception of popular responsibility is

not going to be easy, and the period of change will not be without danger; but the American decision to accelerate this political development has the great merit of giving opportunities of positive work to anti-nazi Germans who have emerged from concentration camps before these men and women have become homeless and embittered by lack of scope for action," the Manchester Guardian correspondent declared in an article describing the recent political meetings in Frankfurt. "The experiments in building a democracy which are now being made in the American Zone are brave, vital and desperately important. But they are still experiments and the walls of the test tube in which they are being made are very brittle."

Pointing out that the present stage is a compromise, with German parties encouraged to resume some responsibility within the narrow limits set by the requirements of Allied security and the extirpation of Nazism, the London Spectator defined the current revival of political activity as "embryonic democracy under tutelage." The London Economist expressed the view that the Allies decided to put German political parties under strict control because of their suspicion of Germany's political record. "The suspicion is amply justified, but is it directed to the right quarters?" the Economist asked. "It is foolish to submit the men who are attempting to revive political life to draconian supervision while Nazis remain embedded in the administration and in particular have retained their position in the police force — a scandal which should be remedied at once. A stricter purge of Nazis and greater confidence in the democratic parties would be a far saner

basis for Germany's nascent political life."

Bouquet From London

Military Government officers in the British Zone received high praise in an article in the London Observer, on September 23. "It is almost impossible to overstate the conscientiousness and devotion to duty with which the average officer of British Military Government in Germany is doing his staggeringly difficult job," declared Peregrine, the Observer correspondent. "Young British captains and majors have found a sense of new responsibility amid the shambles over which they have been ordered to preside. After having ruthlessly fought and ruthlessly vanquished, they are now showing more sober, unsophisticated human understanding for misery in a vanquished country than any victor has ever been able to show."

Lack of understanding of the political nature of the German environment, the article added, is a deficiency of the average Military Government officer. "This is not his fault, but it is a most important drawback and handicap, nevertheless. Only very, very few Military Government officers speak or understand German. The mind of the German people is to most more often than not a sealed book. Inadequate understanding of German politics by Military Government personnel is going to become an especially grave handicap now that political issues are pressing to the fore."

German Underground?

Beneath the placid surface, waves of rumors indicate that the German under-

ground is still at work, according to a Frankfurt dispatch to the New York Post by Pat Frank. "The German lack of resistance to occupation, the collapse of the 'werewolves' and the apparent docility of the population have puzzled and delighted the American Military Government," said Frank. "On the surface Germany seems placid, but underneath are seething tides and currents. And there is evidence that the underground is at work. The evidence lies in waves of rumors that sweep across the land daily, leaping zone boundaries and ignoring the facts, as they are presented in press and radio.

"Some of the rumors are undoubtedly put in motion without evil intent, but others — the ones with a definite 'Göbbels' line — damaging to Allied unity or designed to keep alive the myth of Nazi invincibility — are believed to have been started by an underground propaganda agency. Rumors are the first weapon of psychological warfare, the easiest to use and the hardest to detect."

Random Comments

"My idea would be to start from scratch and make the army something a man would want to join; make it something worth while to join. — My excursions around Germany led me to the conviction that that nailing-down job was nothing for a lot of civilians on temporary loan. We need some men whose minds are on their business, who like their business, and who are in it because they want to be." — Bill Cunningham, in Boston Herald.

"Occupation problems present far finer psychological difficulties than

fighting and demand more education. Our Army leaders need aid in this particular problem; it should engage universities and religious leaders. For the American GI occupation forces either will be an instrument for international understanding between peoples, or just the opposite." — **Dorothy Thompson.**

"I state with gratitude that the Allied Military Government, the French and American representatives alike, are showing a friendly and open-minded attitude towards the Church, and are giving a great amount of liberty for all activities of our Church. I am glad to realize from my first contacts with representatives of the French and American governments that they are highly interested in mutual co-operation and fellowship of all Christian churches to rebuild what was destroyed and to prevent catastrophes. I trust that conditions for co-operation are far more favorable than after the first World War." — **The Bishop Wurm of Württemberg to the Bishop of Chichester.**

"The occupation of Japan has to precede the reform of Japan. Otherwise we cannot be sure of enforcing our terms." — **Walter Lippmann.**

"If the last peace taught us any lesson at all, that lesson was surely that the settlement of economic issues was far more important to the happiness of nations than the redrawing of frontiers; that, if international co-operation could be achieved, a great many territorial quarrels and natural jealousies would

sink into abeyance." — editorial in **London Daily Herald.**

"What is happening in both Japan and Germany, because of our adoration of efficiency, is that we are having orderly occupations in an atmosphere of moral chaos; everything is being set straight except the minds and spirits of men. The plain truth probably is that the Army is uniquely unfitted for the job. That is not criticism; it is actually praise, reflecting the fact that the United States Army is non-political. The Army shows in Germany and Japan that it actually doesn't like its political job, and tries to translate it wherever it can into a physical job." — **Samuel Grafton.**

"We should occupy the Japanese islands for about 20 years. In those 20 years we should deprive the Japanese of any industry or any business that would make it possible for them to beat their ploughshares into swords. — I shall dedicate my life to the purpose of steeling the American nation against ever relaxing again into a defenseless attitude." — **General Jonathan M. Wainwright.**

"Much has been said or written about re-establishing local self-government in Germany and eventually introducing some sort of democratic government in the U. S. Zone. Few can quarrel with the desirability of such a program, but it is worth considering that very few Germans like or respect democracy and fewer yet have the sense of initiative or responsibility necessary to make it work, or indeed how it works." — **Drew Middleton in The New York Times.**



"It is our desire for Military Government to live in a goldfish bowl."

Lt. Gen. CLAY.

What's in A Name?

Q. We speak of "Military Government." What we are doing here in Germany is neither military, nor a government, and certainly not, in the accepted sense of the term, Military Government. The term is not only misleading to the Germans themselves (who are slow to switch their reliance on administrative problems from the detachments to their own local governments), but to detachment personnel like ourselves and to tactical commanders as well, who, in spite of all official statements to the contrary, still think that we (Military Government detachments) are here to assist in a military operation. The Germans, of course, think in terms of Military Government in the correct sense of the term, and therefore can't see the connection between the misnomer and the policies of democracy and self-help we are trying to expound, and it certainly isn't, or shouldn't be, Government. Supposedly we are only here to control . . . What about using the term "Control Authority" all the way down the line?

A. At the highest level, the Military

Commanders of the four zones, in their capacity as members of the Allied Control Council, are the governing body of Germany. The Offices of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) and U.S. Zone (respectively until 1 October U.S. Group, Control Council and G-5, USFET) are also governing bodies in that they determine the policy by which detachments in the field exercise control. The term "Military Government" is applicable to the policy-making levels of the Occupation Authority, and to the extent that detachments are responsible for the implementation of policy they are properly designated Military Government.

Nazis in Politics

Q. Can nazis join political parties? This question arises because, even though the greater part of the political parties now being formed specifically state in their platforms that they will not accept nazis on their rolls, there are indications that some may do so. We look forward to a danger spot if this sizeable, alienated group, excluded from all forms of responsibility and executive direction after twelve years in power, starts to organize on its own. It seems to me that it might be a good idea to allow nazis to be absorbed into the various parties now being formed. One fear we note among more conservative elements is that the nazis will attempt to take shelter in the Communist Party.

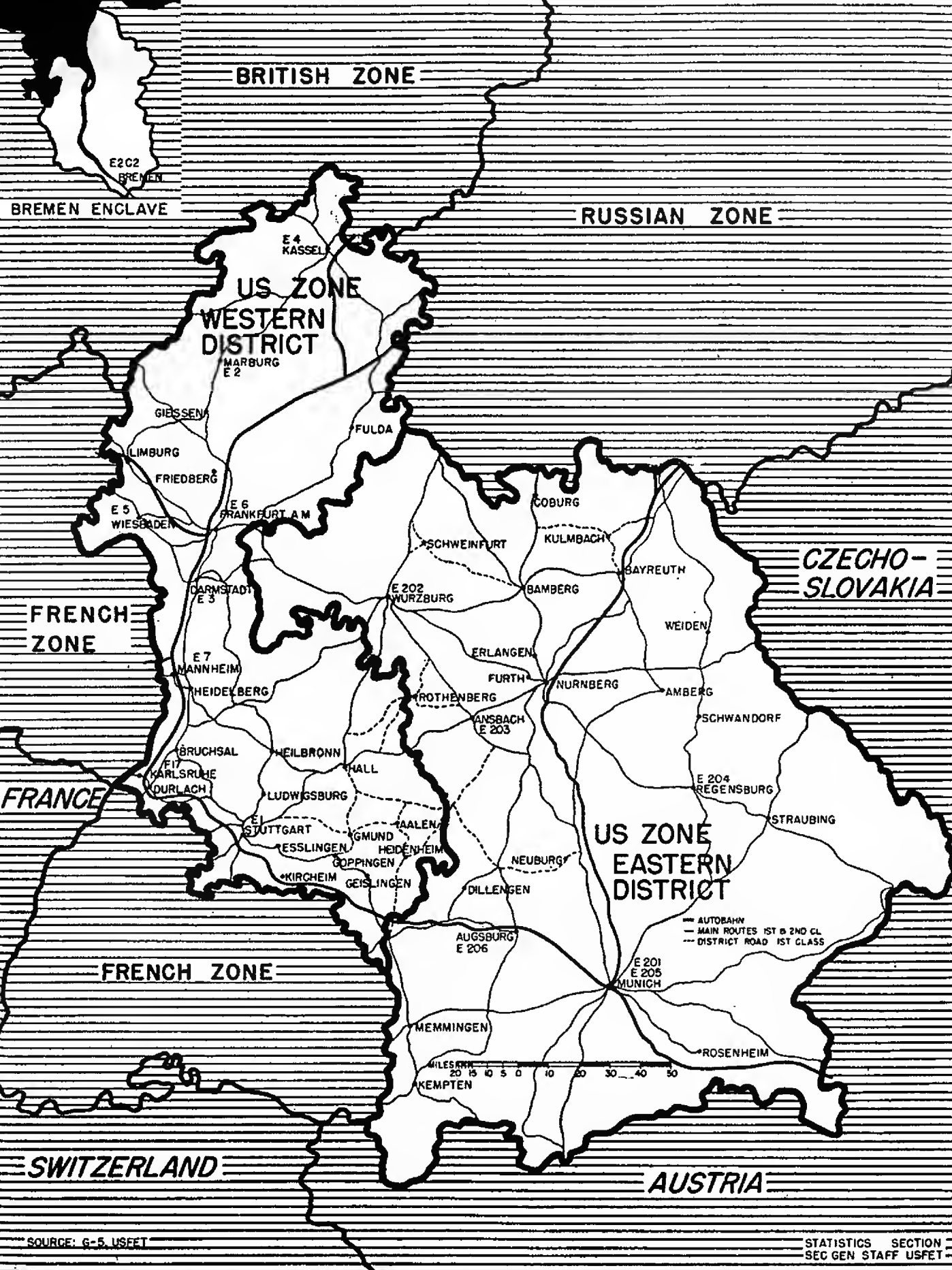
A. There is no directive at present forbidding nazis from joining political parties; decision is pending.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



No. 12 — 13 OCTOBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued this Week	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Denazification of German Business	5
Many Will Survive, But	11
GENERAL	14
Integration in Military Government	14
The Minister President of Bavaria	15
Barter Board Authorized	16
Green Light For Interzonal Traffic	16
No Barley for Beer	16
Enemy War Material	16
In Brief	16
GERMAN REACTIONS	18
Churches Play Politics	18
Letters from Germans	19
Nazi Purge: Mental Side	20
Is Hitler Still Alive?	20
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	22
PRESS COMMENTS	23
Occupation Problems in Spotlight	23
Montgomery Report	24
Innocents Abroad	25
Army Cuts Criticized	25
Allied Proclamation	25
Random Comments	26
PERSONAL DATA	28
Station List	30

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, Dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany 1 October 1945

To Section V (Administration of Justice), providing for controls over German legislation.

To Section VIII (Police and Fire Services), clarifying the point that the prohibition against police chiefs' enacting legislation does not preclude legislation by Oberbürgermeister or Landrat.

To Section XXIV (Military Government Legislation), Proclamation No. 2 to the German People, establishing Great Hessen and Württemberg-Baden as States.

To Section IV (Civil Service and Administration).

Defining U. S. policies on employment of Nazis and providing (in Military Government Law No. 8 and Regulation No. 1. to the law) additional implementation	6 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Organization of the Department of Communications and Posts, U. S. Zone, Germany	29 September 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to above	3 October 1945 (file same as above)
Interzonal Trade	4 October 1945 (file AG 091.3 GEC-AGO)
Administration of Justice	4 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)



Highlights of Policy

Denazification of German Business

Military Government Law No. 8

With the issuance of Military Government Law No. 8 on 26 September, the denazification program in the U.S. Zone has taken a forward step. The new action accomplishes no material change in objectives with respect to the type of person removable or the type of job from which he is to be removed. Law No. 8 and the Regulations issued under it do, however, together state more clearly than has previously been the case the sort of employment in business to be denied the German who has actively engaged in the activities of the Nazi party or its affiliate organizations.

DIRECTED AT INDUSTRY

The new and striking fact is that every member of the party or an affiliate organization must on pain of trial and punishment be discharged from a position in business until such time as he establishes that he was not actively engaged in Nazi activities. However slight the apparent extent of Nazi party participation, a member's continued employment except in ordinary labor is unlawful. He must be removed or transferred to ordinary work until he has shown on appeal that he was not actively engaged, and the burden of that showing rests squarely on him. Until now measures for the denazification of industry, as with other aspects of German

public and private activity, have been taken by Military Government itself. In the phase which now begins, responsibility for the cleansing of German economic life is placed on the Germans themselves.

Notwithstanding differences in terminology and to some extent in application between the new Law and the 7 July directive, it must be understood very clearly that a person listed in one of the mandatory-removal categories of the directive remains subject to removal from "public office and positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises," whether or not within the terms of Law No. 8. The new Law was not intended to limit in any way, and does not limit in any way, the application of the directive of 7 July or the directive of 15 August, or the obligation of Military Government officers for the strict enforcement of both.

LAW NO. 8 SUPERSEDES

In the case, however, where removal is required not only by Law No. 8 but by either or both of the Directives of 7 July and 15 August, Law No. 8 will control. Thus whether the removal of the member is mandatory under the 7 July Directive or discretionary under that directive or the 15 August Directive, he must be removed at once to preclude application of the penal provisions of

Law No. 8, and the responsibility of establishing the absence of active participation is upon him. If the persons removable from business positions pursuant to the 7 July or 15 August directives were not members of the party or an affiliate organization and Law No. 8 is accordingly inapplicable, the procedure provided by Section II will remain unchanged. The property of persons removed by operation of Law No. 8 is subject to the blocking and other provisions of Law No. 52, and the other financial restrictions described in the Directive of 15 August 1945 are applicable to them.

The policy is expressed in the first section of Law No. 8: members of the national-socialist party and its affiliate organizations are not to be employed in any business position in which they would be able to exercise influence; their employment is limited to ordinary labor; employment in any other capacity is unlawful. Liability to punishment is not limited to the employer. It extends also to the employee who continues in, or accepts, forbidden employment, as well as to any other person who in any way participates in any violation of the prohibition of employment. Violations are punishable by criminal prosecution and by closing down the offending enterprise.

DEFINITIONS

The broad terms of the Law are defined in detail in Regulation No. 1. "Ordinary labor," the only type of employment left open for nazis, is defined to mean "work or service, whether skilled, unskilled or clerical, in an inferior position, in which the worker does not act in any supervisory, managerial or organizing capacity whatsoever, or participate in hiring or dis-

charging others, or in setting employment or other policies." Thus the term "ordinary labor" is not equivalent to menial or manual or wage labor. A nazi may still be employed as an office worker, a glass grinder, or even an engineer. He may not be a director, a manager, a floor walker, a bell boy captain or a foreman. He may be the sole bookkeeper or factory physician of an entire enterprise or a member of the bookkeeping department or the medical staff, but he may not be the chief of such a department or staff.

The decisive tests under Law No. 8 are whether or not his job involves giving orders to other employees and whether or not he has any influence upon the policies of the enterprise. If the position carries such power or influence, it is closed to nazis; if it does not, it is considered ordinary labor suitable for nazis. The purpose of this Law is not to deprive nazis of a livelihood or to make it impossible for a nazi to exercise a useful skill, but to render it impossible for nazis to exercise influence through economic position and to dominate others through economic power.

PROBLEMS OF OWNERSHIP

Problems may arise with respect to closed corporations, partnerships, and business enterprise managed by their individual owners. The law renders it unlawful for a business enterprise to "employ" a nazi. If a nazi owns all the stock of a corporation or a limited liability company (G. m. b. H.), he may not be employed by it except at ordinary labor. If he is a partner of a partnership, the partnership is no longer permitted to use him, except at ordinary labor. Removal and control of active nazis directly owning and operating

their own businesses are provided for in the 7 July and 15 August directives and their provisions should be applied when appropriate.

DEFINITION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The definition of a business enterprise in which a nazi is prohibited from occupying a position of influence as an employee is also provided by the Regulations. The term is limited to enterprises in private ownership. Governmental agencies and public bodies are expressly excepted, their personnel having already been dealt with under the directive of July 7 and prior thereto concerning the personnel of the public administration and of public and quasi-public enterprises. Thus Law No. 8 does not apply to German railroads, mails, public telephones and telegraph services, or to other public utilities. On the other hand, the term covers not only such enterprises as are engaged in the usual commercial operations, such as trade, commerce, and production, but also organizations engaged in public welfare activities. Hence nazis are to be removed from positions other than those of ordinary labor in such organizations as the Red Cross, the Caritas Verband and the Innere Mission. A nazi cannot be a manager in such an organization or a head physician, head nurse, or kitchen chef, but he can be a staff physician, a simple nurse, a social worker or a cook in one of its institutions. Farms are not business enterprises. Owners or supervisory employees on farms may, however, be removed and otherwise controlled under the Directive of 15 August 1945.

The term "affiliate organizations" (i. e. organizations affiliated to the nazi party), has been defined by the Regulations. Members of the following or-

ganizations are declared to be covered by the law: the NSDAP (nazi party), the SS (Schutzstaffel), the SA (Sturmabteilung), the NSKK (NS Kraftfahrkorps), the NSDOB (NS Deutscher Dozentenbund), the NSDStB (NS Deutscher Studentenbund), the NSF (NS Frauenschaft), the HJ (Hitler Jugend) and the BdM (Bund deutscher Mädel).

MEMBERSHIP RELEVANT

By virtue of Law No. 8 alone, membership in any other organization does not require removal from a position in business. The law does not require removal of members of such organizations as the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), the NS Volkswohlfahrt (NSV), the NS Deutscher Ärztebund (NSDAeB), the NS Lehrerbund (NSLB), the NS Rechtswahrerbund (NSRB), the NS Reichsbund für Leibesübungen, the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD), the Reichskulturkammer, or the Deutsche Auslandsinstitut (DAI). It cannot be emphasized too strongly or often, however, that connection with these organizations while not bringing a man within the terms of Law No. 8 is by no means irrelevant to the denazification program generally. Such membership may have a material bearing on his removal or exclusion under the directive of 7 July.

It continues to be the responsibility of the Military Government detachments to see that persons employed in positions of influence in industry as well as in public office who are within the mandatory removal and exclusion categories because they were officials in such other organizations, or whose removal is otherwise required by the 7 July directive, are promptly removed. Moreover, once membership in the party or any affiliate organization is shown, membership or other part in one or

more of these other organizations has a bearing on the determination under Law No. 8 of the question whether or not the man has actively engaged in the party's activities.

INVOLUNTARY MEMBERSHIP

Membership at any time in the nazi party or in its affiliate organizations requires a person's removal from a position of influence even though he may have resigned, joined after 1 May 1937, or been expelled. The fact that he has once voluntarily joined is final. Involuntary membership, on the other hand, is not sufficient. A person is therefore exempted from the operation of the law who, according to German law, was compelled to become a member and serve in the Hitler Jugend or Bund deutscher Mädel, or was conscripted into the Waffen SS after 1 March 1944.

From this privileged position are excepted, however, persons who, after being compelled to join the HJ, the BdM or the Waffen SS proved themselves to be such good National Socialists that they were promoted to the rank of non-commissioned or commissioned officer in the Waffen SS or made officers in the HJ or the BdM. In the latter case it ought to be remembered that boys and girls were not officers even if made leaders of such units as a Rotte, Kameradschaft, Schar, Gefolgschaft, Horde, Jungenschaft, Jungzug, Fähnlein, or their respective female counterparts. The term "officer" is limited to adults who occupied positions of leadership or served on administrative staffs. If a parallel to the American Boy Scouts may be permissible, a scout master would be an officer but not a patrol leader or an assistant scout master.

With respect to the ordinary members of the Waffen SS and the SA important

differences exist between the new Law and the directive of 7 July. Under the latter ordinary members of the Waffen SS are not in the mandatory removal category. Under Law No. 8 they are covered unless drafted after 1 March 1944. Ordinary SA men were, as such, in the mandatory removal category established by the 7 July directive only if they joined the SA prior to 1 April 1945. No such time limitation is contained in Law No. 8.

OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAL

In order to prevent unjust hardship, the law holds out to the merely nominal nazi the opportunity to appeal. To insure, however, that no abuse of this remedy will be permitted to delay the purification of the German economy, the appeal is not allowed to stay enforcement. To succeed on his appeal, one having had membership in the nazi party or an affiliate organization must establish that he was not actively engaged in any of the activities of the nazi party, or its affiliate organizations. This means that he has neither

- (1) held office or otherwise been active at any level, from local to national, in the nazi party and the organizations listed in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Military Government Law No. 5, or in organizations which further military doctrines; nor
- (2) authorized or participated affirmatively in any Nazi crimes, racial persecutions or discriminations; nor
- (3) been an avowed believer in nazism, or racial or militaristic creeds; nor
- (4) voluntarily given substantial moral or material support, or political assistance of any kind to the nazi party or nazi officials and leaders.

The burden of proof is upon the appellant. The proof is to be furnished to review boards. These are to be established in each Stadt and Landkreis by the Oberbürgermeister or Landrat, with the approval and under the supervision of Military Government. If the board finds against the appellant, the decision is final unless the appellant requests a decision by Military Government. If, on the other hand, the review board finds for the appellant, its decision must be submitted to Military Government for approval.

DISCHARGE ESSENTIAL

The initiation of review proceedings has no effect on the obligation to discharge, except in the case of a physician or other specialist whose services are declared by the Oberbürgermeister or Landrat to be necessary to the health or safety of the community and to whom a temporary and revocable authorization has been issued by Military Government. Apart from this special case, everybody who has ever been a member of one of the enumerated organizations must be dismissed or reduced to ordinary labor forthwith. If his appeal is successful, an employer may again use or hire him for a higher position, but there is no claim for reinstatement or backpay.

The cases coming before Military Government Detachments under Law No. 8 will consist of those in which favorable action has been recommended by the German Review Board and those in which, although the action taken by the Review Board was unfavorable, the appellant has requested a decision of Military Government. In either case, the Detachment has authority and responsibility to decide whether or not the particular job constitutes ordinary work for the purposes of Law No. 8 and its decision will be final. The Detachment will also decide whether the po-

sition in a business enterprise is a "position of importance in quasi-public and private enterprise" within the terms of Par. 3 c of Part 1 of Section II. If the decision is that the position is not so included, the Detachment's approval of the employment of the individual will be final. However, if it decides that the position is within the definition of Par. 3 c of Part 1 of Section II, the Detachment may not finally approve the employment but as with all other appeals under Section II, must forward the record to Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, for approval or review in the manner provided by Pars. 4 b and 4 d of Part 1 of Section II. This is subject to the qualification that where the position in business enterprise is one within Par. 3 c of Part 1 of Section II but the applicant does not fall within a mandatory removal or exclusion category, his employment may be permitted after approval by the Detachment, subject to review by this Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater.

If Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, determines that a member of the Party or an affiliate organization and thus falling within Law No. 8 whose case is referred to it in accordance with the foregoing principles, did not actively participate in its activities and should therefore not be employed except in ordinary labor, notice of the decision will be sent to the responsible Detachment which will in turn give appropriate notice to the appellant and his employer.

Such notice should specify that any authorization previously given by the detachment under paragraph 5 of Law No. 8 was terminated as of the date of the notice and that from and after that date the person concerned could be employed only in "ordinary work." It is to be noted, however, that the authorization of

the detachment would constitute a valid authorization for the employment of the person concerned in other than "ordinary work" for the period intervening between the issuance of the authorization and of the notice of termination.

It is of the greatest importance that the distinction between cases in the mandatory removal and exclusion categories and other cases be observed in proceedings under Law No. 8 as well as those solely under Section II. Detachments are not authorized to permit any person in the mandatory categories to be employed in "positions of importance" until their appeals have been acted upon favorably by higher headquarters.

GUIDES TO REVIEWING APPEALS

In weighing appeals, the following considerations are suggested as helpful guides. Mere membership carries with it an inference of some activity; just as the unexplained fact of having joined is sufficient to establish personal benefit from the membership. The uncorroborated statement of the appellant that he was just a "nominal participant" cannot sufficiently overcome these inferences to satisfy the burden of proof resting on the appellant. Such a statement, however, coupled with affirmative disinterested evidence that his joining was for reasons not connected with personal tangible advantage or with sympathy with nazi ideology, should be acceptable in the absence of other evidence of activity.

Then the mere fact of having held a position of importance, public or private, during the nazi period, gives the basis for a strong inference of activity and nazi acceptability. The more important the position, the stronger, of course, the inference. This is the underlying premise for many of the man-

datory removal and exclusion categories. If the job was not of great importance or influence and was not accompanied by substantial or unusual salary increases, disinterested and affirmative evidence of lack of party activity or of party acceptability should be necessary and sufficient to rebut the basic inference. The strength and weight of this evidence must increase as the importance of, or the tangible benefits from, the position increases.

In the case of high officials, such as these in the Höhere Dienst, there should be corroborative evidence that the appellant had acted contrary to the interests and ideology of the party or was considered unreliable by it (in short, was in some degree an anti-nazi). Or it might be sufficient if the evidence established clearly that he had been kept in office because of his abilities and in spite of his refusal to become an active nazi.

COLLATERAL GROUPS

When the appellant was not only a member of one of the prescribed organizations but also, as is usually the case, a member of various collateral ones, the importance of this fact will depend on which were the collateral ones and the position in them. Thus membership in the DAF, NSV, the Reichsluftschutzbund or the Deutsche Jägerschaft would not be very significant, but membership in six or seven such organizations or an official position in the DAF, RAD and others like them would require strong affirmative evidence to be rebutted.

Thus, as in other aspects, in the consideration of what constitute active as distinguished from nominal participation in nazi activities, the principles developed and applicable under Section II of the 7 July directive remain applicable under Law No. 8 as well.

Many Will Survive, But . . .

Editor's note: The status of nutrition in Germany has caused much speculation. This article gives a clear picture of the situation now existing, and highlights the signs pointing to more acute malnutrition. With the coming of winter, malnutrition will become one of the biggest problems of Military Government.

"The consumption of food is below minimum required levels in a large proportion of the population." This cold statement can be translated into understandable statistics easily enough. For instance: the infant mortality rate in Berlin for August was 1448 deaths out of 2866 births, which represents a death rate among babies in the first year of life ten times that in the United States. Death in Berlin is recorded on the books as "dysentery." In most cases, dysentery is merely the terminal event; the real cause is malnutrition. Berliners are actually dying of dysentery, but only because they have lost almost all resistance to disease.

WHAT SURVEYS REVEAL

Recent surveys, while indicating that variations exist in different areas and classes of the population, reveal that the nutrition deficiencies are widespread. Authorized rations are being met, but they are not at a level high enough to provide for the minimum requirements of certain nutrients and categories of the population. Failure to meet requirements has occurred despite the inclusion

in the diet of a considerable amount of non-rationed food, obtainable in the form of vegetables and fruit in home gardens and in open market. While a relatively liberal supply of such foods has made it possible to maintain a satisfactory level of certain nutrients, it has not been adequate in amount or kinds of food to provide for such crucial dietary factors as calories or protein.

CALORIC REQUIREMENTS

The deficiency of calories (energy) is shown by the losses of body weight which have been found by nutrition survey teams and by the program of "street-weighing" instituted by the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone). Simple loss of weight frequently might not necessarily bear significant relation to health, because most people have a store of reserved fat which can be sacrificed without detriment. When the loss reduces the body weight considerably below the normal standard for the individual there is an impairment of health and reduction in his ability to work. Therefore, the weights have been analyzed in relation to normal average physiological weight for age, height and sex. The results demonstrate clearly that no reserve exists against a continued deficit of caloric intake. If continued, this deficit will result specifically in inability to perform normal activities or productive work.

Energy deficiencies vary according to the expected work output, balanced against the caloric intake. For the normal sedentary consumer, for in-

stance, 2000 calories may supply the minimum necessary activity.

The worker who is called on to expend 2300 or 3700 calories daily must receive food providing these amounts, if the expected work output is to be maintained. The recent surveys show that in the civilian population as a whole any expenditure of energy above the amount furnished by the food cannot be met by reserves of body tissue. These have been used up. Continued output in excess of intake must inevitably be accompanied by a loss of body weight which will reduce the individual to a point of ineffectiveness and a state of actual starvation.

PROTEIN DEFICIENCIES

Concomitant with the decrease in caloric intake and loss of body weight, there is a deficiency of protein. Not only is the consumption of protein deficient in terms of absolute amounts, particularly in such groups as pregnant women, and children (10-17), but it is even more often deficient because of a deficiency of calories, which means that protein is burned for energy rather than being used as protein in normal growth and cell regeneration. As a result, hunger swelling (nutritional edema), a physical manifestation of protein deficiency, and laboratory tests indicating protein deficiency, are being encountered in a greater than normal number of the population. It is significant that this deficiency is found particularly among those whose energy outputs are greatest and whose physiological needs are larger (pregnant and nursing women). This is of particular significance in relation to the needs of essential workers such as miners, transport workers and the like.

Nutrient requirements other than protein are, on the whole, satisfactory. This is the result of the consumption of relatively large amounts of vegetable and fruits during the summer. While not contributing greatly to the needs for calories or protein, these foodstuffs do provide an excellent and relatively abundant source of many vitamins and minerals. As a result of rather large consumption of such foods, the intake of vitamins and minerals has been more than adequate for most classes of the population and in most areas. Exception must be taken to such areas as Berlin and Munich, where the lack of sources of such nutrients has reduced the intake far below minimum requirements. While the inhabitants of other areas have been able to lay in a body store of these essential nutrients against a period of greatly reduced intake during the winter, the inhabitants of those two cities are entering on a period of general low intake without the benefit of as large accumulated reserves.

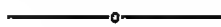
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

An important additional factor contributing to the nutritional deficiencies is the lack of sufficient heat and adequate shelter and clothing during the winter. Inadequate protection against the cold leads to a direct increase in the loss of body heat and increases the caloric requirements. It thus increases or exaggerates any deficiencies. In addition, it predisposes to other dietary deficiencies, raises mortality among the undernourished, and is a factor in occurrence of disease.

The effects of deficient intake of essential nutrients are cumulative. They are insidious, and often fail to give warning of the disastrous effects which

result from failure to satisfy a need long denied. Furthermore, they are indirect and devious in the way in which they express their deficiency. Starvation to the point of death is simple, but exceptional; it is more commonly expressed by diminished resistance to disease, by decreased ability and a

failure to maintain normal and needed activity and perform essential work. Dietary requirements are calculable mathematically, and are unchangeable. The degree to which they are met will alone determine the state of nutritional health and working capacity during the winter.



Integration in Military Government

It is a well-established principle that the commander and the echelon responsible for carrying out the commands must be closely integrated in order to insure success. The policy maker, the originator of plans, directives or instructions, must have intimate knowledge of how they are being carried out. He must know from his own observation whether these policies, plans, directives or instructions are sound and practical. This is so whether the field of endeavor be civilian or military.

There has been established for some time an Operations Section in the Internal Affairs Branch of the Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone. The mission of this Section is to furnish the valuable connection between the policy maker and the operator, and to evaluate the effectiveness of Military Government operations in the field. The task of determining whether policies, plans, directives and instructions are being understood and carried out by detachments is a function of this Section. Its field personnel discuss with detachments current over-all Military Government problems, and also the personal problems of the unit.

The Operations Section is composed of several teams, each consisting of two officers, a stenographer, and a driver. These teams contact Military Government detachments, and carefully interview every officer and enlisted man in

the organization. All are encouraged to speak freely about Military Government, its problems, its effectiveness and the reactions of the German people to it. They are also free to discuss their part in the Military Government picture, and their particular duties and responsibilities.

All of this detailed information becomes the subject of what is called the "First Report." The object of this report is to give a complete picture of the area in which the detachment is functioning and the status of operations such as denazification, Governmental Affairs, Public Safety, Transportation, Food and Agriculture and many others. The report also includes information on the organization and functioning of the internal administration of the detachment, and a "thumb-nail" sketch of each officer and enlisted man in the detachment. The "First Report" serves as the basis upon which subsequent contacts are made with the detachment. Certain of the conclusions and recommendations require that "follow-up" contacts be made, to determine whether the detachment or the other echelons of command are able satisfactorily to carry out the recommendations.

It must be understood that the Operations officer does not attempt to carry out the functions of a technical specialist. But if he finds that a detachment is faced with a problem of a

technical nature requiring the attention of a specialist from a higher echelon, he can so recommend. On the other hand, based on his contacts and experiences in the field, he is frequently in the position to make suggestions which he has seen successfully carried out by other detachments. This exchange and dissemination of valuable ideas in the practical operations of Military Government has already proved its worth in a number of cases.

The Operations Section should not be looked upon as a fault-finding organization. It is an effort to close as much as possible the gap between the policy maker and the personnel in the field, reducing the distance between those who issue the orders and those who carry them out. Operations Officers are trying to carry out their mission in such a manner that when they leave detachments, and have made their reports, they feel that they have contributed something to the detachments. In turn, the detachments may expect that the Operations officers' records of their experience are concrete contributions to the advancement of effective Military Government at higher levels.

The Minister President of Bavaria

Dr. William Hoegner, now 52 years old, passed his law examinations in Munich with highest honors, became a public prosecutor, then judge in the Landgericht. He was a member of the Social Democratic Party. He took a public stand against Hitler in 1923 and also attacked Kahr, the reactionary leader of the Bavarian People's Party. Throughout the period of the Weimar Republic, he attacked the Nazi party,

and in 1934 fled to Austria and then to Switzerland. He worked closely with the Allied authorities in supporting the underground movement in Germany, and returned to Germany before the German defeat.

Directly upon assuming office, Dr. Hoegner issued a declaration on behalf of the new Government which promises the elimination of every vestige of national socialist influence from the Bavarian Administration. He also made a direct appeal to the Bavarian people to cooperate with the new ministry.

Hoegner's Ministry

The eight ministers of the new government are as follows: Dr. Hoegner (Socialist Democrat), Minister President and Minister of Justice; Dr. Fritz Terhalle (Non-Political), Minister of Finance; Joseph Seyfried (Socialist Democrat), Minister of Interior; Dr. Franz Fendt (Socialist Democrat), Minister of Education; Dr. Baumgartner (Christian Socialist Union), Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Hans Ehrhardt (Democrat), Minister of Economics; Albert Rosshaupter (Socialist Democrat), Minister of Labor; and a special denazification Minister without portfolio — Heinrich Schmitt, (Communist).

In order to prevent any special group from dominating the ministry each minister has assigned to him a state secretary or a state councillor from another political group. Thus, Dr. Hoegner has assigned to him a state secretary from the Christian Social Union, Anton Pfeiffer, and a state councillor, Hans Ehardt, from the same political group. The Minister of the Interior, a Social Democrat, has a Communist, Ficker, as his state secretary. The Minister of Education, a Social

Democrat, has as his state secretary a member of the Christian Social Union, Dr. Hans Meinzolt. The Minister of Agriculture, a member of the Christian Social Union, has the Communist Schedinger, as his state secretary. Rosshaupter, the Social Democratic Minister of Labor, has Krelle, from the Christian Social Union, as his state secretary.

Another innovation of the new ministry is the special denazification Minister without portfolio, an office now held by the Communist Schmitt.

Barter Board Authorized

Eastern Military District has been authorized to establish a barter board in Munich for the purpose of expediting the negotiation of trade transactions between Bavaria and Austria, and Bavaria and Czechoslovakia. The proposed barter board will consist of members of the Bavarian Ministry of Economics and representatives of the Governments of Austria and Czechoslovakia. It will be closely supervised by Military Government. The Office of Military Government, United States Zone, has already negotiated with both countries.

Green Light For Interzonal Traffic

Military Districts were directed last week to remove all existing restrictions on interzonal movement, both into and out of the United States Zone, of all goods and services, with certain critical exceptions. These include: coal, lumber, glass, POL, soap, pulp and paper, highway vehicles, locomotives, rolling stock, road construction machinery, textiles and rationed clothes, leather and shoes, and rationed foods.

Subject to security restrictions, interzonal civilian movement for business reasons is also to be facilitated.

No Barley for Beer

The critical food situation requires that all available barley be used for bread making. Hence, production of beer for consumption by German civilians has been prohibited since occupation. Thirteen breweries and four malt houses have been reserved in the Zone for production of beer for United States Forces. These facilities will be the only ones in the Zone allowed to operate.

Enemy War Materials

Military Districts have been authorized to sell to German farmers, civilian commercial operators, and others, captured enemy war materials in the following general categories: road transport vehicles and maintenance equipment; highway maintenance equipment; office equipment and supplies; and radio equipment. In addition, they may sell captured enemy war materials which fall under categories of commodities authorized for production.

In Brief

Use of ex-enemy personnel or displaced persons, subject to the usual security precautions, as drivers of military vehicles has been authorized by USFET. . . . Military Districts have been authorized to effect the restitution of looted cultural objects directly to Western Allied Nations without further reference of approval of USFET, sub-

ject to the execution of approved receipt forms . . . Special Branch and CIC personnel have been given as a first priority the vetting of inland waterways personnel (an estimated 300

in the two critical categories, the Schiffahrtstellen Wasserstrassen Direktion and the Wasserbauämter), and the Höheredienst group of the Reichsbahn (about 400).

German Reactions

Churches Play Politics

As has been indicated here before, German churches of various denominations are showing increased interest in the political situation. In some cases this interest has taken the form of active intervention against Military Government decisions; in others it is confined to debate between the different sects and theorizing over Germany's past, present, and future.

One detachment reports having received a letter from a clergyman protesting against the arrest of a member of the SS. It was stated in his defence that he was a good choir member and his incarceration seriously handicapped the church choir.

OCCUPATION CRITICIZED

On quite a different level is the implied criticism of Military Government contained in a recent religious pamphlet circulated in several parishes in Württemberg, where we read: "From a cultural standpoint we have fallen far behind, and it appears to be the intention of our present rulers that we will never be permitted to rise again." The writer of the article believes that the instrument of oppression to be used in Germany is being made by the churches outside of Germany. These groups, it is stated, are forming a committee whose objective is to "starve Germany."

In another religious pamphlet from the same region the question of war guilt is discussed at some length. Here



it is claimed that the evils of nazism developed as a consequence of Germany's "turning away from God" and falling into the "terrible hands of man." The writer, warming to his argument, states that secularism has now become a powerful force throughout the world and there is great danger that it will lead the conquering nations into the same error which brought Germany's doom. Secularism leads to dictatorship while democracy is built on Christian principles. Therefore, to eradicate all traces of nazism in Germany, it will not be sufficient to replace one political system by another. The German people must first reawaken to a sense of responsibility toward God, and then a Christian democracy can be built on a solid foundation. This reawakening is to be accomplished by all the means of modern propaganda. Politics, on the other hand, must be relegated to a subsidiary role in German social life.

Returning to the question of guilt, an urgent plea is made that Germany should not be the only nation to stand accused before the world. All are equally infected with the disease of secularism. The victors should recognize their own taint. Since both victor and vanquished are guilty of the same sin, Germany should be forgiven and the past forgotten.

If this is not done, the writer warns, there will be a repetition of the tragedy

of liberal Germany after the last war. The Allies are accused of sabotaging the efforts of liberal statesmen for the establishment of a Christian democracy, and of having encouraged the development of the dictatorship. Thus, secularism received its greatest support from outside Germany and the German people came to believe that might makes right.

Letters from Germans

The "Non-Nazi"

"There are many who, during the past twelve years, did not join the party and were always careful never to come into close contact with the nazis. They believe that this gives them the right to a position in the new democratic state. And it is true that they belonged to no party, even prior to 1933. But they were always ready to serve whoever was in power, were it Hitler or Thälmann. They raised their hands obediently in the nazi salute and waved the swastika banner from their windows. They were never under observation by the police; they never knew what a concentration camp meant To build a real democracy only proven anti-nazis should be in public office. No one should be accepted who is neither hot nor cold. We must know with whom we have to deal. It is simply a poor excuse to say that they themselves formed no party. The party itself was formed for them. It was made to their measure, to suit their comfort, their greed, and their fear."

Denazification

"For us, who have been in concentration camps for political or racial reasons, denazification is going much

too slowly. This is regrettable, for the nazis are now laying in supplies from the black market while others starve. Who were, for the most part, the shop owners and factory directors? Nazis. Who were able to save their belongings during the bombing attacks? Nazis. For the majority of the people there was no possibility or opportunity to obtain the transport or the storage necessary to do likewise Of course, all of us know today that these nazis were never really nazis, but they recognize each other, and they still keep together, support each other, and among themselves carry on as before. The nazi underground must be destroyed."

Housing

"Since nazism is responsible for the frightful condition of our homes, it is only right that nazis should be put out of their own homes, as often as not acquired through their party membership, in order to provide shelter for our KZs and bombed-out anti-nazis. So many people are now living in cellars or garrets! Why not send the nazis in labor gangs to France, Holland, and Belgium. This would relieve the housing situation and it would also hasten the return of our PWs still interned in those countries. That would be reparations!"

Nazi Food Distributors

"It so happens that in the management of the food distributors organization a change has taken place of late. A committee has been named to take charge, and in this committee are several former nazis. That should never be permitted as it was the nazis who drove the people to their present state of misery. But now they are in a position to help out their old political

friends and the anti-nazi must continue to suffer. A clean sweep should be made of all the nazis. We must conserve our food supplies for the coming winter and prevent their misappropriation by the nazi distributors."

Nazi Purge: Mental Side

As we proceed with our program of ousting from active positions in German society all people who helped poison this society with nazism, innumerable things keep us alert to the fact that the poison itself lingers on. It still clouds the air in Germany and the minds of millions of its citizens. In the short article below one German discusses some of the factors that will help dispel these clouds, gradually, perhaps, but effectively.

"The revival of national-socialistic circles and thoughts can best be prevented by letting a free wind blow over our people. In such a free air the foul blossoms of the recent past will not be able to flourish. In their stead we can clear the path for two currents from which we have been cut off for years. The first is that we must obtain access to all the great and fine things which the world beyond our boundaries produced during the years of our intellectual isolation, be they the works of Germans or of citizens of foreign countries. Secondly — and I regard this as a strong counterforce to a return of national socialism — we must restore the men of the older generations to their rightful place, specifically, authors and artists who have been forgotten too quickly. We'll find that we'll not have to suffer from intellectual poverty, if we will only dig in our ruins, where lies enough seed-corn to

guarantee Germany's future. And the day has now come when the invisible (i. e. spiritual Germany can regain its former prominence. It lives on in the many individuals who strive to become worthy bearers of a thousand-year tradition, who live not only in the past but seek their way beyond the dark and difficult present to a free humanity, to a happier future for our people and for the world.

"I should like to close with a quotation from Hans Carossa's 'Arzt Gion': 'the years of reconstruction after a terrible collapse are the really fruitful years of nations. To be sure, it is only the few thoughtful and active spirits who understand the advantages of defeat, but these few are the ones who really count. They quietly prepare the future while others enjoy, accuse, curse, stir up rebellion, or prescribe to mankind what its future behavior should be.' Are these words not valid for our time, too?"

Is Hitler Still Alive?

The following item is translated from the recently licensed Rhein-Neckar Zeitung:

"One often hears the question, 'Do you believe Hitler is still alive?'

"To this there is only one reply, 'Hitler still lives.'

"Wereupon there is no end of questions. 'Where does he live? How is he? Who told you this?'

"This questioning typifies the thought processes of most Germans. But here, too, there is only one reply, 'Hitler still lives in you. You, yourself, are Hitler!'

"Just a minute, now, your surprised

interlocuter answers back, 'I was always AGAINST. Mr. X and Mr. Y can both testify to it.'

"No, my friend, whoever asks such a question cannot know that it is immaterial whether or not Hitler's remains still have life in them. It is material and significant only to know whether his spirit still reigns over us. And there you must agree with me that for a long time now Hitler has NOT been dead.

"But, I beg you'

Never mind the 'buts.' We all know today that all were AGAINST and that Hitler alone was Hitler. All those who do so much declaiming now, tirelessly justifying their past politics (for egotistic and cowardly motives), all are a

part of that great monster which came, as a Hitler, to mankind.

"Declaiming and disclaiming make matters worse.

"There is salvation only for him who beats his breast in true remorse and acknowledges that in him, too, — party member or not — Hitler still lives, and that he, too, is partly to blame for the great catastrophe.

"As long as our people merely grumble and complain — and look for faults in others rather than in themselves — just so long will Hitler live.

"Hitler will be dead and buried only after we have overcome the generous 'We' of common endeavour."



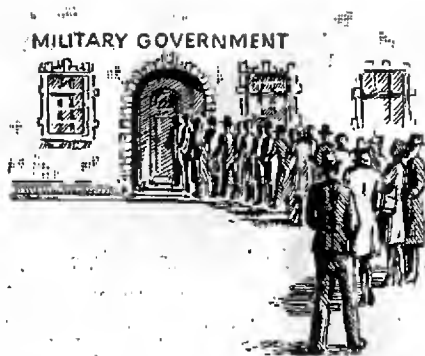
Voices of Experience

DON'T ASK US

Typical of the general trend in Military Government toward placing the responsibility on the Germans is the specific direction given by the Bremen detachment to the people of the city who have been told that applications and requests for action of all types will be referred to the competent German authorities rather than to Military Government. It has been emphasized that applications will not be accepted by Military Government, and that any attempts to by-pass civilian channels will merely result in delay.

APPRENTICES IN BUILDING TRADES

Because of the acute shortage of workers in the building trades in Bremen an accelerated program of apprenticeship training has been instituted. In addition to the regular three-year apprentices (youths), arrangements have been made with the master-craftsmen and building firms to train semi-skilled craftsmen. These men are being selected from former war plant workers (such as aircraft factories), commercial workers, and discharged PWs. The building firms and master craftsmen have agreed to contract with these workers on the basis of one-year apprenticeship, but to



pay them the scale for semi-skilled workers instead of on the basis of youth apprentices. Thus, during September, one firm trained 40 semi-skilled bricklayers in their yards and now have them out repairing houses. During October, 60 additional bricklayers will be trained, and it is planned to train 100 monthly during the winter. It is recognized by both the firms and the craftsmen that most of the work in rehabilitating dwelling houses can be performed by semi-skilled workers under the direction of a journeyman. Bremen is working on the assumption that repairs can be made and workmen trained at the same time.

WEHRMACHT HORSES

The people of Bremen who relinquished their horses to the Wehrmacht are not seeking to exchange their receipts for Wehrmacht horses. The Osterholz detachment ruled that no horses would be exchanged for Wehrmacht receipts, and that it would be necessary for the Germans to hold their receipts pending their disposition by the German government at a later date.



Occupation Problems in Spotlight

Removal of Friedrich Schaeffer as Minister President of Bavaria evoked favorable comment in the American press during the week as occupation problems in Germany held the spotlight. Giving high praise to the combat record and achievements of the Army, commentators expressed the view that civilians might nevertheless be better qualified to administer Germany than military personnel. The action of General Eisenhower in relieving General Patton of his Third Army command was seen as strengthening occupation policies.

The ouster of Schaeffer "is the best political news that has yet come from the American Occupation Zone in Germany," declared the New Republic in its October 8 issue. "The fact that it took more than three months for our military authorities to mend their ways and adopt a democratic policy — the need for which was apparent to liberals as far away as the United States — again emphasizes the inability of the Army to run the civilian affairs of an occupied country."

Max Werner, in PM, asserted that with the dismissal of Schaeffer and the appointment of the Socialist, Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, as Minister President of Bavaria, General Eisenhower "has tackled the most important problem of our occupational policy, whom to trust, and with whom we must cooperate. Eisen-

hower's action was not merely a necessity from the point of view of military occupation, but it also happens to meet the realities of German politics. Germany is going in the same direction as the rest of Europe, and its first elections will show that it, too, will vote for the left."

General Eisenhower was widely commended for his action in relieving General Patton from command of the Third Army. Said The New York Times, "American people will trust General Eisenhower's intentions in this matter. We should see an end of the scandal of an easy life for Nazis and a tough one for those who fought and suffered in the war against nazism."

The Philadelphia Inquirer said that the action was General Eisenhower's "forceful method of serving notice that no weakness in dealing with the nazis will be tolerated, and that nazism must be eradicated. It is unfortunate that a war hero of General Patton's stature should be relegated to the command of a paper army, but if the action leads to stronger and more intelligent occupation policies in Germany, it will have been more than justified."

The Washington Star expressed the view that the situation in Germany "now calls for a type of administration which must be difficult to find in the personnel of combat troops. No matter who is in charge, the job in Germany

this winter is going to tax the wisdom of a Solomon."

The columnist, Samuel Grafton, suggested the use of civilian officials in administering Germany, the Army serving only as a police force. "We Americans are not accustomed to having to bother about the politics of our Army officers; and it might be more in the American tradition to send civilian officials to Germany to manage the occupation, using the Army as a police force only," said Grafton. "The creation of a non-political Army is one of America's great democratic achievements. It would be a shame to see even the slightest strain placed on the tradition as the unexpected by-product of an effort to restore democracy to Germany."

According to Raymond Daniell of The New York Times, there are four reasons for the troublesome problems in the U. S. Zone. They are: first, the vast difference between the avowed policy at the top, and the manner of administration at the lower levels; second, the failure to realize that the end of the war would create a shortage of trained personnel through discharges and the pressure from home to release men; third, lack of intelligent indoctrination of either Germans or U. S. troops at home and their families that the battle is only half won; and fourth, the failure to realize that virtually unlimited fraternization would inevitably infect an ever-growing number of men with criticism primarily directed at the Allies.

The effect of fraternization on the attitude of American soldiers was even more strongly emphasized by Tania Long, in a dispatch to The New York Times. "The Surgeon General has reported a rise in social diseases among

American troops since German surrender. There is no similar report on the mental attitude of the soldiers, but if there were, it would certainly show a rising curve of thought supporting the German propaganda line since the lifting of the ban on public fraternization opened the door to social intercourse between the officers and men of the U. S. Army and the people whose country they are here to occupy and rule."

Montgomery Report

Presenting a grim picture of conditions in Germany, Field Marshal Montgomery, in a talk to the Newspaper Society of London, asserted it was not part of his plan to pamper the Germans, pointing out that they brought this disaster on themselves and must therefore face the consequences. "On the other hand, I am not prepared to see widespread famine and disease sweep through Europe, as it inevitably must if we allow hundreds and thousands of Germans to die," he said.

Montgomery announced that "all the leading nazis whom we could find" have been arrested, and dismissed from their posts, and promised that there would be no relaxation of efforts to purge the whole German state of nazis and near-nazis — "men who, though not actually members of the party, did well of it when the going was good, and actively supported the Nazi party." The anti-nazi purge, he added, constitutes "another serious handicap to our building up an efficient administration since, what with the purge, German losses in men during the war, and the fact that no young civil servants have been trained for six years, Germany is left

with very few experienced administrators."

Field Marshal Montgomery rendered a notable service by his speech, declared the Manchester Guardian. "It was not that his description of conditions was new, for the same things have been reported over and over again by special correspondents in this and other papers," the Guardian said. "But it is valuable to have it repeated with such emphasis by one who, as British Commander-in-Chief in Germany, is in the best position to know the facts, and is not likely to be accused of undue sympathy with the German people. Certainly the facts are grim enough."

"Innocents Abroad"

Military Government personnel and training policies have come under fire in a recent article in the Nation, entitled "AMG — Innocents Abroad." The author, Saul Padover, declares that Military Government personnel were not properly trained to rule Germany in peacetime, and that Military Government entered Germany without any long-range program.

"Military Government officers were certainly not chosen because they were specialists in politics or experts on Germany," the article stated. "As regards a knowledge of German, the facts are, I think, sensational. Military Government officers do not know the German language; they rely upon German interpreters, who are frequently dubious characters. Military Government in Germany today is staffed with officers who are competent in their special fields and decent in their personal relations, but who are psychologically and

professionally unprepared for the job of governing in a foreign country."

Padover cited another handicap facing operations of Military Government in Germany — "It attempted to operate in a foreign country without a most vital instrument of government — a political intelligence department."

Army Cuts Criticized

Insistence of Congress that American troops be returned from Europe as soon as possible is beginning to hamper the occupation program, and to interfere with the smooth functioning of other agencies, Tania Long warned in a dispatch to The New York Times on September 23. "Military Government detachments throughout the American Zone find themselves constantly depleted because high-score officers and men are going home," she said. "The efficient Military Government of Germany is greatly impaired, as the replacements are new to the situation, and must make a fresh start."

"Are we trying to police Germany on a shoe string?" asked the Philadelphia Record in commenting on The New York Times article. "Are we willing to gamble the indiscriminate return of our boys now against the lives of their sons in another war?"

Allied Proclamation

The 48-point proclamation issued to the German people by the Allied Control Commission received favorable comment in the press as evidence that the occupation authorities have no intention of coddling the Germans. The Washington Post, for example, said

that the proclamation shows that the Allies, despite the alarm voiced by some critics, "do have a policy toward Germany, a policy which, if fully carried out, should permanently draw the fangs of German aggressiveness."

In London, the Daily Sketch declared that "the proclamation underlines, in unmistakable fashion, the completeness of Germany's defeat. Much more important, it provides the clearest possible demonstration of the fixed and unalterable resolve of the Allies that never again shall a resurgent and rearmed Teuton barbarism be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe. Here, indeed, is a crusading reply to those Germans who still cherished the fond illusion that they could hoodwink the United Nations in 1945 as their predecessors hoodwinked the Allied and Associated Powers a quarter of a century ago."

Random Comments

"It is customary to place the blame for our mistakes in Germany on Military Government. In doing so, we as Americans are only trying to find a scapegoat for ourselves. For Military Government is neither more nor less than a cross-section of the U. S. A. — men from Cleveland and Los Angeles and New York and Meriden, Connecticut, and Paris, Texas. These men in Military Government changed none of their home-town prejudices and political opinions when they donned a uniform. There are among them fascists and protofascists and conservatives and liberals and even a few extreme left-wingers. And if right-wing opinion among them predominates, it is because more people in America read the

Saturday Evening Post, which a few weeks ago attacked me editorially for having urged that ardent nazis be punished whether or not they could be linked to a specific crime, than read PM." — **Victor Bernstein in PM.**

* *

"As to the conditions in the (concentration) camps, I know from personal experience as correspondent in Berlin up to the outbreak of the war how difficult it was to obtain authentic information. The few who ever left these hells were too petrified with terror to breathe a word about the conditions. This makes it all the more desirable that the details of the trials at Lüneburg and elsewhere should be given the fullest publicity in Germany. Only thus can Germans be made to realize adequately the results of entrusting the future of their nation to a sadistic group of monomaniacs." — **Anthony Mann, correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph.**

* *

"Consultation and cooperation are obviously desirable, but the example of Germany may cause one to wonder whether the undivided authority of one power is not a better solution of the problem of occupation than the establishment of four zones and four different and often competing authorities. The spectacle of the German people, disintegrated, leaderless, hopeless and starving is a warning against similar experiments. The Japanese people will face some starvation this winter. But at least they are not on their way to becoming a vast derelict human slum." — **London Economist.**

* *

"Americans worthy of the name will share their food gladly with the under-

nourished and starving millions of Europe. We in this country have had to substitute some food for others, but we don't know what it is like to be starving. While Americans consume 3,000 calories a day, an abundance for the hardest worker, the starving peoples of Europe receive only about 1,500 calories, or some 60 per cent of their minimum requirements. — We Americans have spoken many words about our democracy. Now it is our part to put democracy into action, not in words any longer, but in loaves of bread and bottles of milk and sides of meat, in the democratic language of hungry fellow citizens." — **editorial in St. Louis Post Dispatch.**

* *

"It seems pretty clear that West Point and VMI need many more courses in political science and international and social problems, and much less emphasis on close-order drill. A general, destitute of political awareness, is a little boy playing with a loaded gun. At a time

when the U.S. Army wants unprecedented peace-time financial and manpower support from our democracy, perhaps American voters have the duty to demand that our Army should greatly improve its democratic training—and especially its democratic thinking. — When a political fact explodes, not even generals get parachutes." — **Leland Stowe in New York Post.**

* *

"The great majority of Americans will strongly sympathize with Justice Jackson in his impatience over the latest delays in setting up the International Military Tribunal to try the principal Axis war criminals. To be sure, regardless of the delay in bringing the top nazi war criminals to judgment, trials of the lesser fry at the scene of their crimes are proceeding in many of the liberated lands. This is heartening, but it is not enough. Speedier action in bringing Goering and the others on the list of 24 to trial is clearly called for." — **editorial in Washington Post.**



Personal Data

For reasons of space, the Bulletin is discontinuing publication of data on redeployment. Data on promotions are incomplete; substantial promotion quotas in both Military Government Regiments have been announced which are not recorded since they have not yet been forwarded to the BULLETIN for publication.



TO COLONEL

Lt Col Lowell J. Chawner, USFET
Lt Col Lawrence W. Cramer, USFET

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt William R. Conklin, G-5, Seventh Army
1st Lt. James J. Shepard, G-5, Seventh Army

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt William C. Hunt, Jr., G-5, Seventh Army

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt James M. Bartlett, Third Army
S/Sgt Richard H. Dreviers, USFET
S/Sgt Kenneth H. Fisher, USFET
S/Sgt William R. McManus, USFET
William H. Patterson, Third Army
Orville A. Reich, Third Army
S/Sgt John R. Roylechik, USFET
Ralph R. Tingley, Third Army
S/Sgt Howard E. Walsh, USFET

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt Ethel M. Gill, USFET
T/4 George J. Gorey, USFET
Sgt Jose R. Lopez, USFET
Sgt Abraham Robbins, USFET
Sgt Edmonde R. Tarallo, USFET

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

T/4 Robert J. Aschmann, USFET
T/4 Kenneth N. Bohra, USFET
Frank R. Charles, Third Army
T/4 John S. Drabik, USFET
Sgt Paul A. Garza, USFET
Robert B. Bruber, Third Army
T/4 James H. Hancock, USFET
T/4 Robert A. Lazarowitz, USFET
T/4 Wayne G. Markley, USFET
T/4 Curtis J. McCartney, USFET
Sgt Julian A. Niesen, USFET
John M. Niles, Third Army
T/4 Heinz A. Schober, USFET
Sgt Richard W. White, USFET

TO SERGEANT

T/5 Alfred J. Dilley, USFET

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

T/5 James H. Bair, USFET
Cpl Iona P. Barrett, USFET
T/5 Paul R. Belt, USFET
T/5 Arthur W. Brandt, USFET
Cpl Kathryn Butler, USFET
T/5 Major C. Cheatham, USFET
Cpl Joseph Drent, Third Army
Cpl Lester R. Fandell, Third Army
T/5 Fred Goldstein, USFET
Cpl John M. Greeley, Third Army
Cpl Adrian R. Hamilton, Third Army
Cpl John E. Jones, USFET
Cpl Edward P. Joyce, Third Army
Cpl Robert R. Mahood, Third Army
T/5 Kent Mulleneix, USFET
Cpl Walter E. Neff, Third Army
T/5 Donald H. Nyquist, USFET
T/5 Stephan A. Scalia, USFET
Cpl Paul H. Schupbach, Third Army
T/5 Henry I. Sperling, USFET
T/5 Nathan H. Volkman, USFET

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc Alfred E. Brandt, USFET
Pfc Elden A. Brunet, USFET
Pfc John N. Cardozo, USFET
Pfc Wallis Clark, Third Army
Pfc Judson C. Devine, Third Army
Pfc Joseph Frischman, Third Army
Pfc Tommy L. Hixson, USFET
Pfc Otis C. Hurst, USFET
Pfc Dean W. Konz, USFET
Pfc Eugene J. Koziol, USFET
Pfc Alvin E. Old, Third Army
Pfc Charles E. O'Rourke, Third Army
Pfc Richard O. Quill, USFET
Pfc John C. Shaffer, USFET

Pfc Alton W. Sims, USFET
 Pfc Emma J. Strobel, USFET
 Pfc James G. Timlin, USFET
 Pfc David Weiner, USFET
 Pfc Albert D. Wills, USFET

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt Ralph W. Ashland, USFET
 Pvt Vincent E. Berastequi, USFET
 Pvt Wesley E. Bolterman, USFET
 Pvt Ruby P. Booe, USFET
 Pvt Evelyn A. Christiansen, USFET
 Pvt Lowell B. Farrill, USFET
 Pvt Bernice G. Green, USFET
 Pvt Rachael W. Hanes, USFET
 Pvt Eunice R. Haney, USFET
 Pvt Forest V. Hastings, Jr., USFET
 Pvt Frank P. Hatchman, USFET
 Pvt Douglas E. Heilbrun, USFET
 Pvt Robert L. James, USFET
 Pvt Ethel G. Lovett, USFET
 Pvt Margaret S. Morgan, USFET
 Pvt Mary Pietrowska, USFET
 Pvt Maurice N. Prew, USFET
 Pvt Emma S. Shields, USFET
 Pvt George T. Tomaski, USFET
 Pvt John R. Wartinbee, USFET
 Pvt Edmund Wiezbowski, Seventh Army



LEGION OF MERIT

Lt Col Archibald S. Alexander, USFET
 Lt Col Leonard T. Scully, USFET

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Lt Col Ross R. McDonald, USFET
 Maj George E. Myers, USFET
 Maj Hiram S. Gans, USFET
 Capt James C. Mullikin, USFET
 1st Lt Herbert W. McFarling, Det G-222
 1st Lt Charles J. Futterman, Det G-222
 Cpl Benjamin Gross, Det G-222
 T/5 Henry Feiwei, Det G-222

CROIX DE GUERRE

Maj William L. Saunders, USFET

BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940)

Sgt Ernst Helling, Det E-203
 Sgt Henry G. Schaefer Jr., Det E-203

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

T/Sgt Robert E. Andreasen, USFET
 T/3 Barnett A. Eisenstadt, USFET
 T/3 Genevieve C. Keogan, USFET
 T/4 Kathryn L. Fonda, USFET
 T/4 Curtis J. McCarthy, USFET
 T/4 Robert A. Meagher, USFET
 Cpl Erwin Hamburger, USFET
 Pfc Willard Hutton, USFET
 Mr. Robert E. Asher, UNRRA
 Mr. J. A. Edmison, RNRRA
 Miss Jessie Fritch, UNRRA
 Mr. Benjamin Youngdahl, UNRRA



RETURNED TO THE STATES

Redeployment in 3rd Mil Gov Regiment

By October 16th, 1966 enlisted men in the Third Military Government Regiment will have started home, with further substantial quotas expected. 189 men left on the 3rd, 256 on the 7th, 200 more on the 11th, and the remaining 100 are on orders for the 16th. This will clean out all enlisted men with 80 points or more, as well as all men over 35 years of age who submitted applications for release from the service. By the 4th of October, 196 officers had been redeployed from the Regiment, but no new quotas had been received by that date. Lowest point totals of officers on their way home as of that date was 101.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES' EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.)	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D. Clay
Office of Mil Govt	Frankfurt		Maj Gen C L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U.S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western District	Col M O Edwards
2d Mil Govt Regiment			
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		Capt B Halprin
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt B A Sturdevan
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG & NORTH BADEN.

E-1	Stuttgart	Land Württemberg & North Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg Section			
Co A	Stuttgart		Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg Section	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col H M Coverly
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Boblingen	LK Boblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Maj J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt E T Casey
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj S R Marsh
G-26	Schwabisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Capt F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Maj J Lindsay
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Capt S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Warehouse Opn	Maj J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

North Baden Section

Co E	Durlach		1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden Section	Col C Lisle

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
F-16	Mannheim	SK Mannheim	Lt Col R S. Smith
F-17	Karlsruhe	Pending Disbandment	Col G V Sotong
G-42	Weinheim	LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	SK Heidelberg	Maj G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
G-45	Ettlingen	LK Karlsruhe	Capt J W Green
G-46	Pforzheim	SK Pforzheim	Maj R B Little
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
H-88	Foudeheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J S Mayer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	1st Lt J R Bolin

LAND GREAT HESSEN

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
-----	-----------	------------------	----------------

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-76	Biedenkopf	LK Biedenkopf	Capt J C Nelson
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner, Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-82	Weilburg	LK Oberlahnkreis	1st Lt B S Beaudway
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-84	Schlüchtern	LK Schlüchtern	Capt A H Larkins
H-85	Idstein	LK Untertaunuskreis	Capt A S Harlingen
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis	Capt M M Campbell
I-149	Usingen	LK Usingen	Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-2	Marburg	Pending disbandment	Col C T Johnson
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Capt E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-66	Frankenberg	LK Frankenberg	Capt L E Morris
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	1st Lt S B Borda
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell

RB Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted, Jr (actg)
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt (actg)
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Maj C G Martins (actg)
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt L S LaPrade

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiak
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Capt L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

BREMEN Sub-District

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Maj J R Reed
I1OC2	Wesermünde	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U.S. Army

Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria	München	Eastern District	Col R L Dalferes
--------------------------------------	---------	------------------	------------------

3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt	Augsburg	Col G D Crawford
Hq Co	Augsburg	1st Lt Wm Irwin
Sv Co	Augsburg	Capt J O'Malley
1st Maint Plat	Augsburg	Capt J O'Malley
2d Maint Plat	Utteneuth	1st Lt C Casper
3d Maint Plat	Straubing	1st Lt B Boyle
R & T Co	Augsburg	1st Lt T J May
3d MG Med Det	München	Lt Col C Shields
3d MG Med Sec	Augsburg	Capt H S Price

LAND-BAYERN

E-201	München	Land Bayern	Col R L Dalferes
-------	---------	-------------	------------------

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken	1st Lt H A Lenert
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj J B Bradford
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj A S Grove
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt J B Lynn
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau	Maj E E Shovea
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau	Capt H B Clark Jr
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern	Capt S L Tulin
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden	Capt K N Galloway
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen	Capt W J Tonkin
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelburg	Capt E H Emery
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt	Capt T F Griffen
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim	Capt W Hitt
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt	1st Lt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen	Capt A W Peterson
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt	Maj C A Hamlin
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Bad Neustadt	LK Neustadt, a. d. Salle	1st Lt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg	Capt B H Logan
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober- & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober- & Mittelfranken	1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203	Ansbach		Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col C H Andrews
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach	Maj W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth	Capt J D Cofer
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl	Maj Hall
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt	Maj W T Staats
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	Capt C E Wilhelm
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj H W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Maj F M Dunbaugh
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Capt R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Capt R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt R E Stringer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj H L Woodall
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Lt Col D Paulette
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt W H Hobbs
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj P E Bruehl
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Münchberg	LK Münchberg	Maj A C Abbott
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt J R Golden

Regierungsbzirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg		Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Capt R A Rosan
H-274	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Flether
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt T D Collins
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S E Prall
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt O G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann

G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt F I Bjerre
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	München	RB Oberbayern	1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	München	SK-LS München	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	München	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	LK München	Capt L H Norins
G-238	München	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Landsberg	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Starnberg	Capt C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Weilheim	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Aichach	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt L R Daaxx
I-364	Schrobenhausen	Bavarian Supply	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	München	LK Dachau	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau		Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg	LK Freising	Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Miesbach	Capt A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Traunstein	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Altötting	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	LK Erding	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Laufen	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Mühldorf	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Wasserburg	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Tolz	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Aibling	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Berchtersgaden	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtersgaden	LK Ebersberg	Capt M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg		Capt G E Horwath

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen	RB Schwaben	1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Neu Ulm	LK Sonthofen	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	SK-LK Kempten	Maj A B Ebbes
G-242	Kempten	LK Donauwörth	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzburg	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg		Capt J G Horrell

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	1st Lt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt W D Ayers
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt W S Reed
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(Berlin)

US Berlin District

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co A: I-130, I-131, I-132, I-133, I-134,
I-135, I-136, I-156, I-157, I-158,
I-162.

Co B: G-37, H-61, H-64, I-138, I-139, I-140
I-141, I-155, I-160.

Co C: I-142, I-143.

Co D: I-145, I-146, I-147.

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Co H: I-376, I-379.

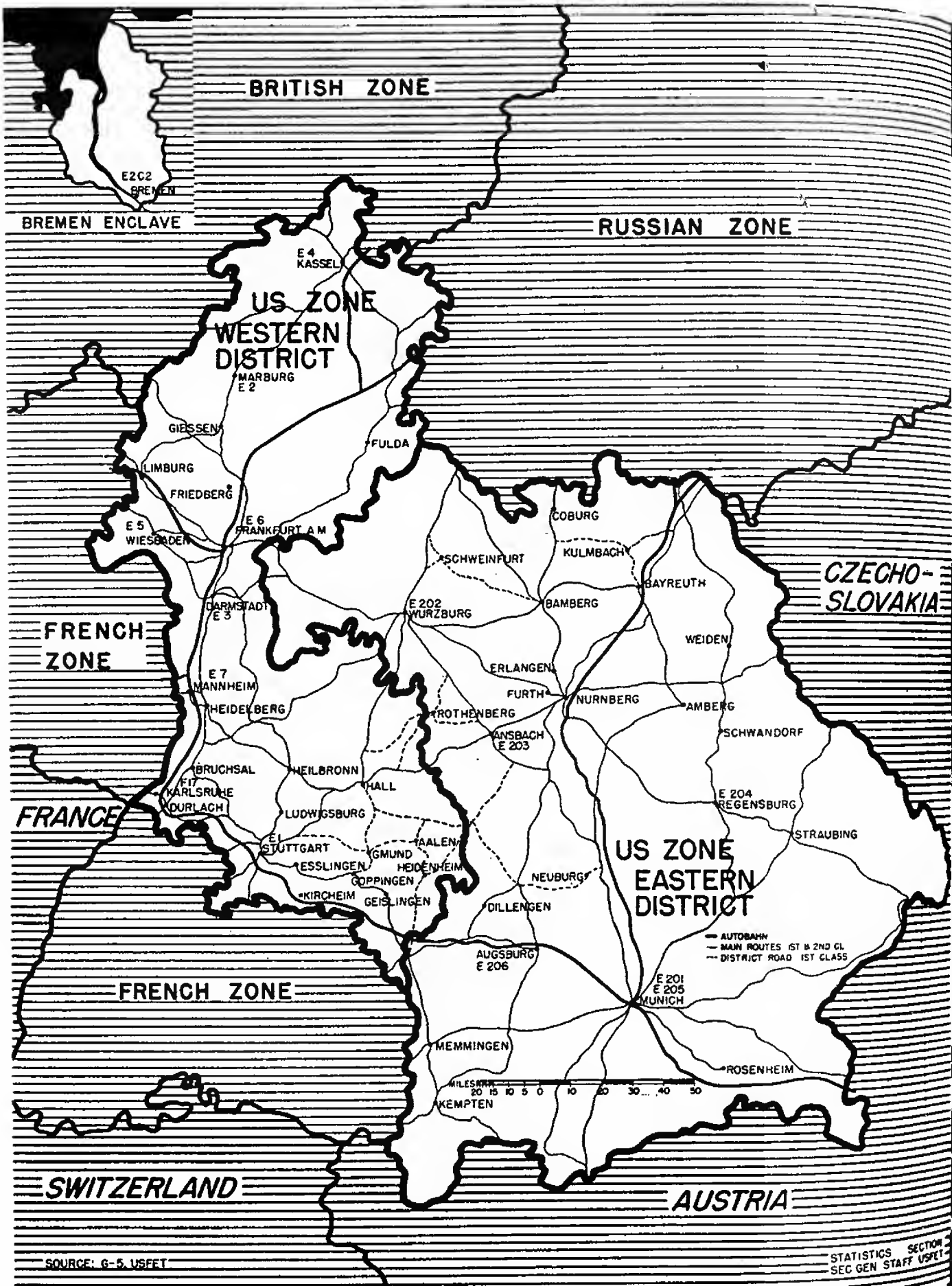
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



UNITED STATES ZONE OF OCCUPATION

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued this Week	3
Control Council Law No. 1	4
Control Council Law No. 2	5
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	7
German Administration of Justice	7
Consolidation of Military Government	12
Procedures for Restitution	14
Revival of Communications	18
GENERAL	21
An Analysis of Civil Service	21
German-wide Census	21
Weekly Denazification Report	21
Food Quota Requirements	22
In Brief	22
GERMAN REACTIONS	23
A Frankfurt Conservative Looks at the Local Scene	23
"The Indispensable Nazi"	23
Reaction to Law No. 8	24
Report to Bavarian President	24
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	25
PRESS COMMENTS	26
Industry Policies Under Scrutiny	26
Nürnberg Trials	27
Berlin Experiment	27
German PW's	28
Random Comments	28
Station List	30

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendment to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany, Section X (Industry) revised	1 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment No. 4 to SHAEF, Military Government, Germany, Technical Manual for Labor Officers-Instructions to Military Government Detachments Concerning Health Insurance . . .	1 October 1945 (file GEC/Econ-461 [TM])
Denazification of Privately Owned Railroads	10 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Reports of German Authorities of Payments Covering U. S. Army Requisitions and Civilian Labor	4 October 1945 (file AG 400.312 GEC-AGO)
Reorganization of Military Government Control Channels in Order to Develop German Responsibility for Self-Government	5 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
German Business Association	3 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Revision of Property Control Accounting Directive dated 22 September 1945	6 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Instructions Concerning Weekly Denazification Report (distributed through technical channels)	12 October 1945 (file GEC-319.1 [MG])

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 1

Repealing of Nazi Laws

The Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

1. The following laws of a political or discriminatory nature upon which the Nazi regime rested are hereby expressly repealed, together with all supplementary and explanatory laws, ordinances and decrees:

- (a) Law concerning the Relief of Distress of the Nation and the Reich (Gesetz zur Behebung der Not Volk und Reich) of 24 March, 1933, RGBL. I/41.
- (b) Law for the Reconstitution of Officialdom (Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums) of 7 April, 1933, RGBL. I 175.
- (c) Law for the amendment of the Provisions of Criminal Law and Procedure (Gesetz zur Änderung von Vorschriften des Strafrechts und des Strafverfahrens) of 24 April, 1934, RGBL. I/341.
- (d) Law for the Protection of National Symbols (Gesetz zum Schutze der nationalen Symbole) of 19 May, 1933, RGBL. I/285.
- (e) Law against the creation of Political Parties (Gesetz gegen die Neubildung von Parteien) of 14 July, 1933, RGBL. I/479.
- (f) Law on Plebiscites (Gesetz über Volksabstimmung) of 14 July, 1933, RGBL. I/479.
- (g) Law for securing the Unity of Party and State (Gesetz zur Sicherung der Einheit von Partei und Staat) of 1 December, 1933, RGBL. I/1016.
- (h) Law concerning insidious attacks against the State and the Party and for the protection of the Party Uniform and insignia (Gesetz gegen heimtückische Angriffe auf Staat und Partei und zum Schutz der Parteiuniform) of 20 December, 1934, RGBL. I/1269.
- (j) Reich Flag Law (Reichsflaggengesetz) of 15 September, 1935, RGBL. I/1145.
- (k) Law for the protection of German Blood and German Honour (Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre), of 15 September, 1935, RGBL. I/1146.
- (l) Reich Citizenship Law (Reichsbürgergesetz) of 15 September, 1935, RGBL. I/1146.
- (m) Prussian Law concerning the Gestapo (Preussische Gesetz über die Geheime Staatspolizei) of 10 February, 1936, G. S. 21.
- (n) Hitler Youth Law (Gesetz über die Hitlerjugend) of 1 December, 1936, RGBL. I/993.
- (o) Ordinance against support for the camouflaging of Jewish Businesses (Verordnung gegen die Unterstützung der Tarnung Jüdischer Gewerbebetriebe) of 22 April, 1938, RGBL. I/404.
- (p) Ordinance for the reporting of Property of Jews (Verordnung über die Anmeldung des Vermögens von Juden) of 26 April, 1938, RGBL. I/414.
- (q) Law concerning the alteration of the trade regulations for the Reich (Gesetz zur Änderung der Gewerbeordnung für das Deutsche Reich) of 1 July, 1938, RGBL. I/823.
- (r) Second Carrying out Ordinance of the Law concerning the changing of Family Names and Christian Names (Zweite Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über die Änderung von Familiennamen und Vornamen) of 17 August, 1938, RGBL. I/1044.
- (s) Ordinance concerning the Passports of Jews (Verordnung über Reisepässe von Juden) of 5 October, 1938, RGBL. I/1342.
- (t) Ordinance for the elimination of Jews from economic life (Verordnung zur Ausschaltung der Juden aus dem deutschen Wirtschaftsleben) of 12 November, 1938, RGBL. I/1580.
- (u) Police Ordinance concerning the appearance of Jews in Public (Polizeiverordnung über das Auftreten der Juden in der Öffentlichkeit) of 28 November, 1938, RGBL. I/1676.
- (v) Ordinance concerning proof of German descent (Verordnung über den Nachweis deutschblutiger Abstammung) of 1 August, 1940, RGBL. I/1063.
- (w) Police Ordinance concerning the marking of Jews (Polizeiverordnung über die Kennzeichnung der Juden) of 1 September, 1941, RGBL. I/547.
- (x) Ordinance concerning the employment of Jews (Verordnung über die Beschäftigung von Juden) of 31 October, 1941, RGBL. I/675.

- (y) Decree of the Führer concerning the legal status of the NSDAP (Erläss des Führers über die Rechtsstellung der NSDAP) of 12 December, 1942, RGBI. I/733.
- (z) Police Ordinance concerning the identification of male and female workers from the East on Reich Territory (Polizeiverordnung über die Kenntlichmachung, die im Reich befindlichen Ostarbeiter und arbeiterinnen) of 19 June, 1944, RGBI. I/147.

2. The abrogation of the above mentioned laws does not revive any law enacted subsequent to 30 January, 1933, which was thereby repealed.

Article II

No German enactment, however or when-ever enacted, shall be applied judicially or administratively in any instance where such application would cause injustice or inequality, either (a) by favouring any person because of his connection with the National Socialist Ger-

man Labour Party, its formations, affiliated associations, or supervised organisations, or (b) by discriminating against any person by reason of his race, nationality, religious beliefs, or opposition to the National Socialist German Labour Party or its doctrines.

Article III

Any person applying or attempting to apply any law repealed by this law will be liable to criminal prosecution.

Done at Berlin, 20 September 1945

Bernard L. Montgomery, K. C. B., D. S. O.
Field Marshal

Louis Koeltz
General, Corps d'Armee

Vassily D. Sokolovsky
Army General

Dwight D. Eisenhower
General of the Army.

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 2

Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organisations

The Control Council enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The National Socialist German Labour Party, its formations, affiliated associations and supervised agencies, including paramilitary organisations and all other Nazi institutions established as instruments of party domination are hereby abolished and declared illegal.

2. The Nazi organisations enumerated in the attached Appendix, or which may be added, are expressly abolished.

3. The reforming of any of the organisations named herein, whether under the same or different name is forbidden.

ARTICLE II

All real estates, equipments, funds, accounts, records and other property of the organisations abolished by this law are confiscated. Confiscation is carried out by Military Commands; general directives concerning the

distribution of the confiscated property are given by the Control Council.

ARTICLE III

Until such time as the property mentioned is actually placed under the control of the Military Commands all officers and other personnel, including administrative officials and others accountable for such property, are held personally responsible for taking any action necessary to preserve intact all such property and for complying with the orders of the Military Commands regarding such property.

ARTICLE IV

Any person violating any provision of this law shall be liable to criminal prosecution.

Done at Berlin, 10th October 1945.

Pierre Koenig
General

Vassily D. Sokolovsky
Army General

Dwight D. Eisenhower
General of the Army

Brian H. Robertson
Lieutenant General

- (y) Decree of the Führer concerning the legal status of the NSDAP (Erläss des Führers über die Rechtsstellung der NSDAP) of 12 December, 1942, RGBI. I/733.
- (z) Police Ordinance concerning the identification of male and female workers from the East on Reich Territory (Polizeiverordnung über die Kenntlichmachung, die im Reich befindlichen Ostarbeiter und arbeiterinnen) of 19 June, 1944, RGBI. I/147.

2. The abrogation of the above mentioned laws does not revive any law enacted subsequent to 30 January, 1933, which was thereby repealed.

Article II

No German enactment, however or when-ever enacted, shall be applied judicially or ad-ministratively in any instance where such appli-cation would cause injustice or inequality, either (a) by favouring any person because of his connection with the National Socialist Ger-

man Labour Party, its formations, affiliated associations, or supervised organisations, or (b) by discriminating against any person by reason of his race, nationality, religious beliefs, or opposition to the National Socialist German Labour Party or its doctrines.

Article III

Any person applying or attempting to apply any law repealed by this law will be liable to criminal prosecution.

Done at Berlin, 20 September 1945

Bernard L. Montgomery, K. C. B., D. S. O.
Field Marshal

Louis Koeltz
General, Corps d'Armee

Vassily D. Sokolovsky
Army General

Dwight D. Eisenhower
General of the Army.

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 2

Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organisations

The Control Council enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The National Socialist German Labour Party, its formations, affiliated associations and supervised agencies, including paramilitary organisations and all other Nazi institutions established as instruments of party domination are hereby abolished and declared illegal.

2. The Nazi organisations enumerated in the attached Appendix, or which may be added, are expressly abolished.

3. The reforming of any of the organisations named herein, whether under the same or different name is forbidden.

ARTICLE II

All real estates, equipments, funds, accounts, records and other property of the organisations abolished by this law are confiscated. Confiscation is carried out by Military Com-mands; general directives concerning the

distribution of the confiscated property are given by the Control Council.

ARTICLE III

Until such time as the property mentioned is actually placed under the control of the Military Commands all officers and other per-sonnel, including administrative officials and others accountable for such property, are held personally responsible for taking any action necessary to preserve intact all such property and for complying with the orders of the Military Commands regarding such property.

ARTICLE IV

Any person violating any provision of this law shall be liable to criminal prosecution.

Done at Berlin, 10th October 1945.

Pierre Koenig
General

Vassily D. Sokolovsky
Army General

Dwight D. Eisenhower
General of the Army

Brian H. Robertson
Lieutenant General

Appendix to Law No. 2:

Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organisations.

1. Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei
2. Partei-Kanzlei
3. Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP
4. Auslandsorganisation
5. Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland
6. Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle
7. Parteiamtliche Prüfungskommission zum Schutze des NS-Schrifttums
8. Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP
9. Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP
10. Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP
11. Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP
12. Reichsleiter für die Presse, und Zentralverlag der NSDAP (Eher-Verlag)
13. Reichspressechef der NSDAP
14. Reichsamt für das Landvolk
15. Hauptamt für Volksgesundheit
16. Hauptamt für Erzieher
17. Hauptamt für Kommunalpolitik
18. Hauptamt für Beamte
19. Beauftragter der NSDAP für alle Volkstumsfragen
20. Rassenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP
21. Amt für Sippenforschung
22. Kolonialpolitisches Amt der NSDAP
23. Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP
24. Reichstagsfraktion der NSDAP
25. Reichsfrauenführung
26. NSD-Ärztebund
27. Hauptamt für Technik
28. NS-Bund Deutscher Technik
29. NS-Lehrerbund
30. Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten
31. Reichskolonialbund
- ✓ 32. NS-Frauenschaft
33. NS-Reichsbund Deutscher Schwestern
34. Deutsches Frauenwerk
35. Reichsstudentenführung
36. NSD-Studentenbund
37. Deutsche Studentenschaft
38. NSD-Dozentenbund
39. NS-Rechtswahrerbund
40. NS-Altherrenbund der Deutschen Studenten
41. Reichsbund Deutsche Familie
- ✓ 42. Deutsche Arbeitsfront
43. NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen
44. NS-Reichskriegerbund
45. Reichskulturkammer
46. Deutscher Gemeindetag
47. Geheime Staatspolizei
48. Deutsche Jägerschaft
49. Sachverständigenbeirat für Bevölkerungs- und Rassenpolitik
50. Reichsausschuss zum Schutze des Deutschen Blutes
- ✓ 51. Winterhilfswerk
52. Hauptamt für Kriegsoffer
- ✓ 53. NSKOV (NS-Kriegsopferversorgung)
54. SA (Sturmabteilungen), including the SA-Wehrmannschaften
55. SS (Schutzstaffeln), including all Waffen-SS, the SD (Sicherheitsdienst) and all offices combining command over the police and SS
56. NSKK (NS-Kraftfahrerkorps)
57. NSFK (NS-Fliegerkorps)
- ✓ 58. HJ (Hitler Jugend) including its subsidiary organizations
59. RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst)
60. OT (Organisation Todt)
61. TENO (Technische Nothilfe)
- ✓ 62. Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt



German Administration of Justice

One of the most important tasks of Military Government is the establishment of an independent court system operated by the Germans themselves. The Big Three announced at the Potsdam Conference that it is essential that the judicial system "be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion."

To provide the framework and basic principles for this undertaking, the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) has issued a Plan for the Administration of Justice in the United States Zone. It is a practical plan. In its preparation, benefit was had of advice and suggestions of Legal Officers in the field, and it was discussed with a few German authorities in the field of law and court administration.

The plan represents an attempt to establish within the U. S. Zone, as a self-contained unit, a simple, workable system. While making use of existing organization and procedures insofar as compatible with our policy and the special circumstances of the time and place, it provides special measures to offset the serious shortages of politically acceptable personnel and lays the foundation of an independent judiciary and bar, freed of the objectionable practices of the past twelve years.

Some background is necessary to understand the problems which were involved in the plan's preparation. One must realize at the outset that the occu-

pation of our forces brought to a standstill the operation of the German courts, their good features with their bad, and that it has been necessary to build from the ground up. This was not because of the physical destruction of court houses, the loss or removal of records, or the restriction on civilian movements which combat imposed, although all were present. It was because of the need for finding reliable and independent judges to replace the "soldiers" of Hitler and the necessity of weeding out the exceptions which had grown up since 1933 to the principle that a man is entitled to a fair trial.

COURTS UNDER NAZIS

Not only had the ordinary courts -- in ascending order, the Amtsgerichte, Landgerichte, Oberlandesgerichte, and Reichsgericht -- come to apply the law in accordance with the race and political opinions of the litigant or with the orders of the central authority, but there had been created to aid in this enterprise a host of new courts unknown before 1933. Most notorious of these were the People's Court (Volksgerichtshof) and the Special Courts (Sondergerichte).

These nazi courts were abolished by SHAEF Proclamation No. 1 and by Military Government Law No. 2. These enactments also suspended the operation of all other courts until authorized to reopen by Military Government. Moreover, Law No. 2 limited in a number of respects the jurisdiction of such courts as should be permitted to reopen; for

example, by denying authority to deal with cases against United Nations nationals and those involving violations of Military Government legislation.

INITIAL ACTIVITY

As with all other German administration, the resumption of activity by the courts after the occupation began on a strictly local basis, with individual Amtsgerichte authorized to reopen for the trial of criminal cases and other limited classes of business authorized by Military Government. In this initial stage, the work was done in a rather primitive manner by a judge, prosecutor, and lawyers selected by the local Military Government Detachment, on the basis of Fragebogen and personal investigation, as possessing the political and moral qualities required by our policies. By this piecemeal method, and more recently in some instances by the reopening at one time of a Landgericht and the several Amtsgerichte within its district, substantial progress was made.

As of 30 September 1945, more than half the Amtsgerichte in the U. S. Zone had been reopened on a partial basis, as had some seventeen Landgerichte, representing approximately two-fifths of the total number previously existing. In every case, these courts were governed by instructions issued by Military Government detachments, but there was a lack of direction on the German side, and Military Government supervision was generally as localized as the operation of the courts themselves.

THE NEW PLAN

The plan just issued is designed to tie together the loose ends by bringing all courts and prisons within the scope of a single uniform system. Almost equally important, it defines initial jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, and powers and functions of courts in a detail not required by the limited scale operations which have heretofore been the rule.

Primary responsibility for the re-establishment of the courts in accordance with our conceptions of justice is, under the plan, placed on a Minister of Justice in each of the three German states reconstituted by Military Government Proclamation No. 2. In the Bremen Sub-District, responsibility is placed on a Senator for Justice. In order to enable these men to accomplish their objectives, they are given powers commensurate with their duties and each within his area is charged with carrying out functions substantially similar to those formerly performed by the Reich Minister of Justice for Germany as a whole. This change reverses the action of the years since 1933 in which the judicial independence of the separate states was wholly sacrificed to the central authority of the Reich Minister of Justice, with the local Amtsgericht becoming a German Court and its judge a German civil servant. Hereafter, even were a Reich Minister of Justice and a Reichsgericht to be restored, there will be no occasion to alter the fundamental principle inherent in the plan of State courts and State judges.

COURTS OF APPEAL FOR NEW STATES

The creation of the new states of Great Hesse and of Württemberg-Baden, consolidating sections of former states or of Prussian provinces, made appropriate a change of the Oberlandesgericht Districts to conform to the new state boundaries. Each of the states, subject to some exceptions, was by USFET Proclamation No. 2 given full legislative powers and it was accordingly desirable that in each state there should be a Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht), composed of judges from that state, to be the final authority on legal questions arising within its borders.

No change has been made solely for the sake of change, and to the extent that an existing organization had no

serious disadvantages, that organization was adopted in the interest of speeding the work and of avoiding unnecessary readjustments. Thus, in Bavaria, the plan retains the same three Oberlandesgericht Districts which had been in existence long before Hitler, although in Bavaria as in the other states the President of each Oberlandesgericht, as well as the other judges of that and lower courts, will be subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice at Munich. With respect to Bremen, the decision to establish the Sub-District as a separate Oberlandesgericht District was based primarily on its distance from the remainder of the U. S. Zone and the present difficulties of communication:

PROBLEM OF BOUNDARIES

The consolidation in Great Hesse and Württemberg-Baden of parts of pre-existing Oberlandesgericht Districts presented a peculiar problem. Prior to the occupation and the drawing of a horizontal line between U. S. and French Zones, roughly bisecting Württemberg and Baden, each of these states had a single Oberlandesgericht. The seats of these courts were at Stuttgart and Karlsruhe respectively, both of which cities are now in the U. S. Zone. With the cutting off of the French areas, the remaining northerly halves of Württemberg and Baden seemed not to justify the preservation of either as a separate judicial district. But upon their consolidation and the establishment of the principal seat of the Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart, provision was made for a secondary seat of the court at Karlsruhe and for a Deputy Minister of Justice for Baden. It will not, however, be necessary that the court sitting in Stuttgart or Karlsruhe be composed exclusively of judges drawn from Württemberg or Baden, as the case may be. There will be a single court of appeal with judges drawn from the best-

qualified personnel in both areas and suited by their past records to the work of assisting in the re-establishment of an independent judiciary, free of any nazi complexion.

JUSTLY JUDGED

According to the best estimates available, approximately 80 per cent of all the judges at the time of Germany's unconditional surrender have disqualified themselves by their past actions from any further part in the task. Many fall in mandatory removal categories; and others, though in discretionary classes only, cannot be trusted to hold a position whose importance to the re-orientation of German thought and character is so vital. For the immediate future, since the training of a new class of German judges and lawyers cannot be accomplished overnight, a first consideration is the efficient use of the available suitable personnel. The plan makes provision for such use. A judge will not be assigned full-time to a court where full-time services are not required, but will be put on circuit to two or more courts.

The assignment of a judge to a separate part or chamber of a particular court will not be allowed, and the judge may, as time permits, sit on criminal cases, civil litigation, probate, and other non-contentious matters. Similarly, a judge regardless of his primary assignment to one type of court, may sit on another court, a provision which will make unnecessary the creation of a large Oberlandesgericht bench since the court in sitting on appeals may make use of a Landgericht judge who has not been a party to the proceedings below.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE

The Ministers of Justice who are responsible for this efficient use of personnel are charged with many other

functions, including the coordination with educational agencies on matters pertaining to the study of law, the practical training of young lawyers under new standards, and the determination of qualification requirements for admission to the bar and to judicial position. They are required to prepare and submit to Military Government proposals for problems demanding immediate action, including administration of budgetary matters and the housing of courts, the execution of sentences, the opening and restoration of the Grundbuch and other registers, provision for instances in which documents have been lost or destroyed. They are also charged with the restoration of lay participation in the administration of justice, and the preservation of uniformity of judicial interpretation of law. Mutual assistance in dealing with these matters will be afforded through a coordination committee, composed of the Ministers of each of the states and the Senator for Justice for Bremen. The Minister of Justice for Great Hesse is to be the chairman.

SIMPLIFICATION IS AIM

In matters of jurisdiction, the plan breaks new ground, with the primary aim that of simplification. In the past, whether a case came before an Amtsgericht or Landgericht was dependent upon the type of offense involved. For example, the Amtsgericht had jurisdiction to try what are referred to in civil legal nomenclature as contraventions and delicts and, in addition, certain specified crimes. In every case jurisdiction was with reference to the particular offence and to the maximum penalties provided for by the Code. Under the plan, however, the jurisdiction of the Amtsgericht, like that of Military Government Courts, is limited by the power of the judge to impose punishment, irrespective of the type of offense committed.

The Amtsgericht may impose sentences of imprisonment (without hard labor) not exceeding five years, of imprisonment (with hard labor) not exceeding two years, detention (Haft), and fines. The result is that discretion is vested in the Public Prosecutor of each case to determine the court before which the accused will be brought and if in his judgment, considering the circumstances of the offense, the prisoner deserves more severe punishment than can be imposed by the Amtsgericht, the case will be referred to the Landgericht.

JURISDICTION

In addition to acting as a court of first instance, the Landgericht hears appeals from the Amtsgericht on questions of fact or of law or of both. The Oberlandesgericht is the Court of Appeal for all cases decided by the Landgericht as a court of first instance and appeals to it will be confined to matters of law. The jurisdiction of the Oberlandesgericht as a court of first instance has been eliminated.

A great advantage of the centralization of responsibility at the state level is a simplification of the task of Military Government in supervising the operations of German courts and prisons. Heretofore, by its direct operation of Military Government Courts and the supervision of German courts on a localized basis, Military Government has necessarily fallen short of its aim of transferring to the German people primary responsibility for the administration of justice. As the volume of business of the German Courts increases, however, both through the return to normal conditions and the requirement that the Germans by their own legislation and their own courts enter the field which has thus far been covered by Military Government legislation and Military Government Courts, it is imperative that the primary

direction by Military Government be made applicable to a limited number of top German officials.

For the trial of the more serious crimes of interest to the occupying forces the need for Military Government Courts will continue, and there will be lesser offenses, including those involving United Nations nationals, for which these courts will still be required. But for violations of curfew and other minor offenses of the police regulation type with which Military Government Courts have been so largely concerned, it is the policy that the German local authorities enact local ordinances comparable to existing Military Government legislation and themselves assume responsibility for enforcement.

HANDS OFF, IF POSSIBLE

If the new Ministers of Justice, judges, and other officials who are to take part in the administration of justice in the U. S. Zone are to be successful in their work, they must be permitted to assume initiative, responsibility, and administrative discretion, without undue interference by Military Government. The

best example is the case in which one of the German litigants has apparently suffered an injustice, without, however, having exhausted his right of appeal. It is not appropriate that Military Government Officers should interfere directly at the level of the court of first instance because they believe the decision is wrong. Such interference should normally await the action on appeal which may correct the original fault.

This rule does not of course, preclude action by a subordinate Military Government detachment to remove a case in which the lower German Court has exceeded the jurisdiction permitted it by Military Government Law No. 2, nor prevent the subordinate detachment's taking action whenever serious interests of the occupying forces are involved. In all these matters, however, success will be dependent on the good judgment of those in the field and the preparation and issuance of any plan will serve a constructive purpose only in so far as use is made of it by those who at the operating level have the task of rebuilding German justice in the U. S. Zone.



Consolidation of Military Government

In a new, major move to transfer responsibility for the operation of local government in the U. S. Zone of Occupation from Americans to Germans, the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) issued a directive setting specific time limits by which Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and Regierungsbezirk detachments will withdraw from direct participation in German affairs. Detailed plans to effect this schedule are now in preparation.

Under the provisions of the directive, Landkreis and Stadtkreis detachments will be shorn of their specialist staffs by 15 November; technicians at Regierungsbezirk level will go by 15 December. All public health, labor, and similar specialist officers will be transferred to pools to be operated by Land-level detachments.

The move will make possible the early return home of many high-point Military Government officers who do not wish to remain overseas. Between 1 November and 15 December, 1600 officers will be withdrawn from current jobs. For example, Regierungsbezirk staffs will be reduced from 55 officers to five. Those who choose to stay will be used as replacements for the others. Officers eligible for discharge under the point system will be given an opportunity to apply for a civilian appointment. Both officers and civilian appointees will be able to serve as members of specialist survey teams which will operate from Land-level detachments. These teams will have an investigative, reporting, and advisory function and will be concerned with problems in such special fields as education, agriculture, manpower, etc. Until these teams are organized, however, the present reporting system will remain.

The new directive was issued as the

Germans were preparing election codes intended to set the stage for elections in 1946. By next spring control of Germany by the occupation forces will be exercised largely at Land-level and higher. Increasing reliance will be placed on German officials selected through democratic processes under Military Government direction.

FUNCTIONAL CONTROL OUT

Small staffs will remain at Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and Regierungsbezirk levels even after the 15 November and 15 December deadlines. However, they will have only general policy control over the civil government and will leave functional matters entirely to the Germans themselves. They will supervise the coming elections and vet candidates nominated by the several political parties. This will of necessity be done by Special Branch staffs.

But these reduced-size detachments will stay in the areas of their present jurisdiction only until the elections are actually held and the victorious candidates installed in office. The directive specifies that all Landkreis detachments are to be withdrawn by 30 April 1946 at the latest. Stadtkreis detachments, on the other hand, may stay on until 30 June 1946.

As soon as the last Stadtkreis or Landkreis detachment in a Regierungsbezirk area has been withdrawn, the Regierungsbezirk detachment governing the region will itself be removed.

LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICES

In place of the Military Government detachments at Stadtkreis and Landkreis levels, special liaison and security offices will be established. These will normally be operated by two officers and whatever administrative personnel is needed. They will maintain liaison with

local occupational troops, make general reports on conditions in the area, and exercise policy control over the local government. They will be able to call on the functional teams at Land level to assist with problems requiring technical knowledge,

No place is envisaged in this scheme for Regierungsbezirk detachments. When they are withdrawn, no liaison and security offices will take their place.

Under the plan, as of 30 June 1946 the Military Government structure will consist of Offices of Military Government at Berlin and Frankfurt, four Land detachments (the Bremen Sub-District is to be considered a Land), and liaison and security offices in all Landkreise and Stadtkreise.

Military Government functions will be wholly withdrawn from the Third and Seventh U. S. Armies as of 31 December. All Military Government matters will be handled directly by the Offices of Military Government at Berlin and Frankfurt-am-Main with the Land detachments, including the Bremen Sub-District. The Land detachments will be responsible for the supply and administration of all subordinate units in their area. A detailed program is now being worked out on the status of the 2nd and 3rd Military Government Regiments under this set-up.

These far-reaching changes in the Military Government structure are of great significance. Partly the move is intended to conserve Military Government personnel, reduce involvement in details of local administration, and shift the burden of actual operation onto the Germans.

But another reason is apparent in the divorce of Military Government functions from armies and the assignment of tactical forces to duties analogous to those which they perform in the United States. This separation is being made as a result of current policy to "civilianize" Military Government, to

make administrative control over Germany a matter for civil concern. The U. S. Army has never been enthusiastic about political activity, and the current program will result in the reduction and ultimate elimination of one of its major political commitments.

Most important, however, is the very real intention of Military Government to require the Germans to assume the maximum possible self-government under U. S. control. This policy stems from the Potsdam Agreement, which says, "Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial . . . administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government."

ELECTED OFFICIALS

To give elected officials confidence in themselves and status in the eyes of their electorate, it is essential that incumbents work out local government problems without too much control by American authorities. Minute concern on the part of Military Government with every decision that the German civil administration makes would inevitably vitiate planning and action on the part of the Germans.

Close watch over the German elections is an absolute "must" in the carrying out of the denazification program. Candidates must be vetted, and nazis forbidden participation in political parties. What is more, nazis must be denied the polls. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a recent press conference, made it plain that "nazis would be deprived of a vote in Germany."

The Allied Control Council

Early in February a Crimea Conference communiqué provided the first official information on many aspects of the future occupation and control of Germany. It was agreed at that time that each of the three powers represented, together with France, would share in the occupation of Germany. In addition to the administration of a separate zone by each of these powers, provisions were made for coordinated administration and control. The plan resulting from the historic conference provided for a Central Control Commission, with headquarters in Berlin, as a means for the realization of the desire for coordination and cooperation.

Today this Central Control Commission, envisaged only eight months ago, is an established fact, and is known as the Allied Control Council. Its organization was completed and its statutes laid down a few weeks after the German surrender. On the 30th of July its first meeting was held, under the chairmanship of General of the Army Eisenhower. The members of the other three powers were all present: Marshal Zhukov, Field Marshal Montgomery and Lieutenant General Koenig. On that day the first quadrupartite decisions were made in Berlin, and thereafter every ten days the number of such decisions increased.

THE COUNCIL'S MACHINERY

The constitution of the Allied Control Council sets up machinery for carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender. It stipulates that decisions shall be unanimous, and that uniformity of action shall be ensured by the Commanders-in-Chief in their respective zones.

Under the Control Council there is a permanent Coordinating Committee, composed of one representative of each of the four commanders and a Control Staff in the form of twelve directorates: Military, Naval, Air, Transport, Political, Economic, Finance, Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution, Internal Affairs and Communications, Legal, Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons, and Manpower. The functions of the Coordinating Committee and the Control Staff are to advise the Control Council, to carry out the decisions of the Control Council, to transmit them to the appropriate German agencies, and to supervise and control the day-to-day activities of these agencies. The American element in the Control Council, until recently known as "U. S. Group," is now called the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

"Greater Berlin" is administered by an Inter-Allied governing authority known as the Kommandatura, subject to the overall direction of the Control Council. It consists of four Commandants, each of whom serves in rotation as Chief Commandant. Under them a technical staff is engaged in supervising and controlling local German activities.

This constitution is clear and simple, but the problems involved in action are manifold. Decisions and agreements reached are numerous. In many instances the points under discussion have been so intricate and so complex as to make speedy laws, rules and regulations an impossibility, due to the need for unanimity. Often one representative or another is dependent on instructions from his respective government which

could not reach him in time to give him a free hand at the time of discussion. In addition, not all items on the agenda of a Control Council meeting have always had equal bearing and importance on the policies and action of the various occupying powers. The question of fraternization with the German people is an example. No non-fraternization rules have ever existed in the Russian Zone, and therefore an agreement reached for the partial relaxation of existing regulations affected only the British, U. S., and French Zones.

Some of the proposals before the Allied Control Council have dealt with inter-Allied problems, such as airfield requirements; boundary adjustments both of zones and of the Berlin sectors; methods of legislative procedure; official languages; and publication of legislation.

THE COUNCIL'S PROCLAMATIONS

Most important perhaps have been the proclamations issued to the German people. There have been two up to the present time, both of them announcements of basic requirements arising from the complete defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany. Proclamation No. 1 informed the Germans of the Control Council's assumption of supreme authority with respect to Germany. Proclamation No. 2 is an assertion of this supreme authority and is a document sweeping in its implications. It orders complete and final abolition of all German land, naval, and air forces; of all nazi party organizations, staffs, and institutions; and of all military or quasi-military organizations. Continuation of military tradition is made impossible by the prohibition of all forms of military training, military propaganda or military activities of any nature.

All matters affecting Germany's relations with other countries will be reg-

ulated by the Allied representatives, who will have to sanction all foreign obligations, undertakings and commitments assumed by Germany or German nationals. The proclamation places the whole German inter-communication system under the complete control of the Allies. It makes German authorities dependent upon Allied direction in the use, control and censorship of all media for influencing expression and opinion, including broadcasting, press and publications, and all forms of entertainment and advertising.

Control over German finance, agriculture, industry and German economy in all its phases and aspects may be complete or as far-reaching as is deemed necessary. Measures of restitution, control of property and assets, reparations and rehabilitation will be dictated by Allied representatives. In fact, there is no phase of German life which is not affected by Proclamation No. 2, which also includes the movement of population, apprehension of nazi leaders, relief, reconstruction, and prompt furnishing of all information and documents desired by the Allied representatives.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Among the most pressing questions before the Control Council at almost each of its meetings has been the settlement of the food and coal problem. This involves not only the formulation of standards for the German people, but also the partition of responsibility, evaluation of sources and supplies within the various zones of occupation, and exports, imports and distribution. The American press has for many weeks expressed a diversity of opinion with respect to food and coal for Germany and occupied Europe. Naturally, a clash of opinions is inevitable among the nations sharing in the occupational

task in Germany. For this reason, and also because of ever-changing circumstances and production figures, the problem is never settled except for the immediate future.

In spite of the varied political systems and governmental set-ups of the nations represented on the Allied Control Council, agreement has been reached on the resumption of political life in Germany and all zones have permitted the organization of some of the liberal or leftist parties banned in Hitler Germany. Trade

unions may be re-established everywhere in Germany.

Governing a nation is a tremendous task; governing a defeated and confused and utterly beaten nation such as Germany is an even bigger task. Awesome in its implications, the task has nevertheless been tackled with courage and energy. And although the wheels often grind slowly, there are at present many indications that out of this laboratory of international agreement will come lessons for peace in the world.

Procedures for Restitution

The implementation of an interim policy of restitution of properties removed by the Germans from Allied Nations has created a flood of claims from the Western Allies. To systematize this influx, the countries involved are being invited to furnish the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) with consolidated lists of claims.

In most instances, the various nations do not know the methods of restitution as planned by the United States. As a result, claims are being processed by individuals to the Restitution Section, Economics Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.). These have to be returned for submission through the Government concerned, which will, under the interim plan, serve as a channel for all such claims.

APPROVED PROCEDURE

The approved procedure for restitution is that the individual will submit his claims to his own Government, setting forth all possible data, i. e., physical description, name of firm or person who

removed the property, full circumstances surrounding its removal, serial numbers, if any, quantity, condition, present location, etc. A brief summation of the economic or physical urgency for the return will assist in determining priorities for restitution.

The Government concerned will submit consolidated lists of claims, including the information required above, and will forward them from time to time to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), which will in turn process the claims to the Military Government detachment in the area where the property is alleged to be located. The detachment, when it has taken the property into custody, will notify the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and the latter will invite the claimant nation to send small missions, preferably of technical experts, into the U. S. Zone.

These missions will be instructed to travel to the specific location for the purpose of identifying and making arrangements for the return of the pro-

perty to their country. Under no circumstances will they be allowed to deviate from the most direct route to their destination for purposes of scouring the area for other properties. If the claimed property is not located in the area indicated, there is no provision for other than a negative reply to the claimant nation.

It is highly probable that at some time in the future a bi-weekly catalogue of properties, claimed but not located, may be issued to Military Government detachments, requesting that a search be instituted in their respective areas for the unlocated properties.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

The present plan of restitution calls for the claimant nation to furnish the transportation to move restored properties back to the country of origin. It is evident, however, that many of the nations involved do not have sufficient transport to carry out this plan, and it will become necessary to use rolling stock now in the U. S. Zone. The coordination with G-4 (Movements) of USFET necessary to arrange for this must be done by the Allied missions concerned, just as the burden of proof for identifying claimed properties rests with them.

Once the claimant nation has produced satisfactory identification, the local Military Government Officer will issue a receipt to be signed by the accredited representative of the nation concerned, and the property becomes

the responsibility of the signator. Whether at some future date the restored property will be charged as reparations to the country concerned has not yet been determined. This qualification is to be clearly stated in the official receipt.

Restitution of rolling stock to the Allied Nations is going to present many difficulties. Approximately fifty per cent of the rolling stock now in the U. S. Zone is Allied property. Thirty per cent is being utilized by the Military Forces, leaving twenty per cent to haul fuel, food, goods, etc., plus passengers. The limited amount of rolling stock in the latter category is expected to maintain an economy not only at the basic minimum for Germany but also to supply the commodities cited above for the Allied Nations.

Sooner or later conflicting claims for properties will doubtless arise. This is most likely to occur with properties like livestock, goods, etc. — properties not easily and specifically identified. What adjudication will be made when this problem arises has not yet been determined.

Since this policy of restitution has been publicized, representatives from Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and France have conferred with the Restitution Section on procedures. Instructions have been given to them, and it is expected that the first detailed consolidated lists will shortly be forthcoming.

Revival of Communications

The German Reichspost, now called the "Department of Communications and Posts," is unlike any organization to be found in the United States. It might be described as a monopoly on every means of transmitting the written or spoken word — including, in many instances, even personal contact. If, in the States, we were to consolidate into one large corporation all telephone and telegraph companies, the postal system, a large part of the bus companies, and the radio networks, and then incorporate such banking services as checking and savings accounts and a money-order system that would enable the housewife and the small business man to pay their bills by mail, we might reach an approximation of the German Reichspost's scope of activity.

Few organizations so directly affected the daily lives of the German people. To realize the extent of its many fields of operation and control, one must accept the fact that every telephone call made, every postage stamp bought, every letter mailed, all postal savings and money orders, every telegram sent, and even the bus ride to the next village, were merely a few of the many activities affected directly or indirectly by what was called the Reichspost.

"TOTAL FAILURE"

V-E Day marked a "total failure" that has never been paralleled in the history of communications. To estimate accurately the exact condition of communications facilities on that day (or, for that matter, at any time in the months that followed) would be the nearest thing to an impossible assignment. Most of the Reichspost personnel were party members in good standing, and they left the sinking ship taking

with them many records, both administrative and technical, which were essential for even a fractional operation of the system. To this loss was added the destruction of such actual facilities as radio, telephone, and telegraph technical equipment, while operational equipment such as buildings, trucks, and even small items such as post-office scales, mailbags, tools, etc., together with stocks of badly-needed supplies, were damaged or destroyed throughout the country.

"Total failure" was further brought home by acute personnel shortages. Personnel difficulties have hampered reorganization, rehabilitation and operation to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain even a vague picture of current conditions.

INITIAL EFFORT

By V-E Day there existed in Germany an extensive network of U. S. Army communications, destined to become less valuable as troops consolidated their positions and units became static in their locations. Increased distances and extended networks, combined with the necessity for providing at least a minimum service for military and essential civilian needs, required the use of the cable and wire facilities of the Reichspost electrical communications system. To tie the Reichspost facilities into the Army communications net, highly skilled technicians were assigned to military units and given the mission of surveying existing facilities, compiling information, and organizing local rehabilitation. Their efforts not only resulted in the rehabilitation of a number of cables, open wire, and other facilities within a few weeks after V-E day, but they succeeded also in re-assembling

many of the acceptable civilian employees of the Reichspost.

These civilian technicians invariably brought back with them postal and other Reichspost employees, who aided in the rehabilitation job by protecting the equipment, cleaning out installations, collecting records and information, and laying plans for the resumption of certain essential uncoordinated local efforts which were to become the basic foundation for future Reichspost operation in the whole U. S. Zone. While it is true that American tactical personnel were primarily interested in electrical communications facilities, the return of the Reichspost personnel who initially assisted the Military in setting up the telephone system affected the return of all available Reichspost employees to other branches of the organization.

After the establishment of Military Government, a number of officers were assigned to aid in the direction and coordination of the rehabilitation of the Reichspost communication systems. Initially, their time was devoted to the assembly, interview and screening of civilian personnel. They authorized the resumption of essential services, and collected material on the former operations of the Reichspost.

EXPANSION

In time, the staff was expanded to meet the requirements of an accelerated program. P T & T officers were assigned to each Reichspost Direktion by Military Government and the Military Districts appointed officers to similar positions embracing the entire district. A Communications Section was established at USFET as part of the Internal Affairs Branch of G-5. Final authority for control and supervision was established with the Directorate of Communications and

Posts, a part of the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

The ultimate objective of these communications specialists is to establish a new civil organization for communications and postal services which would be capable of providing the facilities formerly under the Reichspost control.

NEW CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Under the direction of the Allied Control Council, a new German civil organization will be formed — the Department of Communications and Posts, a central agency, having a headquarters in Berlin, and exercising administrative control over all civil communications and postal services for the country as a whole. The Department of Communications and Posts will be a regulatory body, performing only such operational functions as may be directed by the Control Council.

Units subordinate to the Department are to be known as Directorates of Communications, German civil operating units functionally corresponding to the former "Reichspost Direktion". Each of these Directorates will operate a geographical area within the Military Districts, and will have subordinate offices and bureaus within the area responsible to the local Military Government PT & T officer. Present plans contemplate the retention of the original areas operated as Reichspost Direktion (of which there were six in the U. S. Zone), with headquarters located in Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Munich, Stuttgart, and Karlsruhe.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Pending the establishment of the Department of Communications and Posts in Berlin and the assumption of its administrative responsibility, it is planned to assemble a highly-qualified group of German personnel to strength-

en the staff of a selected Directorate functioning as the senior Directorate of the U. S. Zone for administrative control of the several Directorates within the Zone. Similar selection of Directorates within each Military District will provide centralized civil administrative control of the Directorates within each District. All Directorates, however, will come under direct administrative control of the Central Department in Berlin, when established.

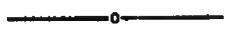
HOW MUCH AND HOW SOON

In some respects, a modern nation may be compared to the human body. Its communications system, both electrical and physical, like the nervous system of the body, is the means by which co-ordination of effort is made possible. Without it little can be accomplished. Many have become concerned, even alarmed, at the thought of allowing the German people to rehabilitate their communications. They picture the use of such a system as the means for a co-ordinated effort against our Occupation Forces and Military Government. This, of course, is not impossible, but it is certainly not probable. All types of controlled communications lend themselves readily to monitoring and censorship. But when it is considered that there were only five to seven telephones for every hundred people

in Germany before the war, and that by V-E Day this entire system had virtually ceased to function (a system which took the German nation some twenty-odd peaceful years to develop) it is difficult to foresee under present conditions the re-establishment of more than a very small fraction of it.

Good communications in Germany will assist, rather than endanger, world security. Acceptable civilians are being given the task of governing this nation. Military Government is demanding, in the interest of the United Nations, that the people be fed, clothed, kept warm, and that a basic essential standard of living be maintained. If the relatively few administrators available are to carry out the demands of good government and their responsibility to the people, they must make the most of their time and effort. It is only through an organized communications system that this may be accomplished. For example, a shipper of coal must be able to notify a distributor of its arrival; or a Bürgermeister must be in contact with sources of food in order to maintain equitable and adequate control.

Under present and estimated future conditions of supply and personnel it will be very difficult to meet even essential needs. Even with a hard-pushed, coordinated effort it will be months before essential military and civilian facilities can be provided.



An Analysis of Civil Service

Of interest to Civil Service personnel now in the Army, considering civilian employment in this Theater, are USFET G-1's analyses of the two types of Civil Service appointments.

The Classified Appointment, established by competitive examination, was effective prior to 16 March 1942, and was in permanent status after the initial probationary period was served. If an employee was serving under this type of appointment prior to entry into the Armed Forces, it will be necessary for him to contact the original appointing agency requesting authority to remain in the Theater as a civilian employee of the U. S. Forces, and requesting that his reemployment rights be retained until his return to the United States. Unless such approval is granted, it is necessary that he report for duty six months after his discharge from the Army.

The War Service Appointment includes all appointments made after 16 March 1942. If an employee is serving under a service appointment, it is necessary that he return to his position within 40 days after discharge from the Armed Forces, and it is not possible to extend his military leave of absence or his reemployment rights.

No Seniority

Civilian employees serving in the Theater are not eligible to in-grade promotions (seniority) for Civil Service appointments while employed in this Theater.

Meanwhile, all persons seeking civilian status for service with the Army in Europe are now entitled to 45 days

leave, an increase over the previously announced leave of 30 days duration.

German-wide Census

On 17 September the Allied Control Authority directed that an intermediate census should be taken for all four zones of Germany, as of 1 November. The census, to be based on the ration card system, will provide the following statistical breakdowns: by geographical areas (including Kreis); by age groups; and by occupations, including pregnant and nursing mothers.

Weekly Denazification Report

General Adcock, in a letter for distribution to all Military Government detachments, stressed the importance of prompt completion and dispatch of the Weekly Denazification Report, MG/PS/1/A. To eliminate existing delays, he clarified the current instructions as follows:

"Weekly Denazification Report MG/PS/1/A will be made out on Saturday of each week by each Military Government detachment and dispatched at the earliest possible moment thereafter. Copies will be sent direct to Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) and to Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.), and through channels to Regierungsbezirk and Regional detachments and to Headquarters, Military Districts.

"The copies for Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) and Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.)

will be placed in "official envelopes and sealed. The envelopes will be addressed as follows:

Office of Military Government
(U. S. Zone)

Hq, USFET, APO 757, U. S. Army
Attention: Public Safety Section,
Internal Affairs Branch
DIRECT.

and

Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.)

APO 742, U. S. Army
Attention: Public Safety Division.
DIRECT.

"The copies for each of these two headquarters . . . will be addressed, at the top of the form, in the same way as the envelope.

"The information copy which is sent by Kreis detachment to Regierungsbezirk detachment will be marked, at the top of the form:

"Copies sent direct (date when sent) to Office of Military Government, (U. S. Zone) and to Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.)."

Food Quota Requirements.

In a measure cracking down on German farmers to obtain more food for the general population, USFET instructed the Military Districts to notify Military Government detachments at Regierungsbezirk and Kreis levels of crop and livestock quotas for their areas, and to instruct them to see that these quotas are met. Failing this, it will be necessary "that administrative or other action be taken against German officials and farmers who fail to enforce or deliver the required quotas of farm products."

In Brief

Plans are now being drawn for increased motion picture showings in approximately 200 DP camps in Germany . . . Production of salt in the U. S. Zone has reached sufficient tonnage to make allocations from USFET unnecessary. Normal civilian channels of supply, procurement, distribution and payment now prevail . . . The Military Government Financial Officers' conference, scheduled for October 30—31, has been postponed. Detachment commanders will be advised of the subsequent date when the meeting is to be held . . . The Western Military District has issued a directive to Regional Detachments forbidding the re-sale for profit in commercial channels of textbooks printed under the auspices of Military Government. This does not mean that textbooks may not be sold to individual pupils or that Germans may not be used in book distribution.



A Frankfurt Conservative Looks at the Local Scene

A recent report from Frankfurt has some interesting observations on the current situation by a person designated simply as a "rightist": "There is much discussion as to whether the proposal to deprive former nazis of the right to vote can be considered consistent with democratic principles. It is regarded as a means of the SPD to prevent former Nazis from joining the extreme leftist or, in particular one of the rightist parties.

"Deep dejection has been caused among the population by the news of the wholesale dismissal of nazi party members in private industry and business. Although the removal of nazi and militaristic influence from private business and industry following the denazification of the administration has long been expected, the immediate and complete dismissal of all nazi party members from leading positions in commerce and industry will have, so it is argued, unforeseen consequences. People stress the impossibility of replacing experienced members of the board of directors etc., of large industrial and commercial enterprises in a short time.

"It is further emphasized how difficult it will be to remove so many small businessmen and tradesmen and yet to secure their services as well as the goods they produced for the people. People ask how farms are to be managed if the owners are relegated to the position of ordinary farm hands. It is most remarkable that this anxiety caused by the new policy is felt not

only by the persons affected but also by the employees of all categories of private industry as they are of the opinion that their firms will be deprived of expert management in many cases. The population is afraid that production will be affected and the already difficult supply situation disrupted.

"The Indispensable Nazi"

"Although in general a complete denazification is demanded, many are of the opinion that after completion of the denazification program the authorities and businessmen should be allowed to suggest persons for reinstatement, believing that they will best be able to judge which of their employees were only nominal party members. The question of depriving nominal party members of pensions is also of considerable political significance, since it is felt that this order affects the families (innocent children who cannot be held responsible for what their parents did) and will eventually create a proletariat which will be forced to the most radical political side.

"As long as there is no direct communication possible between the Germans living in the Russian Zone and those living in the Western Zones so that the actual conditions prevailing under Russian supervision cannot become public, there is danger that many former party members will be driven to joining the Communist Party." This observation, frequently heard, seems

suspiciously like part of a "line" aimed at discrediting the new infant democracy in Germany before it is weaned.

"So-called bourgeois, or rightist circles, are demanding a daily newspaper reflecting other opinions than those of the "Frankfurter Rundschau," whose attitude and trend are considered completely onesided." In some conservative elements in the city, this paper is condemned as a "rank communist sheet."

Reaction to Law 8

How Military Government Law No. 8 was received in North Württemberg-Baden is analyzed in the brief paragraph quoted below, taken from the Regional detachment's latest report:

"The promulgation of Law No. 8 brought to a head public reaction towards the denazification policy . . . The reaction has been strong, betraying both a feeling of bitterness and despair. The fear has been expressed that the new law was not the final word on the subject of denazification but that, in the future, elements which were associated with the German Wehrmacht in one capacity or another will be subjected to a similar policy. The tendency has also been to attribute to the denazification policy a covert design to destroy the German economy and to reduce Germany to a semi-agrarian state."

Report to Bavarian President

The following miscellaneous items come from the recent report of the President of a Bavarian Regierungsbe-

zirk to the Minister President of that State.

"The recent extension of the postal service has resulted in a flood of applicants for employment which is consuming much time that should be devoted to other functions.

"The present quarters of the Regierungsbezirk staff are inadequate and new ones are urgently needed.

"The relaxation of travel regulations has increased the efficiency of several departments.

"The large number of Military Government civilian employees has in some localities (for example LK Traunstein, where there are 250 such employees) necessitated setting up special wage calculating bureaux. The resultant tax burden is heavy.

"Work-loads are causing many Bürgermeister to consider resigning. They especially object to what they call the current 'paper war'.

"The registration requirements of UNRRA are causing much extra work.

"Many object to ex-soldiers being given jobs as they are regarded as the chief supporters of the Third Reich.

"The youth are disinclined to work. All they know is soldiering.

"The widespread depression of the people is causing many to turn to fortune tellers and the like. In Erding a dairy hand set himself up as a fortune teller and had 70 customers consult him in one night.

"With the growing number of those who have to stand aside, fists are being clenched in many a pocket."

Voices of Experience

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



GERMANS ASSIST DENAZIFICATION

In Kassel the use of an Advisory Committee of picked men, known for their anti-nazi background, in screening personnel in all departments of the city administration has proven extremely effective. Checks by CIC on actions recommended by the Committee show that it has been 95 per cent correct in its findings.

NOT SURPRISING

In Germisch, resentment over an officially authorized dance for GI's and German girls appears to have been "boosted" by the fact that Military Government lent its prestige to the affair by an official notice.

MILITARY GUARD OVER VD PATIENTS

A Military guard was stationed at the VD Hospital in Oberosten after several patients escaped before completion of treatment. As a further precaution, clothes were taken from the women and conspicuous white uniforms issued.

BLOCKING CONTROL MEASURES

In an effort to increase the effectiveness of the blocking control measures instituted by Military Government, all financial institutions in Frankfurt were required to receive the following certificate from their customers: "I hereby certify that I have not been removed from my position by order of Military Government, and that I am not otherwise a person subject to Military

Government Law No. 52 or General Order No. 1." In the event bank customers are willing to execute the certificate, and if the bank has no independent knowledge that the customer is subject to the aforementioned laws, they are authorized to treat such customers as unblocked persons. In the event the customers refuse to execute the certificates, the banks have been ordered to block immediately all accounts of such persons and transmit their names to the local Reichsbank for appropriate action at that level.

SMALL-SCALE INTER-ZONAL TRADING

Typical of many small inter-Zonal trades is that of an individual in RB Wiesbaden who has negotiated the following: for each 100 kilos of fertilizer, he receives four or five pigs, or a cow, in addition to a financial consideration. In exchange for Wiesbaden champagne (400 bottles), he gets fertilizer from the Ruhr (400 tons of Thomas Meal), which brings him cattle (50) and small pigs (500) from Hannover. Thus, certain Ruhr people drink champagne, Hannover farmers acquire fertilizer, and meat-short Wiesbaden is supplied with one of its most critical needs. The importance of this small trading in the aggregate cannot be overemphasized, because it puts products where they are wanted in a way that is hardly possible in large-scale operations.



Industry Policies Under Scrutiny

Discussion of Military Government policies toward German industry featured press comment during the past week, with some commentators voicing the fear that these policies might result in the rebuilding of a strong Germany. Other important topics commanding press attention were the progress made during the three months of Allied occupation of Berlin and the plan to use selected German prisoners of war, indoctrinated in democratic processes, to assist in the civil administration of Germany. The program recently announced for making German civil authorities responsible for administration at lower governmental levels was well covered in news dispatches from the U. S. Zone.

In a dispatch to The New York Times from Berlin, Raymond Daniell declared that the report of Allied economic experts, expressing the view that Germany must retain some industrial and export capacity to meet the Potsdam terms, has "tended to increase Russian suspicions that the British and Americans, while appearing to adhere to the Potsdam agreement, hope to maintain a stronger Germany than the Russians believed was envisaged."

Commenting on the suggestion that German industry should aim at producing a surplus for export and sale to other countries, John Vandercook of NBC asserted that the recommendation "has given rise to many forebodings in Europe, which is deathly afraid of World War III," pointing out that "the Anglo-American policy after the last war of allowing the rebuilding of a strong Germany is now generally con-

ceded to have led directly to World War II."

H. V. Kaltenborn, in a broadcast, expressed the opinion, however, that the mere fact that such a report was made public is constructive. "It shows that a sort of analysis was beginning to replace justified, but illogical hate, fear and anger in dealing with the defeated populations."

NO STRENGTH LEFT

In reviewing five months of Allied occupation, Dorothy Thompson, in the New York Post, found no evidence that the Allies were creating a strong Germany. "We have totally wrecked German industrial life," she declared. "That started with the bombing; it continued, by the transfer from the Russian Zone of practically every vestige of machinery; it was furthered by the necessary removal of active nazis from key managerial positions, and it is accelerated by our refusal to recognize any kind of private initiative which might spring out of chaos and collapse."

In an article in PM, I. F. Stone charged that military authorities, disregarding their own directives, were building up the I. G. Farben industrial enterprises. He asserted that industrial and chemical experts are being recruited to help in the reconstruction of the Farben organization and that when the occupation forces leave, "Germany will resume possession of an enormous chemical trust which can rule world markets in peace and turn out many implements of war when occasion demands."

"The ironic fact is that I. G. Farben is better off today under Army control than

if it had not been seized," Stone asserted. "For if it had not been taken over, it could not have hoped to import materials, to recruit American experts for reconstruction, to command funds for these purposes."

General MacArthur's recent order to the Japanese to free political prisoners, and establish freedom of the press evoked favorable editorial comment. Typical was the following from the New York Herald Tribune: "This is an experiment so novel in human history as to demand attention. Almost all other conquerors have started out with censorship, the rack, the thumbscrew and their own brand of control in the interests of 'order,' MacArthur happens to be so strong in Japan that he does not have to worry unduly about order; he can therefore make the immediate institution of freedom his sternest dictate — Perhaps MacArthur will prove one of the greatest boons ever to come to the Japanese people in their age-long history."

Nürnberg Trials

The American press continues to evidence lively interest in the coming Nürnberg trials of nazi war criminals, with editorial comment urging that there be no delay in meting out justice to the guilty.

"Millions of lives have been lost or blighted because of the wicked deeds of the gangsters about to go on trial at Nürnberg," said the Philadelphia Inquirer. "There should be no waste of time in seeing to it that justice is done."

The importance of establishing the principle that no nation shall ever again be permitted to wage aggressive war was stressed by a New York Times editorial. "In these trials we shall apparently establish the principle that the heads of a beaten nation must pay individually," it said. "If we do this, we

ought also to establish the principle that no nation shall ever again go to war, except when directly attacked or under the sanction of a world organization. In other words, these trials are directly linked with the success of the United Nations organization. We must have an absolute test of what constitutes aggression. That test must be established in the forthcoming trials, written into international law that is really law, and sustained if necessary by the armed forces of the peaceable nations."

Berlin Experiment

Though difficult problems still await solution, the Allied occupation of Berlin — recognized from the outset as a testing ground of Allied unity — has achieved a fair measure of success. This is the conclusion of Russell Hill, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, after a survey of the work done by the Allied occupation authorities during the past three months.

"It can be reported that a measure of success has been achieved," Hill said. "The representatives of the four Allies have learned much about each other and about how to get along with each other. But it must also be reported that issues have arisen on which it has so far been impossible to reconcile differing points of view."

"The Allies have agreed on a host of problems that have arisen in connection with every day life in Berlin. The subways, street cars and busses are run by the German city authorities under joint Allied control. Food and coal are being distributed on a city-wide basis. Agreement has been reached on such varied matters as price control, wage levels, the black market, the rationing of electricity and gas, a city lottery, and public health measures designed to check epidemics."

On two major issues, however, the Allies have failed to reach an agreement. One, involved the so-called "block leader" system. The other was the effort to institute quadripartite control over the media of information — the press and the radio.

"In general, relations between the Allies have been encouraging," Hill declared. "The members of the Kommandatura seem to get along easily together . . . The Berlin experiment is not yet over. Many hard problems remain to be solved, but the progress that has been made in these three months should give considerable grounds for hope."

German P W'S

The indoctrination of a selected group of German prisoners of war, to assist civil administrators in Germany, may prove an experiment of far reaching significance, the New York Herald Tribune pointed out in an editorial on October 6th.

"Will the scheme work?" the editorial asked. "No one can say. The number of men immediately affected by it is pitifully small and the viewpoint expressed by Heinrich Hauser in 'The German Talks Back' has long been dominant in Germany — the fear of the intellectual, the bourgeois, for the canaille, the mass mind, the belief in uniforms as a necessity for the self-respect of the lower orders and in some mystic concept of the state as a guide for action. But a start is being made, the beginning of an experiment in democracy that may have profound reactions throughout the world."

"Few of the run-of-the-mill German prisoners of war," according to the Portland Oregonian, "will return home as vigorous proponents of democratic government in Germany. It is apparent

from the attitudes of these millions of former Wehrmacht soldiers, that the United Nations have a long and uncertain road to travel before the German people will have earned the right to freedom and self-determination."

Random Comments

"General George Patton has now passed from current controversy into history. There he will have an honored niche. Perhaps he himself will share the sense of relief his countrymen feel at so safe and quiet a transfer. He was obviously in a post which he was unfitted by temperament, training or experience to fill . . . He reaped no laurels from the peace, but those he won in war will remain green for a long time." Editorial in The New York Times.

* *

"The new chief of the Bavarian civil administration, Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, has a long record of opposing the nazis. In addition, Dr. Hoegner has some excellent ideas on the subject of nazis and public jobs . . . The new Minister President says: 'I am definitely against keeping nazis in office just to obtain administrative efficiency' . . . Since an oft-proclaimed war aim was the breaking of nazi power everywhere, this should be exactly what allied authorities want. Regardless of nazi 'efficiency' there is no place for its agents in the arduous process of educating the Germans to the ways of peace and democracy." St Louis Post-Dispatch.

* *

"It was not only a stirring but almost an adventurous journey that I had recently in Germany. On this journey, I was able to talk once more with my friends of the past and to reknit the bonds broken by the war. This brought home to me most vividly the rightness of a view I had held firmly at all times

that the German people was never the uniform block behind Hitler that it was declared to be in Goebbel's propaganda and could not but seem in the apparent absence of all open opposition." **Interview with Dr. Karl Barth, eminent Swiss theologian, in "Die Weltwoche" of Zürich, reprinted in the Manchester Guardian.**

* *

"New Army regulations, issued almost daily in the American Zone of occupation, are impressing the Germans with the fact that the long road leading to the field of democratic freedom is tightly fenced on both sides with good military barbed wire." **Philip Whitcomb in Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"The best hope of convincing the people of Japan that their true interests do not lie along the path of international aggression is to take full advantage of their quick-witted readiness to learn the lessons of their present defeat. They seem eager to adopt democratic forms in a Japanese version of democracy; and from these forms the democratic spirit may emerge. But the process will demand protracted, as well as patient, assistance from the Allies." **London Times.**

* *

"The solution of the Ruhr problem, we should think, would lie first of all in

placing responsibility for it in the hands of an International Coal Commission free from any other cares or obligations. The commission ought to be quite independent of the military authorities in Germany and ought to have top priority for the acquisition of food, machinery, housing and other materials necessary to promote full production. There has already been far too much temporizing with this problem. Only swift and drastic measures can solve it before the siege of winter sets in." **Editorial in The New York Times.**

* *

"There is one by-product of legalized fraternization that cannot be overlooked. That is that every German woman and girl alike is intent upon defending Germany, detracting from the Russians, attacking England and playing upon the Americans' nostalgic heart-strings to the detriment of all his Allies." **Raymond Daniell in The New York Times.**

* *

"The Renner Government has not only retained Russian favor; but it appears about to win recognition from both Britain and the United States. It would be a good omen if the big three could agree on recognizing at peace one of the governments of the former German satellite states in Eastern Europe." **H. V. Kaltenborn in an NBC Broadcast.**

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of
Mil Govt for
Germany (U.S.) Berlin
Office of
Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt
(Western
District) Heidelberg

Western District

Col M O Edwards

2d Mil Govt Regiment

Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Bad Homburg
Hq Co Bad Homburg
Sv Co Ober Ursel
1st Maint Plat Zuffenhausen
2d Maint Plat Wetzlar
R & T Co Bad Homburg
2d MG Med Det Heidelberg
RR Det (Liaison) Bad Orb

Lt Col N F Hines
1st Lt A W Huck
Capt B Halprin
1st Lt E Thompson
Capt B A Sturdevan
Capt T Candon
Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
Capt F Gladzik

LAND WURTTENBERG & NORTH BADEN.

E-1 Stuttgart

Land Württemberg
& North Baden

Col W W Dawson

Württemberg Section

Co A Stuttgart
E-1 Stuttgart
F-10 Stuttgart
F-11 Ulm
G-20 Aalen
G-21 Boblingen
G-22 Crailsheim
G-23 Esslingen
G-24 Gmünd
G-25 Göppingen
G-26 Schwabisch Hall
G-27 Heidenheim
G-28 Heilbronn
G-29 Ludwigsburg
G-30 Waiblingen
H-50 Backnang
H-51 Heilbronn
H-52 Künzelsau
H-53 Leonberg
H-54 Bad Mergentheim
H-55 Nürtingen
H-56 Ohringen
H-57 Ulm
H-58 Vaihingen

Württemberg Section

SK Stuttgart
SK-LK Ulm
LK Aalen
LK Boblingen
LK Crailsheim
LK Esslingen
LK Gmünd
LK Göppingen
LK Hall
LK Heidenheim
LK Heilbronn
LK Ludwigsburg
LK Waiblingen
LK Backnang
SK Heilbronn
LK Künzelsau
LK Leonberg
LK Mergentheim
LK Nürtingen
LK Ohringen
Warehouse Opn
LK Vaihingen

Capt O Martin
Col W W Dawson
Lt Col C L Jackson
Lt Col H M Coverly
Maj J K Owen
Capt W A Becker
Lt Col R L Rogers
Maj J I Taylor
Capt E T Casey
Maj S R Marsh
Maj W T Neel
Capt F R Edwards
Maj H M Montgomery
Maj J Lindsay
Capt H W Freeman
Capt G D Burchell
Maj M L Hoover
1st Lt H. B. Henry
Capt R S Doetz
Capt S L Haber
Capt S A Warren
1st Lt M Korson
Maj J M Gregory
Capt J G Cox

North Baden Section

Co E Durlach
E-7 Karlsruhe
F-16 Mannheim
G-42 Weinheim
G-43 Heidelberg
G-44 Heidelberg
G-45 Ettlingen
G-46 Pforzheim

North Baden Section

SK Mannheim
LK Mannheim
SK Heidelberg
LK Heidelberg
LK Karlsruhe
SK Pforzheim

1st Lt R T Lynch
Col C Lisle
Lt Col R S Smith
Maj B C Barnes
Maj G P Kratz
Capt H D Peterson
Capt J W Green
Maj R B Little

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
H-88	Fouidenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J S Mayer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	1st Lt J R Bolin
LAND GREAT HESSEN			
E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden			
Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen	Capt M M Campbell
Regierungsbezirk Kassel			
Co C	Kirchain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Capt E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-66	Frankenberg	LK Frankenberg	Capt L E Morris
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	1st Lt S B Borda
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
H-74	Ziegenhain	LK Ziegenhain	Capt O R Schrimshaw
I-144	Wolfhagen	LK Wolfhagen	Capt C E Mullen
I-161	Homburg	GM Homburg	1st Lt L J McKannay
Regierungsbezirk Hessen			
Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted, Jr (actg)
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt (actg)
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Maj C G Martins (actg)
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Capt L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Bremen Sub-District			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Maj J R Reed
I10C2	Loxstedt	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT
Third U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Col G. D. Crawford
1st Lt Wm Irwin
Capt J O'Malley
Capt J O'Malley
1st Lt C. Casper
1st Lt C. T. Enbody
1st Lt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Capt H S Price

LAND BAYERN

E-201 Munich

Land Bayern

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt a. d. Salle
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj A S Grove
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
1st Lt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J. J. Schaller (actg)
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein

RB Ober & Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J. W. Hall
Maj W T Staats
Capt C E Wilhelm
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Capt R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Capt R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt R E Stringer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj H L Woodall
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Lt Col D Paulette
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt W H Hobbs
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj P E Bruehl
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H 260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt J R Golden

Regierungbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Capt R A Rosan
H-274	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt C. A. Harrington (actg)
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prail
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt O G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-376	Plattling	Sp. Branch Det	Capt E. C. Johnson
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF	DIRECTOR OR
		MILITARY GOVERNMENT	COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Capt E. L. Davis, Jr.
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich	RB Oberbayern	1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col E Kaller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	LK Munich	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Landsberg	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Starnberg	Capt C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Weilheim	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Aichach	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt L. R. Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	Bavarian Supply	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	LK Dachau	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau		Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Capt A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Capt M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebbers
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	1st Lt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L. E. Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt W S Reed
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co C: E-2
Co D: H-76, H-82, H-84, H-85, I-149.
Co E: F-17

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Co H: Note: Orders disbanding Detachments
1-376 and 1-379 have been
rescinded.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
The Council of Minister Presidents	5
The Conference of Economic Agencies	8
ASR and Civilian Status	10
War Comes Home for the Winter	11
Guest in the House	16
GENERAL	19
Tuberculosis Strikes Again	19
GERMAN REACTIONS	22
Toward a New Political Party?	22
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	24
PRESS COMMENTS	26
Eisenhower Declaration Praised	26
War Criminals	27
Defense of France	28
Moscow Comments	28
Random Comments	28
Station List	30

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in U. S. Zone in Germany.

(Control Council Law No. 3, providing for increase in the rate of taxation, as Annex J-3 to Section XXIV) 21 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

(Control Council Proclamation No. 3, Subject: "Fundamental Principles of Judicial Reform," as Annex I-1 to Section XXIV) 21 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Interzonal Exchange of German Refugees and German "Expellees" 18 Oct. 1945 (file GE-EX 383.7-1 Germany)

Parcels, Food, Red Cross — Receipt, Storage and Issue . . . 19 October 1945 (file AG 430 GEC-AGO)

Individual Repatriation Problems and Inquiries 19 October 1945 (file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO)

Care of United Nations Displaced Persons 17 October 1945 (file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO)

FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED:

Procedure for Financing Payment of U. S. Army Requisitions and Civilian Labor in Germany 9 August 1945
(AG 121 GEC-AGO)

Withdrawal of Military Government Sub-Accountant 13 September 1945
(AG 114.1 GEC-AGO)

Reports by German Authorities of Payments Covering U. S. Army Requisitions and Civilian Labor 4 October 1945 (AG 400.312 GEC-AGO)



The Council of Minister Presidents

A significant step in carrying out United States policy in Germany was taken at Stuttgart on the 17th of October with the inauguration, by Lt. General Lucius D. Clay, of the Council of State Minister Presidents. Now that top-level regional administrative organization of the U.S. Zone is complete, with the establishment of three States and the appointment of Minister Presidents and their staffs to govern them — Dr. Wilhelm Högnér in Bavaria, Dr. Reinhold Maier in North Württemberg-Baden, and Dr. Karl Geiler in Great Hesse — the time has come to co-ordinate their activities and to exercise supervisory control over them from the top, at the same time permitting the lower levels of government to function without the active participation of Military Government.

GENERAL CLAY OPENS CONFERENCE

With this in mind, the three State Minister Presidents and the Oberbürgermeister of Bremen, Wilhelm Kaisen, were called to Stuttgart by General Lucius Clay for the purpose of setting up a General Council.

In his opening remarks, General Clay underlined the fact that American policy toward Germany is, and will continue to be, firm, its fundamental objective being to destroy Germany's war potential.

The First Top-Level German Regional Administrative Body in U. S. Zone Is Inaugurated at Stuttgart.

The full text of the speech follows:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity to meet with the Länder Minister Presidents. This is the first time such a meeting has been possible, as we have only recently completed the formation of Land governmental machinery. Your task as Minister Presidents is a difficult one. You have been asked to accept this responsibility because of your known opposition to nazism, and your liberal views. In undertaking this task you will be rendering a real service to your people and, if successful, to the world.

"I think that at our first meeting a brief summary of United States policy in Germany would be appropriate, as you must operate under this policy. United States policy in Germany is a firm policy. It may seem hard, but it has been made so to destroy the war potential of Germany. It does not have as its purpose the destruction of Germany as an economic unit, nor the destruction of the German people.

HANDLING OF MANDATORY ARRESTS

"It includes as a primary objective complete denazification, which requires not only the removal of nazis from places of prominence in all parts of German life, but will also provide for

the separation from the nazis of any wealth accumulated as a result of party activity.

"We have made many mandatory arrests. For security reasons, the arrestees have been prevented from communicating with their families. This is not the American way, and shortly we will permit arrestees to notify their families of their whereabouts. We also realize that a mandatory system of arrests may make some mistakes, and we are arranging for the review of the records of arrestees by your tribunals, so that you may recommend to us those instances which appear to you to be unjust.

"Our policy likewise includes complete demilitarization. This means not only a breaking up of military forces, but also a de-industrialization, directed principally at heavy industries. All arms, ammunition, war implements and special facilities for their production must be destroyed. Metals, machinery and chemicals will be left only to meet the internal post-war needs of Germany itself.

TYPE OF ECONOMY DESCRIBED

"These post-war needs are to provide a standard of living which will not exceed the average of the surrounding countries excepting the United Kingdom and Russia. You will be permitted to develop an import and export program to sustain such a standard of living. Its success will depend on your ability to increase agricultural production and to develop light industry. Concentrations of industrial power will be dispersed and will not be permitted to reform.

"We know that the immediate problems of transport and coal will make it many months before even this standard of living can be reached. The

transport situation is improving slowly. The coal situation is improving even more slowly, and it will be many months before coal can be made available for Germany to permit any widespread economic rehabilitation.

"On the positive side of the picture, we propose to return to you as quickly as possible the responsibility for self-government. Our policy calls for the decentralization of governmental authority to the Land level. We expect within the next two and a half months to remove our personnel from lower governmental units, except as required for inspection and security. We propose to start the election of representative assemblies at the Gemeinde level in January of next year. We understand that a number of you feel that this is too soon. However, we know of no other way in which democratic processes in Germany can be set in motion.

RETURN FREE PRESS

"We propose to return to you a free press and a free radio at the earliest possible date. You now have a complete freedom of religious worship. We also propose to remove any obstacles which may have been placed in the way of liberal educational opportunities.

"While increasing governmental authority at the Land level, we still believe in the operation of Germany as an economic unit. We are supporting the establishment of central administrative machinery for finance, industry, transport, communications, and foreign trade. We also believe that such administrative agencies are desirable for food and agriculture, and labor.

"However, these central administrative agencies do not exist now. Land units have been formed in our Zone. It is essential that there be complete co-ordination of governmental matters be-

tween these Land units. This is especially true of the special administrative services such as post offices, transport, etc., which must serve all the Länder. The securing of this coordination is your job and not ours.

COUNCIL AN INTERIM MEASURE

"We do not wish to establish a zonal German capital in the United States Zone, as we believe that central administrative machinery is essential to the operation of Germany as an economic unit. Therefore, we propose as an interim measure to establish here in Stuttgart for our Zone a Council of Minister Presidents. You will meet periodically to confer on mutual problems. You may establish a small secretariat and staff to which you may delegate such of your authority as you deem desirable.

"A small American staff will be assigned to Stuttgart to supervise the work of the Council and to see that it keeps within the scope of approved United States policy. Since you will in fact develop the measures necessary for full coordination between your units, it must be assumed that each of you individually will carry out what you have agreed to collectively.

"Today we want you to draw up your charter for our approval and to set a date for another meeting as soon as possible at which you will select your secretariat, develop methods of financing your organization, and establish your secretariat in office.

"In turning over the meeting to you for the preparation of this charter, I wish to emphasize that, within expressed United States policy, yours is the responsibility. We will not dictate to you except as you violate expressed policy. We expect you to accept and to carry out your responsibility within that policy."

At the conclusion of General Clay's speech the three Minister Presidents proceeded to the business of their first meeting. Dr. Maier was chosen by them to preside over the sessions for the initial period of three months. The others, it is presumed, will follow in turn.

The most weighty matter before the Council was the proposal for the establishment of a General Secretariat to be in permanent session at Stuttgart. A draft Charter setting up this body had been prepared before the meeting by Dr. Högnér. After some discussion, in which it was emphasized that the Secretariat must not become simply an organ of bureaucracy nor an administrative body with highly centralized authority, Dr. Högnér's text was adopted with minor changes.

PLAN FOR SECRETARY GENERAL

The Charter provides for the appointment of a Secretary General, who will be head of the Secretariat, and of a Representative from each State, who will be assisted by the necessary Ministerial experts. Offices will be set up with the specific task of collecting and preparing questions for co-ordination. However, the Secretariat itself will have no power of decision. This, as well as the executive power of carrying out decisions will be the task of the Council of Minister Presidents itself, and of the Minister Presidents in their respective States.

Thus, when a question arises which will require co-ordinated action in the three States, it will be referred through the Representatives to the Secretariat. The question will then be studied under the guidance of competent and interested authorities provided as required, by the three States. Recommendations will be drawn up and presented at the next

meeting of the Council of Minister Presidents, who will decide upon a common course of action and implement their decisions with the necessary executive orders. The experts who were called in for consultation in the Secretariat will return to their normal functions, which, presumably, will mean carrying out the decisions within their respective States, under local authority, however, and not under any authority deriving from the Secretariat.

ITS FLEXIBLE CHARACTER

It will be seen, then, that the Secretariat is a highly flexible organization. It may, if occasion demands, become quite comprehensive in scope, or it may limit itself to a mere liaison function. One thing is certain, it will not be endowed with any of the executive authority properly belonging to the State governments. Should a central government be set up for all of Germany, the Secretariat will be in a position to facilitate the integration of the U.S. Zone into the composite organization, after which it could be readily disbanded without prejudice to the continued successful functioning of the States within the Zone.

The official chosen as Secretary General, Dr. Friedrich Sitzler, has long been known both inside and outside of Germany for his liberal and progressive spirit. He was Minister of Labor for the

Reich before 1933, and one of Germany's last delegates to the League of Nations. It is certain that under his leadership the Secretariat will be of greatest possible value to the German civil administration without infringing upon the authority of the separate governments. Sitzler will name five persons to sit with him on the permanent committee.

SMALL U. S. UNIT PLANNED

Although the Secretariat will enjoy a large degree of freedom, it is planned that a small group of American officers will exercise a supervisory control over its activities.

After having discussed the functioning and organization of the Secretariat, the Council of Minister Presidents selected November 6th as the date of their next meeting. Meanwhile they are to study the question of settling in the U.S. Zone the 2,000,000 German refugees and expellees from the Sudetenland, Poland and Hungary. Quotas are to be drawn up for the different localities and housing allocations made. Thus, at its first meeting the Council is faced with a problem which requires co-ordination and co-operation to the highest possible degree. Once the Secretariat has started functioning, it will provide the necessary contact between the three Governments to effect a solution.

The Conference of Economic Agencies

THE great importance of the meeting at Stuttgart lies in the fact that it was the first occasion which the Minister Presidents have had to exchange their views and chart a course of common action. However, it was not the first

contact made between the three States. This was done, on a large scale, about a week earlier at Höchst (the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October), at a conference of representatives of German Economic Control Agencies. This conference

foreshadows, in its method of operation and in its actual accomplishments, the manner in which governmental agencies may be expected to function in the future, when questions arise which concern the three States of the U.S. Zone rather than just one part of it. It also anticipates the type of work which the Secretariat of the Council of Minister Presidents will be called on to do.

The conference was called to permit German authorities to discuss among themselves their common problems and to receive from American officials a clarification of policies which will govern their work. It served particularly to explain the operation of Law No. 8 and to answer the questions of German officials regarding the execution of its provisions.

Government officials were represented at the conference from all the major economic fields: Food and Agriculture; Industrial Production; Distribution, Trade and Allocation; Coal; Price Control; Labor and Social Insurance; Regional Statistics; and Public Utilities.

SPECIALISTS' MEETINGS

After an introductory meeting, the officials present met in committees of their functional specialties and discussed with U.S. officers the questions on the agenda for the purpose of preparing recommendations and suggestions on possible improvements in the operation of German agencies in the field of economics.

Representatives of the Regional Economic Offices were interested particularly in the general aspect of the situation and in interzonal matters. Industrial production, public utilities, rationing scales and standards (other than food) were all dealt with by this group. First steps were taken toward establishing a systematic allocation of commodities between the States. Inter-

zonal trade and the adoption of uniform procedures to govern the movement of goods within the Zone received detailed attention, and it is expected that uniform regulations will be promulgated for all three States.

The committee representing the Food and Agriculture administrations discussed at length the development of a balanced agricultural program, food processing, and food rationing standards and scales. They, also, are now drawing up uniform regulations to govern the allocation of agricultural products and supplies between the States, in conjunction with representatives from the Regional Economic Offices.

Representatives of the Price Formation Offices discussed price control, price increases and subsidy payments. Here again emphasis was laid on the necessity for working out a common plan of action for the three States.

Directors of Labor and Social Insurance Offices had the following agenda: Housing standards; Labor relations; Labor supply; Social Insurance; and Wages, Hours, and Labor standards.

It was in the field of statistics that the most immediate and concrete results were obtained. The question of statistical information is of paramount importance to all the agencies represented, as without it they would not be in a position to carry on their work. It was found that at present Bavaria has the only well-organized and functioning Regional Statistical Agency in the U.S. Zone. There is also a small bureau in Stuttgart, but it is not now in operation due to a lack of key personnel. The same applies to the statistical agencies in Karlsruhe and Darmstadt.

PLAN FOR STATISTICAL AGENCIES

This being the situation, it was agreed that Great Hesse and North Württemberg-Baden would immediately organize

statistical agencies capable of fulfilling the needs of the two States. The Bavarian officials agreed to furnish groups of highly-qualified specialists on a temporary basis for establishing these agencies. Material and personnel now available in Great Hesse and North Württemberg-Baden will be used in their reactivation. It was then agreed, as a matter of administrative detail, that the statistical agencies should have an independent status within each State, not falling under the jurisdiction of any one office, as their services are required

by all.

In the solution of this problem the pattern which will be followed in future questions of concern to all States in the U. S. Zone can be clearly seen. The Council of Minister Presidents, the General Secretariat, and conferences of the type held at Höchst are each a piece of the same plan which aims at achieving maximum co-ordination and co-operation within the U. S. Zone, while gradually turning over to the German civil administration the responsibility for their own government.

ASR and Civilian Status

Existing regulations on the conversion of military personnel to civilian status have been modified by a recent interpretation by G-1, USFET, of AR 615-365. Formerly, military personnel desirous of converting to civilian status and accepting civilian employment in this Theater were obliged to possess point eligibility therefor. Now, however, military personnel may be discharged to accept civilian employment without the necessary point eligibility, provided

that the civilian positions for which they are intended are concerned with the Military Government for Germany, as opposed to command housekeeping and administrative functions. Prior approval from USFET must be obtained in each instance. Requests for discharge under this authority will be addressed to Commanding General, USFET, attention: Office of Military Government, (U. S. Zone).

In last week's Bulletin, announcement was made of a revised War Department policy to the effect that persons seeking civilian status for service with the Army in Europe are now entitled to 45 days' temporary duty, under the RR & R Program, in the States. This decision has been modified in regard to service with Military Government, for which temporary duty of 30 days' duration remains in force.

WAR Comes Home for the WINTER



The Frankfurt Detachment Surveys the Situation

BY MAJOR H. N. HOOPER

Trade and Industry Officer, Detachment E 6

OCCUPATION came to Frankfurt in March, when the Fifth Infantry Division entered the town. By that time a large part of the ancient and historic city had been reduced to rubble.

Air bombardment, as always, left a housing problem which survived hostilities. From March to October, essential industries have attempted to renew operation, in order to provide the necessary materials to rehabilitate and winterize adequate dwelling space for the decreased population. They have not succeeded, since, for unavoidable reasons, almost no coal has been made

available. Nearly eight months of production has produced a negligible result.

Now, with winter almost upon us, no materials whatever are available for reconstruction, and only a minimum can be had for emergency repairs and winterizing. To prevent any further increase in the population, return of evacuees is limited by ordinance to discharged soldiers and those with essential skills. The thermometer has already been down to forty degrees; the rainy season is beginning; and a large part of the population is still not adequately housed for winter.

Frankfurt is more than 70 per cent destroyed. The "Old City" is completely gone, and 70 per cent of the more

densely populated area is destroyed over 50 per cent. Most of the area in use by the Armed Forces falls in the five to sixteen per cent damaged area, and much of it in the completely undamaged sections.

Before the war, Frankfurt's population was about 560,000. Today it is 338,173. By 1 January 1946 it is expected to reach 365,000.

Before the war, the people of Frankfurt lived in 177,373 dwelling units* (apartments or single family houses) which contained 520,564 rooms, exclusive of kitchens and bathrooms. Today, 26 per cent of the dwelling buildings (representing 49.9 per cent of the dwelling units) are completely gone, and twelve per cent are so badly damaged that they are uninhabitable. After military personnel (a sizeable part of the present population) is provided for,

* 10,000 additional units were built during the war.

there remain only 136,456 rooms available for civilians, including living rooms, dining rooms and entrance rooms.

Prewar, there was one inhabitant for every room, or, if kitchens are included, eight for every ten rooms. To-day the average is 2.5 per room and on 1 January 1946 it is estimated that it will be 2.7. If civilians were to sleep in every kitchen today, they could spread out to 1.5 per room.

"HABITABLE"

Five persons in every two rooms hardly sounds like a severe emergency situation, provided the rooms function as they are meant to and give shelter, admit light and retain the heat of such fuel as people have. But what is the condition of these rooms? 24,000 of them are usable only in summer, and an additional 63,000 are damaged to a medium or minor extent, damage which must be repaired before they can be usable in winter. There are holes in



Before and After: The problem of resettlement of a large part of Frankfurt's population, which started when these buildings first oozed into the streets is still far from solved even though grass now grows over the ruins.



Though Frankfurt's population sank after hundred of thousands were left homeless, there are still insufficient facilities to safeguard the health of the occupation forces and the Germans.

walls and ceilings, doors are lacking or do not fit, roofs above them have no waterproof covering and in many places are absent altogether; and above all, windows are empty sash or gaping holes. And these rooms are not those in buildings which require major repair or reconstruction.

To repair only the minor damage in a minimal way requires only the simplest of building materials and labor. For hospitals, essential public utilities and food plants (these three take but a small portion of the total), plus civilian housing, such items as

- 6,375,000 board feet of lumber
- 400,000 square feet of tar paper
- 1,450,000 square feet of glass
- 4,800 sacks of plaster
- 40,000 hundredweight of roofing slate

are required. These requirements do not account for the winterizing of schools, court rooms, offices, industrial plants,

and railroad facilities, all of which need glass and will have to close in severe weather, or possibly for two months at a time, without these materials.

LABOR NOT A PROBLEM

Repairs were scheduled for August through October, when weather would permit outdoor work. Now, but a few weeks of suitable weather remain.

It sounds incredible under the circumstances; today there is no labor problem in the emergency housing repair program in Frankfurt. Skilled labor is extremely short and the demands of the Armed Forces are heavy, but for civilian repairs so little material is available that almost no labor is needed. If one has glass or roofing, what need is there for a glazier or roofer?

Against the material requirements for emergency repair and winterizing, the city has received twenty per cent of the lumber requirement, ten and a half per cent of the plaster needed. Fifty-four



As was the case in many bombed-out cities in Europe, Frankfurt's highest population density was in the oldest and most vulnerable part of the town. This spot in the Old City, was so completely burned out that little can be salvaged from the ruins to patch up repairable dwelling units.

per cent of the roofing slate needed has been obtained in the form of roofing tiles and sheet metal. Sand, gravel, and bricks, on the other hand, have presented few problems, but one cannot fill in all windows with brick, or roof houses with these materials.

Some critical materials, of course, have been obtained from sources not directly under Military Government control. The civilians have put these materials, which they "scrounged," to good use with their own hands, but their total effect is almost negligible. An officer in Detachment E-6 has been assigned the task of obtaining these materials, presenting requirements, processing allocations, obtaining releases, and supervising material distribution through the Bauamt, from mid-August to the present time, and the above is his box score. He has not been sitting back counting his points; nor have the personnel of the numerous headquarters through whom these efforts were made and whose efficiency and helpfulness have been evident throughout. Wherein, then, lies the reason?

WHY MATERIALS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

Foremost is the extreme shortage of materials, concomitant with the equally acute shortage of basic commodities such as coal. The effects of the disintegration of a complex industrial economy could not be overcome to meet the requirements for even modest emergency repairs on such a large scale, even in the simple processes required to make building materials quickly enough. Lime, for example, could not be brought from

Aschaffenburg until railroad bridges were repaired and there was coal for locomotives. Now that lime is available, it cannot be made into plaster until more coal is available for that process. Tar paper cannot come from Darmstadt until one and one half tons of coal, required to process one ton (20,000 square feet) of paper, is available. It cannot be impregnated with asphalt until enough coal is available to warrant starting the gas works, necessary for their by-product of tar. Sawmills must await the return of discharged soldiers for labor and the tools required for logging.

The necessity for shifts in the military set-up, to keep pace with changing situations, has had an unavoidable contributory effect on slow production and distribution. Transfers of function, internal reorganizations, changes in personnel, all are necessarily enemies of expedition. The channel for presenting requirements and obtaining releases on Tuesday is gone by Friday; on Monday all must be re-co-ordinated with a new office. Meeting an emergency situation without emergency processes is always a difficult matter. However, the fact remains that deliveries cannot be made of materials which exist only in negligible quantities, or which cannot be manufactured because other materials don't exist or must go to other needs.

Too strong a word, "emergency"? Possibly. Whether it is or not, or whether Military Government is merely trying to "coddle" the German civilians, will be disclosed by the Public Safety and Public Health reports of the next few months.

Germans Already Realize That The Winter
Will Be an Unwelcome

GUEST in the House

THE PRESENT housing program in the U.S. Zone might better be called an emergency or makeshift shelter program. Because of the lack of time and materials, existing policy prohibits new construction or even extensive rebuilding. Only buildings that lend themselves to emergency measures and which will use the minimum of materials to produce shelter for the maximum number of people may be repaired. It is the responsibility of the Germans themselves to carry out this program in every respect, except for the allocation of materials to the State Governments.

For anyone who has seen the ruins that once were German cities and towns, it is not difficult to realize the magnitude of the seemingly hopeless problem of supplying even weathertight roofs, to say nothing of repairing windows, doors, walls and floors and of providing needed utilities.

IN SUMMER IT WAS CLEAR SAILING

During the summer months it was possible for the people to live in buildings without doors, windows, partitions and even roofs. With winter here, their condition becomes critical.

In almost every city and town the necessity for requisitioning the best quarters as billets for the occupational troops, UNRRA, and other agencies, has greatly reduced the amount of winter-tight shelter available for civilians. The civilians have been crowded into the remaining sound and semi-sound houses in the cities or have sought quarters in the outlying villages.

The overcrowding, even in small cities,

is alarming from any health standard. Reports show a density of as high as four and a half persons per room, including living and dining rooms. Statistics are not complete, but it appears that the average density is about three persons per room, including living and dining rooms. There are many people living in buildings woefully unsuited to the rigors of winter.

The following are a few examples of the percentages of dwelling units' destruction, based on Housing Reports now being received:

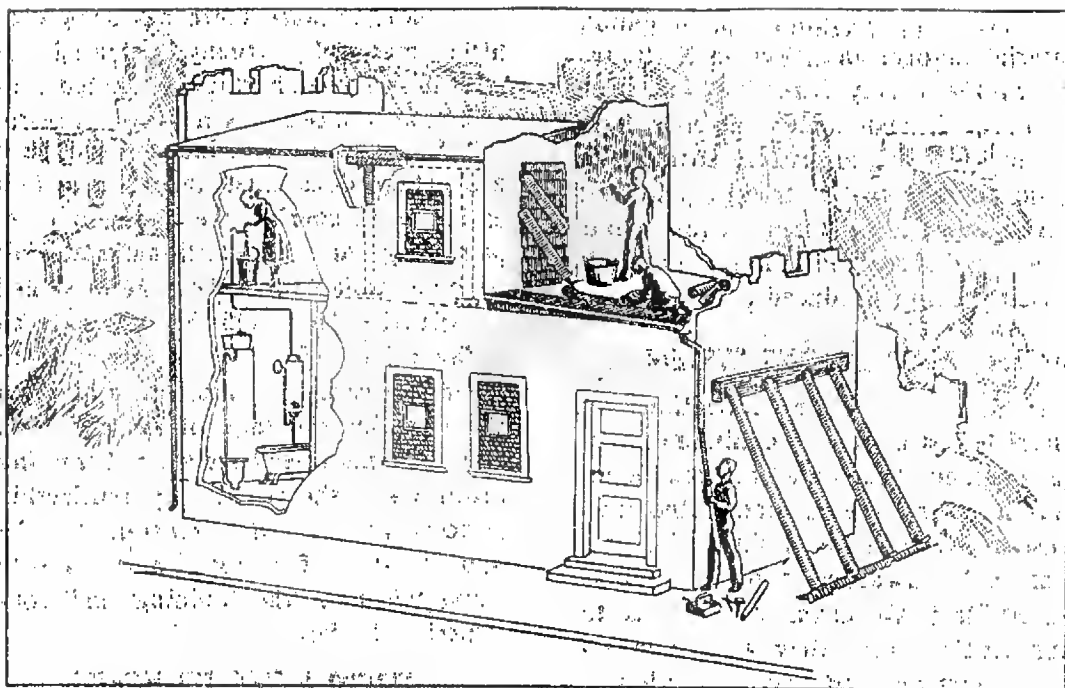
City	Dwelling Units	% Totally Destroyed*	% Damaged*
Wiesbaden	49,982	15.5	76.6
Darmstadt	34,690	55.0	21.5
Hanau	4,497	49.6	50.0
Karlsruhe	57,450	29.7	51.5
Stuttgart	69,810	55.0	33.0
Frankfurt	187,552	49.9	39.0

A large majority of the buildings listed as damaged are inhabited, but are in urgent need of repairs before the coming winter.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

The problem of making any appreciable number of buildings and rooms habitable would be difficult enough in normal times. However, because of the short time since the collapse of Germany and the complete disorganization of industry, transportation and labor, it has

* The percentage of destruction is quoted for dwelling units, not for dwelling buildings, as is the case in the preceding article. A building may contain several units.



Emergency repairs include: substitute windows (bricked up, with small panes of glass or cellophane); weatherproofing interior partitions which now must serve as exterior walls; converting floors into roofs by means of lightweight tarpaper and improvised slope for drainage; sealing door openings with unseasoned lumber; placing makeshift beams for vertical supports; improvising plumbing systems; and buttressing damaged walls.

been doubly difficult to cope with the situation. Another difficulty which has slowed up the program is the denazification of Bauämter, Wohnungsämter, and industry in general. This has meant in many instances the employment of less efficient and less experienced personnel to handle an extremely complicated program.

During the tactical phase, and after the collapse, all existing stockpiles of building and construction materials were frozen for the use of the military. These stocks were quickly consumed in the construction and repair of vital Army installations. Gradually, building materials plants were put into operation, but their output has proved insufficient to meet the demands of the Army installations, so that practically nothing was available to civilians.

Many plants manufacturing building materials cannot be activated, because

of the critical shortage of coal and transportation of raw materials. In some cases, plants have had to shut down because their fuel or raw materials supply was exhausted.

SALVAGE IS UNECONOMICAL

One might think that a great deal could be accomplished by using salvaged materials. To some extent this is being done, but because of extensive fire damage the salvage of the most vital materials, such as lumber, roofing felt, tile and glass, is practically nil. Bricks can be salvaged. Such work, however, takes tools and labor, both of which are scarce. Salvaged bricks and half-bricks require more cement and lime than clean, whole bricks. More coal is required to produce the extra cement and lime.

Recently a program of building-materials allocations (Section X (Industry) of the 7 July Directive) has been inaugurated, and some materials have started to flow into civilian channels. It is, however, only a trickle, and not nearly enough. Civilian requirements alone could absorb all building materials currently being produced.

THE ALLOCATIONS SYSTEM

In order to obtain allocations of materials, estimates of minimum needs are compiled at the Landkreis and Stadtkreis levels by the civilian authorities. These are reviewed by Military Government and forwarded through civilian and Military Government channels to Land levels, where they are again reviewed, consolidated and forwarded to Military District headquarters. Civilian estimates, together with consolidated estimates of military requirements, are then submitted to Requirements and Allocations Section, Economics Branch, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone).

The Requirements and Allocations Section allocates available materials between the civilian and military requirements. The allocations are made on a percentage basis, and Military Districts are notified of the proportions of each class of building material destined for military and civilian consumption. The Military Districts in turn allocate the civilian portion to the States, giving them the names and locations of the producers.

FROM MILITARY INTO CIVIL CHANNELS

The German State governments suballocate, on the basis of need, to the lower levels of civilian government. It then becomes the responsibility of the latter to have the distributors purchase the materials for resale to users holding approved building permits.

To date, because there has been very little material actually released to civilian use, the shortage of skilled construction workers has not been greatly felt. However, reports indicate that such a shortage does exist and to a certain extent is hampering the emergency repair program. As additional materials become available this shortage of skilled construction labor will certainly have an unfavorable effect on attempts to speed necessary repairs. In order to alleviate this shortage of skilled labor, many communities have started training programs, shortened apprenticeship periods, and called attention to the opportunities for long-range steady employment in the building and construction trades.

2,000,000 MORE TO HOUSE

With the redeployment of U.S. Forces, additional buildings in good condition should become available for civilian use. It is also to be hoped that repatriation of the thousands of displaced persons still remaining in the U.S. Zone will help alleviate overcrowding. On the other hand, in the near future 2,000,000 German refugees, from Poland, the Sudetenland and other former German-occupied territory will have to be absorbed.

The probable lack of sufficient and correct types of food to build up resistance in the bodies of the people makes it doubly important that weather-tight shelter be available. A well-fed body can fight off disease caused by exposure. However, the combination of insufficient food together with damp, over-crowded, unheatable rooms may well cause disease which could spread to our occupying forces.

Everything possible is being done by the civilians to provide weathertight shelter. They have the administrative machine set up so that immediate advantage can be taken of all building materials as they are made available.



TUBERCULOSIS Strikes Again

GERMANY is again experiencing a rise in the incidence of tuberculosis, a disease of inconspicuous character which has taken more lives than any other disease in history. Tuberculosis always flares up when the standard of living drops, economic stress increases, and public health measures deteriorate.

During the first World War, an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis and mortality therefrom occurred all over Europe. It was clearly evident in Germany from the initial onset, and after the war a sharp upward trend occurred which brought the death rate to double that prevailing in 1914. With the cessation of hostilities, the resumption of normal import of food, improvement in the housing situation, and the strengthening of public health measures, a decided betterment occurred, manifested within two years by a conspicuously lowered tuberculosis mortality. Shortly afterward, however, a grave secondary rise took place, following on the heels of currency inflation and the impoverishment of a large segment of the population. This rise was brought under control with the introduction of economic stabilization measures and corresponding improvement in living conditions and public health practices.

TRACED TO MALNUTRITION

German experts, analyzing the causes for increase in prevalence of tuberculosis, traced the rise to malnutrition and the spread of disease through uncontrolled dissemination of infection. They adopted a program that led to a steady decline in tuberculosis from 1924

until the beginning of World War II. This was based on improved dispensary facilities for discovering cases of tuberculosis, better care in the homes and in sanatoria, increase in the facilities available for treatment, and centralization of financing and general measures for control.

During this second war, as Germany's plight grew worse and her resources more strained, the efficiency of the tuberculosis service became notably lessened. Actually, the war opened in a period of expansion of measures for case-finding and tuberculosis control. By 1943, however, the new measures, which included mass X-raying, were almost at a stand-still, and long before this a break-down in public health practices was in evidence.

SHOWN IN PREVIOUS MEASURES

This was shown in the abrogation of certain measures previously in effect, such as the prohibition of persons with open tuberculosis from working in industry. Official directives called for a lessening of emphasis on anti-contagion measures, and large numbers of workers who would normally have been in sanatoria or under medical supervision at home were accepted for factory and other industrial work. There is good reason to believe that such dissemination of infection resulted from this lowering of standards in tuberculosis control.

At the same time, vast numbers of laborers with little or no screening for infectious disease were brought in from

occupied countries. No estimate can ever be made of the amount of contagion thus introduced, but the conditions under which these laborers lived were highly conducive to the propagation of tuberculosis.

Two other factors must have contributed largely to the now-evident increase in the extent of tuberculosis. These were the housing shortage and impaired nutrition. As a result of bombing, the number of habitable rooms in the cities decreased, and crowding, with increased opportunity for contagion, resulted. It is notorious that impairment of nutrition lowers resistance to tuberculosis. Total caloric intake, amount of protein in the diet and intake of certain vitamins, all appear important in maintaining normal resistance. In all of those respects the German situation deteriorated in the late months of the war.

MORTALITY RATE INCREASED

The result of all these factors combined has been a steady increase in the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis, which rose from less than 60 per 100,000 persons annually in 1940 to nearly 80 in 1942, the last year for which the records are accurate.

Germany appears today to be in the initial phase of a rise in the incidence of tuberculosis comparable to that which occurred after World War I. The death rate from the disease has increased, and the number of new cases discovered, when plotted by weeks, shows a steady upward trend. In four months' time, from June to October, the weekly increment for the U. S. Zone has increased from an average of 300 to 500 cases. Moreover, the reporting is known to be incomplete, but trustworthy evidence indicates that there are at least 2.5 cases of active, infectious tuberculosis per thousand civilians in the Zone. This is about three times the reported case rate in the United States. In other

words, there are not less than 40,000 cases of active tuberculosis in the territory occupied by U. S. troops, in the stage making dissemination likely. This includes discharged German prisoners of war, exclusive of the considerable number still in Army hospitals and displaced persons in camps and still to be repatriated.

To meet this situation, the German civilian public health organization has available such dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoria as are still functioning. Many of the former dispensaries, so essential in the discovery of new cases and proper educational measures to prevent dissemination of the disease to healthy persons, are not in operation. The reasons are simple, but real. First, personnel available to man them is inadequate, since many of the former chiefs of these institutions are no longer politically eligible to hold positions. Second the transportation shortage is so acute that eligible physicians are unable to visit the dispensaries and nurses and workers cannot visit patients in their homes for instructional purposes.

Moreover, in the larger cities many tuberculosis dispensaries, together with their equipment, have been destroyed. New quarters are being found and dispensaries reopened, generally less efficient in operation. The same is true of city general hospitals, which always accepted a certain number of tuberculous patients for temporary emergency care and necessary operative procedures. Many of these have scattered their various medical and surgical services, and are only beginning to reassemble them.

SANATORIA FARE BETTER

The sanatoria, which are in rural regions, have fared somewhat better, but they too are subject to the same shortage of professionally qualified per-

sonnel. The nutritional level of the patients on the current ration, even with the supplement furnished by law, is significantly lower than before the war. In addition, extensive use is being made of German civilian sanatoria for medical care of displaced persons. In one area of North Württemberg-Baden 600 out of a total of 1000 sanatorium beds for tuberculosis were at one time reserved for treatment of tuberculosis cases developing among 70,000 displaced persons, leaving 400 for a German population of over 3,000,000. As a result, hundreds of open cases remained in homes. Similar conditions are present in other areas.

Hence, the German tuberculosis-control program has deteriorated and the disease and the death rate are rising. In the cities the situation is worse than in the country; in Berlin it is very grave, with a reported tuberculosis death rate three and a half times that prevailing before the war.

FUTURE CONTROL IN GERMANY

We must never lose sight of two factors. First, tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and crowding and indiscriminate mixing of people inevitably spread it. Second, malnutrition lowers resistance to the disease. Substantial advance in the control of tuberculosis can hardly be expected until betterment has occurred in these basic factors in the standard of living.

Specific measures for tuberculosis control are urgently needed to prevent a bad situation from becoming worse, and Military Government is indicating such measures clearly, and placing responsibility for their fulfillment where it belongs, squarely upon the shoulders of the German civil organization, which has taken up the burden left after the Nazi debacle. These measures include:

a sound reporting system, without which no public health program can be competently directed; designation of responsible German tuberculosis officials; improved operation of the tuberculosis dispensaries; establishment of other means for discovering cases of open disease in the population; and increase in the number of beds available for the isolation and care of cases discovered.

With proper appreciation of the gravity of the problem, restoration of control can be brought about, but it is inconceivable that an immediate reduction in mortality can be effected. Tuberculosis is unlike diphtheria, typhoid fever and other diseases of acute character which may spread rapidly but are quickly brought under control by proper measures. Tuberculosis is insidious in onset and slow in development. Fatal issue rarely occurs in less than one or two years, and may be delayed as long as fifty. It is a regrettable but inescapable fact that the seeds for an increase of the disease have already been planted. The death rate not only of 1945 but also of 1946 will represent a legacy, not of current failure to cope with the situation, but of the conditions forced upon the German people by their leaders in the long war.

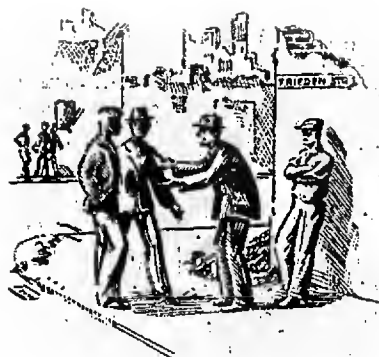
A subsequent rapid improvement, however, is to be expected if the present German health authorities are made fully aware of their responsibility to the future, and act promptly to restore the best tuberculosis control possible. Military Government is already guiding and assisting them. The success of the measures taken now will be reflected in the vital statistics for 1947, and for many years thereafter. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the long-range aspects of the problem.

German Reactions

TOWARD A NEW *Political* PARTY?

IT IS now well known by all German civilians that they have once again been accorded the right to organize political parties and, eventually, to participate in elections. It is equally well known that the response to this new dispensation has not been uniformly enthusiastic. In fact, what enthusiasm or interest there has been is confined almost exclusively to a small group of professional politicians, office holders, and the intelligentsia.

A number of reasons have been advanced to explain this apparent apathy. Among others, we are told that anti-nazis were punished in 1933, just as nazis are being punished now. It is far better to abstain altogether from politics, as no one can say what the future will bring forth. Again, the policy of Military Government itself is sometimes blamed for the present lack of interest in politics. It is stated, in support of this contention, that many Germans were ready to resume political activity during the very first of the liberation, but this initial enthusiasm was quickly stamped out by the occupation authorities. Now it is impossible to rekindle the spirit which then prevailed. This view was expressed in its most extreme form by one German official who maintained that the Allies had actually extinguished the spark of genuine revolution which was smoldering in Germany and which might have burst into flame last June, consuming and destroying all vestiges of nazism, and doing it much more effectively than our piecemeal method.



Why Are the Germans Unenthusiastic about New Political Parties?

But perhaps the best explanation of German apathy may be found in the distrust which is felt for the parties which have so far been organized. The vast majority of them are composed of personalities who were prominent in the pre-Hitler era. And all of them have adopted platforms which are not dissimilar from those they advocated in 1933, although necessarily much more limited.

SOMETHING MUST BE WRONG

It occurs to the average German, no matter how immature he may be politically, that there must have been something radically wrong with these organizations in 1933, or Hitler never would have got into power. And, he asks, what guarantee is there that they will not prepare the way for another Hitler? He remembers that in 1914 the Social Democratic Party, in voting war credits, in contradiction of its declared pacifism, showed itself as militaristic as the groups of the extreme right. He also remembers that the NSDAP and the KPD were not always the enemies which they became after Hitler's accession to power. The parties of the right, including the Bavarian Peoples Party, voted in favor of the "Full-Powers Law" which made it possible for the dictatorship to be established.

It is with these considerations in mind that a number of political leaders in various communities have sought to organize parties which would be free of the stigma attached to the older groups. This tendency is more pronounced on the right than on the left where the SPD and the KPD have already monopolized most of the attention. We see it particularly in circles which, before 1933, would have fallen within the orbit of the Center Party. Here it is desired to establish an organization which will be Christian in character, but non-denominational and free of clerical influence, at least free of clerical office holders. Such a party has already been established in Berlin and also in Frankfurt, and there is some evidence that the concept of a Christian party is making great headway in Bavaria under the capable, if somewhat over-zealous, leadership of Dr. Stegerwald. The latter seems to have aimed at taking over all the political ground in Bavaria to the right of the Social Democratic Party. Thus he says his party is to be Catholic but without confessional aspects; "It is intended to welcome Protestants and members of the old Democrat Party." Of course the directing nucleus will be former members of the BVP. In some circles it is felt that Dr. Stegerwald has tried to cut much too wide a swathe, and there is considerable dissatisfaction among liberal elements that the Christian Social Union directorate is in such large measure made up of reactionaries of the old school.

ANTI-COMMUNISM IS KEYNOTE

Still another attempt to organize a new party is reported from the university city of Heidelberg. Here, as might seem logical, the stress is altogether on education, and almost no appeal whatever is made on the basis of social or economic background. In

fact, the only truly political plank in this party's platform lies in its expressed opposition to Communism. First of all, the leaders wish to interest all teachers in a thorough program of re-education of the German nation and to propagandize the need for such re-education to the point where the teaching profession will be considered "the supreme goal of the intelligent German."

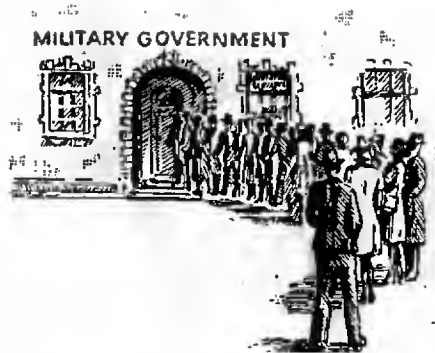
GLITTERING GENERALITIES, BUT NOTHING CONSTRUCTIVE

In Augsburg a Reconstruction Movement has been started with the general objective of building a new and better Germany "free of nazi influences." Beyond that this organization has very little to offer except rather vague and benevolent generalities.

Mention should also be made of various so-called "Democratic" parties which have sprung up here and there. These are, for the most part, made up of reactionary or conservative elements, and, as might be expected, their program is almost entirely anti-Communist.

In all of these new parties the German sees little that can kindle his political enthusiasm. On the one hand, he recognizes under the new names the old programs, and on the other, he sees nothing substantial or constructive. And, finally, he feels that the very tendency to form new parties is in itself dangerous, for if the electorate should be divided into numerous splinter groups, a minority party might get into power again, as in 1933. This places the conservative German before an almost hopeless dilemma. He must choose between old parties now discredited and new parties which have nothing to offer. In such conditions his political apathy will not be shaken off.

Voices of Experience



SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS FROM WASTE LANDS

A PLAN is being prepared by an emergency committee of Bremen Senators and leading citizens whereby 1900 hectares of uncultivated land within a radius of 25 kilometers of the city can be made available for subsistence homesteads. It is estimated that if all waste land in the Sub-District were distributed for cultivation, about 20,000 families could be placed on small farms. While they might not be large enough to provide a living, home industries (manufacture of wooden shoes, plates, tools, etc.) would offer an additional means of subsistence.

CONTROL OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION AT ITS SOURCE

THE OPERATOR of the Darmstadt creamery reports that milk deliveries to his plant have increased from 3,000 to 4,000 liters daily, following visits to eight community collecting points the preceding week by himself and Military Government officers. Milk delivery daily averages for urban areas in the whole of Regierungsbezirk Hessen were doubled after surprise inspections were made. This increased military vigilance at the source may be the way to prevent a crisis in distribution until the revival of the manufacture of consumer goods automatically attracts food to the cities.

BREMEN'S WELFARE OFFICE

RECENT emphasis on the care of former victims of nazi persecution is highlighted by the work of the Central Welfare Office of Bremen, which operates under the supervision of the Senator for Welfare. The Office makes

special provision for financial support, food, clothing, house-rents, and health for all persons persecuted for political or racial reasons. Survivors of those who died for such reasons also receive preferential routine care. Claims of economic damages suffered by persecuted persons are investigated, and placed before the Senate for final determination on action to be taken. The work of the Central Welfare Office is limited to residents of the city of Bremen, from which all financial support for its activities is derived. The favorable public attitude is reflected in the response in voluntary contributions to assist and extend this work.

FUEL RATIONING PLAN

THE FUEL-RATIONING plan used in Landkreis Osterholz-Scharmbeck (Bremen) is as follows: Bürgermeister are assigned a block of numbers by the Landrat, and the people of each Gemeinde, on registration of their fuel requirements with the Bürgermeister, are assigned a number by him. The numbered list of fuel applicants is forwarded to the Landrat's office. The Bürgermeister then visits the homes of the people of his Gemeinde to determine the amount of fuel the household possesses. This is deducted from the allocation for the household made by the Landrat's office.

TRAINING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

THE STATE Ministry of the Interior for North Württemberg-Baden announced to the Landräte and Oberbürgermeister

a forthcoming examination for positions in the higher administrative services. A course of instruction, two or three months' duration, will be provided before the examination. Candidates for this course and for admittance to the examination must have served for the last three years in the practical preliminary administrative services, and must be politically reliable. Landräte and Oberbürgermeister have been directed to give wide publicity to this course and to the examination, by means of which it is hoped to recruit competent personnel in the higher official positions of the State.

YOUTH MOVEMENT IN HESSEN

IN SEVERAL Kreise of Hessen progress has been made in the organization of

youth activities. Local clergymen and school officials have been requested to find leaders for the youth clubs. In Alsfeld, it is hoped to have at least one boys' club of the Boy Scout type started by 20 October, and really functioning a week later. The greatest difficulty anticipated will be to find leaders for such organizations who are politically reliable and who have the energy, ability and interest necessary to do the job well. In Stuttgart, representatives of the Evangelical and Catholic Churches, Social Democrats and Young Peoples Sport Organization, have been cooperating with officers of the 100th Infantry Division to establish a youth leisure-time program.



EISENHOWER

DECLARATION PRAISED . . .

THE declaration of General Eisenhower that the denazification provisions of the Potsdam Agreement will be carried out was received with general approval by the press during the week, as commentators warned that German propaganda, exercised on the occupation forces, was creating a trend toward a "soft" peace. Military Government came under fire from several quarters, and the speed of redeployment, with resulting manpower shortage, and the desire of personnel to return home were viewed as factors undermining the efficiency of Military Government operations.

"General Eisenhower has done a great deal to clear the atmosphere by his forthright declaration that the Potsdam Agreement for the complete denazification of Germany will be carried out in detail," declared the Philadelphia Inquirer. "A complete house cleaning in Germany to end its menace for all time must be made, even if it requires the 50 years the American commander thinks will be necessary to re-educate the German people to peaceful ways."

In another typical comment, the Wilmington Journal said that in spite of the criticism "which a small but extremely vocal minority has levelled at General Eisenhower, the great body of the American people are satisfied that he knows what he is doing in Germany . . . Moreover the idea that General Eisenhower is not genuinely interested in destroying forever Germany's ability to make war is too absurd to be entertained by any intelligent person. It is about time for

. . . But Commentators Suggest That Occupation Forces Are Falling for German "Soft" Peace Propaganda.

Americans to permit General Eisenhower, as well as General MacArthur, to perform their tasks without interference on the part of those who have only a remote understanding of its difficulties."

Release of the original directive for the occupation of Germany, long awaited by the American press, provided the topics for several editorials. "The directive shows that General Eisenhower has been proceeding strictly according to orders, and that many of the criticisms made of the American Military Government in Germany are unjustified," said The New York Times. Publication of the directive, according to the New York Herald Tribune, discloses that the present policy is only a beginning and "that many of the most acute practical problems now facing us in Germany are without answer, and that, despite the detail of the directive, we still need a German policy far wider in scope and more subtle in its co-ordination than any we now seem to possess."

The Manchester Union in an editorial on October 12, warned that there is a current tendency to "soften the American occupation of Germany," while Cecil Brown, in a broadcast over MBS a few days later, sharply assailed what he described as "the campaign of pity which is getting started in Germany." Other commentators, in pointed criticism of the occupation forces, charged that their personnel was increasingly falling for the German propaganda line, fed to them by German frauleins.

"Scores of thousands of American soldiers are swallowing avidly the Goebbels-Fascist propaganda bait between the caresses and flattery of their temporary German girl friends," charged Leland Stowe in the New York Post. "These women fan hatred and belittling of our Allies... They are the most effective agents of Fascism ever trained — and they work hardest where man has always been weakest."

Military Government personnel came under fire in a recent New York Times Magazine article, entitled "We Talk Tough, But We Act Soft," written by Raymond Daniell. "Most Military Government officials, like most GI's, want, above everything else, to go home," the article stated. "They have little interest in their jobs from the long-term view, and consequently their approach is negative. Their main purpose seems to be to avoid trouble — trouble with the Germans — and they have reached the conclusion that the less they do of a daring nature, the less likely they are to come into conflict with their immediate superiors — But the worst of it is that those who remain seem to be falling more and more for the German line, mouthing, as though they were their own thoughts, the excuse of the German apologists for all that happened."

In a news dispatch to The Times, Daniell stated that the recent announcement of the change in operational policy under which the Germans would be made responsible for local government "was couched in language designed to indicate that the denazification and re-education programs had progressed to such a point" that the administration of local echelons of government could be safely turned over to Germans. "As a matter of fact, nothing could be further from the truth," Daniell asserted. "Nazism, racism and all the evils that war fought to eradicate

still exist and are warp and woof of the average German's philosophy, and thus far our elaborate system of information and control has done little or nothing to correct it. The fact is that we are terribly short of manpower to do the job we have undertaken to tackle. We cannot continue to manage German affairs and still send men home at the rate Congress insists on sending them, without replacements. And so we are getting out of the business of occupation on the operational level and asserting that, nevertheless, we are directing affairs by remote control — a very difficult business with Germans."

War Criminals

AMERICAN editorial opinion welcomed the announcement of the opening of the Nürnberg trials as the dawn of a new era in "mankind's eternal striving for peace and decency and human dignity." Many commentators stressed that the chief credit should go to Justice Jackson for the basic concept of the trials, and for his energy in pushing it through.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch expressed the view that it was incredible that members of the German General Staff were not on the list of war criminals. "If our Allies remain unconvinced, Mr. Jackson should be backed up in urging American trials for German General Staff members," the Post-Dispatch said. "Better a bullet for a General Staff officer today than for our sons and grandsons in 25 years."

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Allies are not repeating the mistake of 1920, since the criminals will be tried by a four-power and not a German court." It is not retaliation that is sought," the Inquirer said. "But punishment for the commission of horrible crimes is demanded, and more than that: justice for the war guilty that

will serve as a lesson for all time to those who seek to chain the bodies and souls of free men."

As Raymond Swing of NBC sees it, the trial will make history "in that it is a procedure of Allied nations acting in concert against individuals and that is a departure from old habits that have grown up around the idea of sovereignty."

Defense of France

THE MOVES of the French representatives to block joint action on the economic problems of Germany as a whole found a defender in the New York Herald Tribune. "French fears that the failure to deal with western Germany in the same prompt fashion that was used in the east may leave France strategically weak are not wholly illusory," the Herald Tribune said. "The action of the French Government in vetoing any further actions by the joint allied control, looking toward a general attack on the political and economic problems of Germany as a whole, is doubtless regarded by the French as the only diplomatic weapon at their command since the framework for the allied occupation of Germany was constructed without French participation. The practical effect of these tactics may be questioned. They may merely succeed in providing another excuse for the prolonged inability of the Allies to fix clear and workable policies in respect to the German situation, leaving France to bear the onus for the common failure. But the essential righteousness of her demands hardly seems open to question."

Moscow Comments

RECENT Soviet broadcasts have sharply assailed proposals for the creation of a "western bloc." "This

western bloc has been made the basis of all the reactionary schemes designed to frustrate a single coordinated Great Power policy and the idea has been seized upon eagerly by all who would like to cause trouble among the democratic powers," said Mikailov, in an English transmission from Moscow.

Soviet home broadcasts have given prominence to news items bearing upon the connection between American and German industry. Allegations that creators of anti-Soviet propaganda in various countries have as their objective the disruption of Allied unity have also continued to feature Soviet broadcasts for foreign listeners.

Random Comments

"THE professional prophets of doom were convinced that nothing but sorrow and surliness could come of the proposal to divide Berlin into four separate occupation zones and then try to govern the German capital by committees. The same dismal prophecy was made when three powers met more or less head-on and undertook the restoration of political order in Vienna. On both these critical testing grounds, the expectations of the pessimists were disappointed. Insead of involving themselves at once in irreconcilable differences, the Allies at those two major points of contact soon learned the other members of the partnership were fairly human, after all." — John Vandercook in a NBC broadcast.

* *

"Munich has now been chosen as the birthplace of the new Germany under what might be called 'planned parenthood.' The American Military Government will radiate from that battered and deflated city. A half hour's conversation with any of the American military governors who are now, in

practice, the real military dictators of the American controlled zone, reveals that though their concepts of method differ, they all very nearly agree on the final objective which their local efforts must achieve." — **Philip Whitcomb in The Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"Let those who are advocating increased food supplies to Germany and appealing to the humanitarian feeling of the world and the instincts of generosity toward conquered enemies, please remember that the winter prospects of Holland, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Western USSR are without doubt yet grimmer than those of Germany." — **Ivor Montague in The London Daily Worker.**

* *

"The evil that was done by the enforced migration of millions of Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia cannot be undone, but quick and drastic measures will be necessary if its consequences in starvation, demoralization and spreading disease are to stop short of a European disaster." — **The London Spectator.**

* *

"We have in this country the usual number of Johnny-jump-up critics who, having shrilled all through the war, want the problems of peace and occupation settled in a few days. They have been very vocal about our alleged soft treatment of the nazis in Germany. Now comes General Eisenhower to say that charges we are dallying with the nazis are stupid and crazy . . . He thinks it will take 50 years to rid the German people of the spirit of nazism. General Lucius Clay thinks we must occupy Germany for generation if we are really to remake it. All this poses a problem which this country probably will treat impatiently, to the future

detriment of the nation and generations yet to come. Which would be cheaper, Occupational supervision for 40 years, or another war in 40 years?" — **Editorial in The Atlanta Constitution.**

* * *

"This war has been fought against certain definite evils represented by the nazi regime, which the United Nations felt to be incompatible with the civilization to which they aspired. These evils are no more compatible with our civilization when practiced in a spirit of revenge by Poles and Czechs than they were when practiced in a spirit of aggression by Germans against Poles and Czechs." — **The London Observer.**

* *

"Whether or not General Eisenhower's explanation will satisfy everybody, it is unfortunate that the Harrison Report was released before an adequate reply could be made to it. The explanations may well escape the attention of many who drew their conclusions as to our treatment of displaced persons, and in particular Jews, on the basis of the Harrison Report, and the President's letter alone. This matter was ineptly handled." — **Editorial in The Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"However regrettable any unfairness to General Eisenhower himself that may have been said in the American press, the close scrutiny that is being given to both American political and economic policy in Germany, and the questions that are being asked about it, are wholesome and constructive. They are getting results. And if there are certain powerful interests in Britain and the United States that are trying to water down the Potsdam terms, they should be hunted down and exposed." — **Editorial in The St. Louis Post Dispatch.**

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of
Mil Govt for
Germany (U. S.) Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

Office of
Mil Govt (U. S. Zone) Frankfurt

Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt
(Western
District)

Heidelberg

Western District

Col M O Edwards

2d Mil Govt Regiment

Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Bad Homburg

Lt Col N F Hines

Hq Co Bad Homburg

1st Lt A W Huck

Sv Co Ober Ursel

1st Lt R. A. Madden

1st Maint Plat Zuffenhausen

1st Lt E Thompson

2d Maint Plat Wetzlar

Capt B A Sturdevan

R & T Co Bad Homburg

Capt T Candon

2d MG Med Det Heidelberg

Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

RR Det (Liaison) Bad Orb

Capt F Gladzik

LAND WURTTENBERG & NORTH BADEN.

E-1 Stuttgart

Land Württemberg
& North Baden

Col W W Dawson

Württemberg Section

Co A Stuttgart

Capt O Martin

E-1 Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

F-10 Stuttgart

Württemberg Section

Lt Col C L Jackson

F-11 Ulm

SK Stuttgart

Lt Col H M Coverly

G-20 Aalen

SK-LK Ulm

Maj J K Owen

G-21 Boblingen

LK Aalen

Capt W A Becker

G-22 Crailsheim

LK Boblingen

Lt Col R L Rogers

G-23 Esslingen

LK Crailsheim

Maj J I Taylor

G-24 Gmünd

LK Esslingen

Capt E T Casey

G-25 Göppingen

LK Gmünd

Maj S R Marsh

G-26 Schwabisch Hall

LK Göppingen

Maj W T Neel

G-27 Heidenheim

LK Hall

Capt F R Edwards

G-28 Heilbronn

LK Heidenheim

Maj H M Montgomery

G-29 Ludwigsburg

LK Heilbronn

Maj J. Lindsey

G-30 Waiblingen

LK Ludwigsburg

Capt H W Freeman

H-50 Backnang

LK Waiblingen

Capt G D Burchell

H-51 Heilbronn

LK Backnang

Maj M L Hoover

H-52 Künzelsau

SK Heilbronn

1st Lt H. B. Henry

H-53 Leonberg

LK Künzelsau

Capt R S Doetz

H-54 Bad Mergentheim

LK Leonberg

Capt S L Haber

H-55 Nürtingen

LK Mergentheim

Capt S A Warren

H-56 Ohringen

LK Nürtingen

1st Lt M Korson

H-57 Ulm

LK Ohringen

Maj J M Gregory

H-58 Vaihingen

Warehouse Opn

Capt J G Cox

LK Vaihingen

North Baden Section

Co E Durlach

1st Lt R T Lynch

E-7 Karlsruhe

North Baden Section

Col C Lisle

F-16 Mannheim

SK Mannheim

Lt Col R S Smith

G-42 Weinheim

LK Mannheim

Maj B C Barnes

G-43 Heidelberg

SK Heidelberg

Maj G P Kratz

G-44 Heidelberg

LK Heidelberg

Capt H D Peterson

G-45 Ettlingen

LK Karlsruhe

Capt J W Green

G-46 Pforzheim

SK Pforzheim

Maj R B Little

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
H-88	Foudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	1st Lt J R Bolin

LAND GREAT HESSE

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
-----	-----------	------------------	----------------

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas Maj T Turner Jr
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy Capt F S Percy Jr
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen	Capt M M Campbell

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Capt E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	1st Lt S B Borda
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted, Jr (actg)
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt (actg)
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Maj C G Martins (actg)
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Capt L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Bremen Sub-District			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I10C2	Loxstedt	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U.S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Col G. D. Grawford
1st Lt Wm Irwin
Capt J O'Malley
Capt J O'Malley
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C. T. Enbody
1st Lt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Capt H S Price

LAND BAYERN

Office of Munich
Mil Govt
for Bavaria

Land Bayern

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt a. d. Salle
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj A S Grove
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
1st Lt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J. J. Schaller (actg)
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein

RB Ober & Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J. W. Hall
Maj W T Staats
Capt C E Wilhelm
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt M C Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H 260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
H-274	Amberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Capt R A Rosan
		SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt C. A. Harrington
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prail
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt E L Davis, Jr.
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt H S Rick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Capt E. L. Davis, Jr.
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfartshausen	LK Wolfartshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L. R. Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebbers
G-242	Kempton	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L. E. Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Maj W S Reed
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT -- BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Berlin District

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co C: H-66, H-74, I-144, I-161.

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Co H: I-376

Redesignation of Detachments:

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Old Designation	New Designation	Location Operation	Area of Operation
G-244	H-274	Cham	LK Cham LK Kötzing
H-274	G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg

Note: E-201 integrated with Office of Mil
Govt for Bavaria, but not disbanded.

Military Government

Weekly

Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

23 OCTOBER 1945



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	3
General Eisenhower's Statement	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Control Council Legislation	5
Back from the Salt Mines	7
Towards Bringing Materials to Industry	12
GENERAL	14
Reactivation of Political Life in Wiesbaden	14
Irrevocable Statement Revoked for Military Government Officers	16
Home Gardens Emphasized	17
Reports Requirements	17
DP's in Medical Schools	17
In Brief	18
Postal Items	18
GERMAN REACTIONS	19
A Free Press and the Future	19
The Need for Re-education Recognized	20
"Good Old Uncle Doc"	20
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	22
The Kassel Detachment and the DPs	22
PRESS COMMENTS	25
Bricks and Bouquets for Occupation	25
German Crisis	26
Atom-Bomb Control	26
Berlin Politics	26
Moscow Report	27
Random Comments	27
Station List	30

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section VII Education and Religious Affairs	29 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Part 1 (Education), Section VII (Education and Religious Affairs)	25 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amended Section XXI (Control of Information Services)	22 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Control Council Proclamation No. 3 originally issued as Annex "I-1" to Section XXIV (Military Government Legislation)	25 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Control Council Laws No. 1 and 2 issued as annexes "J-1" and "J-2" of Section XXIV	20 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Section XXV (Reports) on Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany	30 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO) (Confidential)
Amendments to Section XXV (Reports)	15 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Removal and Exclusion of Nazis and Militarists from all Employments under the Control of the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater	30 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Visits of German Civilians to this Headquarters	29 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Notice of Arrest	26 October 1945 (file AG 013.1 GEC-AGO)
Reparations	26 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Functions of U. S. Consular Offices when established in Germany	24 Oct. 1945 (file AG 091.112 GEC-AGO)
Restoration of German Inland Waterways System in the U. S. Zone (Issued by Office of the Chief Engineer)	25 October 1945 (file AG 814 GDS-AGO)
Authorization for Use of Commercial Gold and Silver for Articles to be purchased by Army Exchange Service	24 October 1945 (file AG 400 GEC-AGO)

LETTER FROM GENERAL OF THE ARMY EISENHOWER

U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Commanding General

25 October 1945

TO: The Field Personnel of Military Government

You are the representatives of the United States in Germany who carry our policies direct to the Germans. It is from you that they learn to know and respect Americans.

I wish that I could visit each of your areas personally. There are too many for one man to cover so I have asked my Army Commanders and my own Military Government Staff to visit with you to discuss your problems on the ground.

Yours is a difficult task. Whatever goes wrong is laid on your shoulders; your accomplishments are taken for granted.

You must have confidence in yourself and in your mission to convey your messages to the Germans.

I wish to congratulate you on what you have succeeded in accomplishing in the past six months. I wish to assure you that you have the confidence of your commanders and they have mine.





CONTROL COUNCIL *Legislation*

SINCE its inception, the Allied Control Authority, in implementation of the Potsdam Agreement, has enacted in unanimous agreement sixteen Directives, three proclamations, five Laws, and one Order. In one of the most significant experiments in international co-operation ever to be attempted (and more difficult of achieving success from an administrative point of view because of the requirement for unanimous assent) this record, which at first glance seems like a relatively thin file of papers, is in fact a remarkably comprehensive achievement.

METHODS OF LEGISLATION

The definitions of the five types of legislation (set forth in Directive No. 11) by inference further define the broad scope of the powers and interests of the Control Authority. They are:

Proclamations: "to be issued to announce matters or acts of special importance to the occupying powers or to the German people, or both." Three have thus far been issued. The first announced to the German people the establishment of the Control Council, and the second is an assertion of the supreme authority defined in the first, outlining the extent of control which the Council had assumed. The third defines the fundamental principles of judicial reform, setting forth the thesis of equality before the law, the guarantees of the right of the accused, and the independence of the judiciary. This

The Up-To-Date Record of the Allied Control Council

proclamation also provides for the liquidation of extraordinary Hitler courts.

Laws: "to be enacted on matters of general application, unless they expressly provide otherwise." Five have thus far been enacted. Law No. 1 was the Law Repealing Nazi Laws; No. 2, the Law Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organizations; No. 3, the Law on the Increase in the Rates of Taxation; No. 4, the Law for the Reorganization of the German Judicial System, and No. 5, the Law for the Vesting and Marshalling of German External Assets.

Orders: "to be issued in other cases when the Control Council has requirements to impose on Germany and when laws are not used." One has been issued to date, prohibiting the wearing of the uniform by disbanded personnel of the former German armed forces.

Instructions: "to be issued in cases when the Control Council wishes to impose requirements direct upon a particular authority."

Directives: "to communicate policy or administrative decisions of the Control Council." The first six, and the eighth, deal with the activation of the Control Council's machinery (which is described in detail in issue

13 of the BULLETIN). Directive No. 7 delegates the task of assignment of responsibility for study and recommendations to implement decisions of the Potsdam Conference, including establishment of central German administrative departments of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade, and industries.

Directive No. 9 outlines the responsibilities of the Legal Directorate in developing policies and procedures regarding major war criminals. No. 10 describes the official languages (English, Russian, and French) and states that publications of legislation of the Council and the Berlin Kommandatura will be published in all three. It further specifies that, though a translation shall also be issued in German whenever the legislation is designed to regulate or govern the people of Germany (or German officials or agencies), the validity of any legislation does not depend upon its issuance or publication in German. The 10th Directive also states that from time to time a Gazette will be published containing all of the legislation of the Council. No. 11 outlines Control Council methods of legislation (as defined in this article), and No. 12 directs that copies of all legislation issued within each Zone, as well as information on German courts and law, be submitted

to the Secretariat of the Control Council in order to avoid duplication of effort and render mutual assistance. The 13th Directive establishes procedure on the preparation of Control Council legislation.

The 14th sets forth the Allied Wage Policy, and is probably of more direct interest to Military Government at lower levels than any of the other Directives in that, on the premise that during the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit, common policies are established for all Zones in regard to wages, prices, and rationing. Directive No. 15 announces the Adoption of a Standard Time throughout Germany, and No. 16 defines Council policy on the Rearming of German Police.

Control Council legislation will override corresponding legislation previously enacted by SHAEF or USFET. The earlier legislation will not, however, be considered supplanted except as the new Control Council legislation covers the same ground. Where a part but not all of the subject matter of the SHAEF or USFET legislation is dealt with, the part not included in the Control Council legislation will continue in effect unless the result necessarily involves an inconsistency with the new legislation.



BACK

from the Salt MINES

The Restitution of Fine Art is a Weird Odyssey

WHEN, early in May, Third Army officers reached the small town of Alt Aussee, high in the spectacularly mountainous country about 75 miles north-east of Salzburg, they found a salt mine above the town where, deep in a mountainside, was located one of the greatest collections of fine art in the world. The art, "collected" in the main from every country occupied by Germany during the war years, had been scheduled for destruction by the nazis in order to prevent its "desecration" by the American forces. On orders from the Gauleiter of Oberdonau, SS troops had transported to the mine eight big cases, marked: "Marble — Don't Drop." Had their contents been properly placed and detonated, it would have wrecked the seven huge works (in which reposed, among other things, some 10,000 paintings) by rendering them completely inaccessible and flooding them with water.

Fortunately for the countries to which the massive treasure belongs, an art expert working at the mine, in connivance with a few others who knew the salt works well, was able to place the charges in such a way that the tunnels, which were destroyed did not actually render the repositories inaccessible, since the interior approaches are a honeycomb of passageways. The Gauleiter had to flee before his order to have the art technician shot could be carried out.

THE ALT AUSSEE MINE

Aside from the art which the repository contained, the mine itself was

found to be an extraordinary place. Its one entrance gives access to a horizontal tunnel burrowed for at least a mile inside the mountain. (The other salt mines used as repositories in Germany and Austria are accessible by vertical shafts, one of which is 3,000 feet deep.)

The art repositories could be reached by a small eighteen-inch-wide track, mounting a tiny engine capable of dragging six or eight dollies. It consists of seven "Werke", each of which is a series of vast vaulted chambers. The origin of these salt works is lost in antiquity. It is known that they were active a thousand years ago, though legend claims that they are three thousand years old. For the last five hundred years they may have been worked by the same families in which inbreeding has produced a curious kind of salt-mine clan, apparently generally smaller than average and speaking a pronounced dialect unique to the tribe.

The chambers of the mine, which are all electrically illuminated, were practically perfect repositories for paintings. The summer temperature is a steady 40 degrees fahrenheit (rising, oddly enough, to 47 in winter). Constant temperature and practically ideal humidity meant that the pictures suffered little, whereas the fine collection of renaissance armor, including gold and silver-inlay dress armor (which had belonged to Franz Ferdinand of Sara-

jevo fame), had to be kept heavily coated with grease because of the tendency of the metal to oxidize. The chambers were also equipped with facilities for restoration, racks for 14,000 paintings and adequate flooring. Plans were completed for reception of still more treasure. In addition to the 10,000 paintings brought to Alt Aussee in the two last years of the war, the nazis had assembled masses of sculpture in the form of altarpieces, religious statues and hundreds of 18th-century French and Italian furniture, rugs, tapestries, etc. There was so much in the mine that it took two and a half months to clear it out through the single tunnel available.

ART COLLECTING POINTS ESTABLISHED

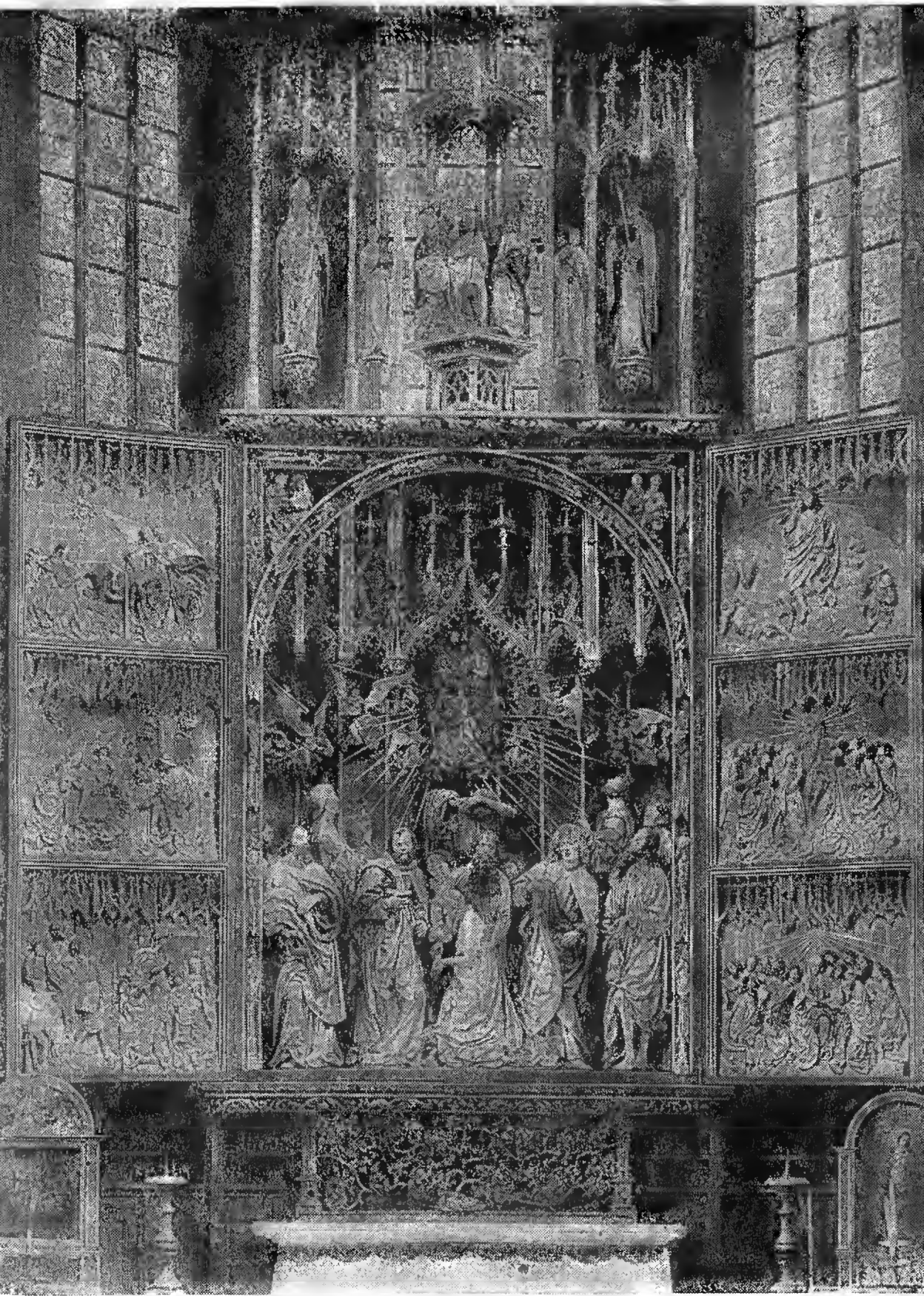
The Armed Forces, anticipating the problem of restitution of these vast collections and restoration of the German national treasure which had been so protected from bombardment, were prepared to establish collecting points for art and other cultural material as soon as suitable and strategically located buildings could be found. Thus there are now in the U.S. Zone collecting points at Munich, Marburg, Wiesbaden, and Offenbach, which are currently processing arts and documents being evacuated from six main underground repositories, of which Alt Aussee is the largest. These points, now housing both cultural material requiring evacuation as a protective measure, or material suspected of being loot, will ultimately become clearing houses through which

displaced works of art can be appropriately redistributed.

Munich is the largest of the four collecting points, and its establishment and operation is the most complex. By reason of the vast amount of looted art objects in the Third Army area, the urgent need for a large, central collecting center was felt early in the occupation of Germany. The two enormous nazi buildings in Munich were chosen as the site (in one of these landmarks the Munich Pact was signed) and urgent repairs and construction, including the blocking off of a network of underground passageways, were completed by the end of June. Because the Munich collecting point employs a large number of Germans (who have been carefully screened) and its treasures are of inestimable value to all of Europe, extraordinary security measures were instituted.

The processing of such vast amounts of art, still growing as apparently endless convoys reach the Collecting Point daily, involves complicated clerical and statistical procedures. An Arts Documents Center has been established in Munich to record information on suspected loot. Such documents as the records — photographic and otherwise — of the notorious Einsatzstab Rosenberg, which handled works of art taken from Jewish private collections, form a large portion of the documentary material. Likewise, detailed information on the far-reaching activities of Göring's agents in their combing of Europe for the purpose of building the Reichsmarschall's collection is

The Cracow altarpiece, one of Poland's great national treasures, was dismantled by the Poles early in the war and subsequently removed to Germany. It was discovered in an underground repository in Nürnberg, where it had been stored together with other religious art. Done by a German, Veit Stoss, who had been called by the King of Poland in 1477 to execute the work, it required ten years to complete its central panel and eighteen sections, twelve of which are shown here. When assembled, the altarpiece stands 25 feet high and 15 feet wide. The figures, which are ten feet high, are carved in lindenwood. The Germans considered that since a German artist had created this work it rightly belonged to the country of his origin.



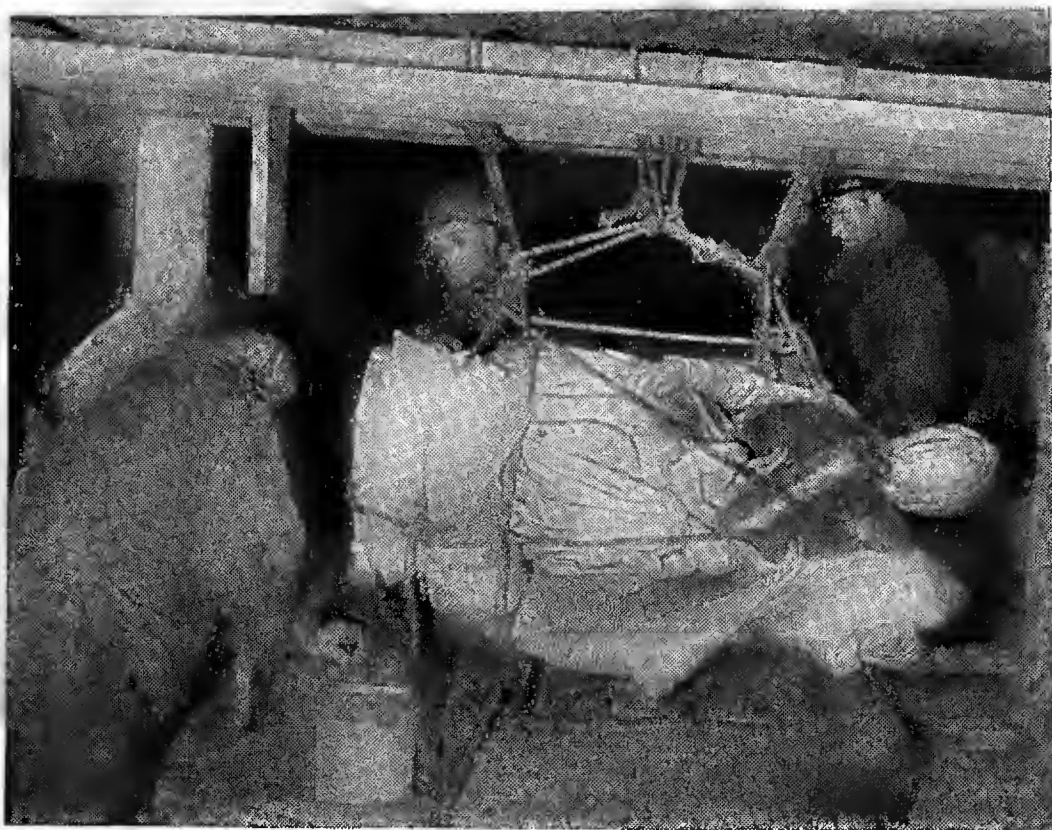
available at Munich. It is also intended to obtain for the Documents Center further data pertaining to Hitler's purchases for his proposed great museum at Linz. Inasmuch as substantial portions of these collections are actually stored at the Collection Point, the desirability for full documentation is obvious.

TOKEN RESTITUTIONS

While the work of documentation continues, efforts are being made to return the works to their rightful owners. Token restitutions, primarily gestures made in anticipation of the mass return of art once it has been separated and documented, are now being effected. The first instance of such restitution was the Brothers Van

Eyck's "Adoration of the Mystic Lamb", which was flown to Brussels several weeks ago. Another, Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child" has been returned to Bruges, while 71 top-flight paintings looted in France have been returned to their rightful owners. Twenty-six paintings, including four very fine Rembrandts (among them his last self-portrait) were returned to the Netherlands. The Czechs have received the nine-panelled altarpiece by the 14th-Century "Master of Hohenfurth," and the highly-valued National collections of the Army Museum at Prague. Plans are under way to return to Cracow the great altarpiece of the Mariakirche.

Mass restitution of art will require increasing responsibility on the part of



Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child", an early work, is shown here being evacuated from the Alt Aussee mine. It was brought from Bruges in the spring of the year. "To save it from the barbarity of the Americans" this treasured possession of Belgium was dumped into a mattress and brought across the breadth of Germany over roads which were constantly being strafed by Allied planes. Fortunately, the marble was undamaged, and has been returned to Belgium as token restitution.

the liberated areas concerned, and arrangements are being made for each claimant nation to send representatives whose task will be to take possession and assume responsibility for the physical return of the treasures in question.

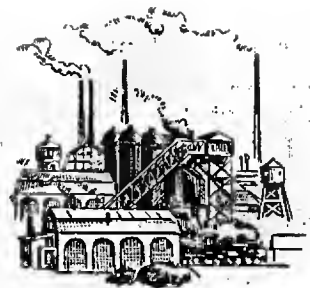
The Netherlands, Belgium and France have already sent representatives to Munich. The latter nation has thus far assembled a 21-car train full of art for return to Paris. In time, it is anticipated that the Germans themselves, operating under Military Government supervision, will take over from the American authorities the task of running the collecting points. Meanwhile, art continues to roll into the four centers, which

will ultimately return to brighten the halls from which they came — such as are still standing.

So voracious were the nazis in their efforts to a mass treasure that there are to be found collections taken even from the satellites — from Hungary, Rumania, and Italy, from which, for example, the Hermann Göring Division took the treasures of Monte Cassino. Art in the salt mines, madly collected from all of Europe, seems like the pathetic symbol of a sterile dictatorship's effort to enrich the nation. Its recovery and restitution have become one of the weirdest aftermaths of the war.

Towards Bringing Materials to

INDUSTRY



Instructions on Intrazonal Trade have been lifted to free raw and semi-finished goods for Industry.

The framers of the Potsdam Agreement envisaged the future Germany as an integral economic entity, and to this end they adopted a policy permitting as free and unrestricted trade within and between the four occupation zones as is practicable.

In a far-reaching move to implement this policy in the U. S. Zone, Military Government restrictions on the free flow of trade and commerce have been lifted on any and all goods and services except those in critically short supply. At the same time, instructions were issued to eliminate restrictions on travel and communication by German civilians to the maximum extent practicable in order to permit German governmental agencies and private enterprises to carry out the intent of this policy.

Military Government Offices below zonal level have been directed not to impose any future restrictions upon trade and commerce. The Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) may maintain or impose such restrictions, but only on a limited list of essential items, which are in critically short supply, as indicated by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

RATIONED ITEMS STILL CONTROLLED

Continued centralized control by Military Government of the excepted critically scarce items of necessity is essential in order to ensure the most judicial and equitable allocation and distribution of such items. The critically-scarce items upon which direct Military Government controls will be continued are as follows: coal; lumber; glass; POL; soap and soap compounds;

pulp and paper; highway vehicles, locomotives, rolling stock, and road construction machinery; textiles and rationed clothes; leather and rationed shoes; and foods rationed to consumers, and commodities which are basic ingredients for such foods. This critical list may be revised from time to time by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

Insofar as intrazonal trade — that is, trade within and between states in the U. S. Zone — is concerned, Military Government approval of allocations, rationing, and distribution is required only for coal and POL. For intrazonal trade, however, Military Government approval is required for any and all trade and commerce in any or all items listed above.

The removal of Military Government restrictions, as indicated above, is not intended to affect consumer rationing regulations or allocation control which are necessary to insure efficient and equitable distribution. Any retardation of the free flow of trade and commerce resulting from such regulations is a necessary evil which is warranted in that the greatest good to the greatest number from the limited supplies is thereby achieved.

STIMULUS TO INDUSTRY

The real intent is to discourage and, so far as is practicable, prevent hoar-

ding on the part of individuals, localities and Zones, and to stimulate an enlarged flow of raw materials and semi-finished goods to industry. This will result in an enlarged flow of consumer goods through distribution channels.

It means that U.S. Military Government, except for the commodities listed above, has relinquished all active, operational control over trade and commerce in the U.S. Zone. General policy control, however, will continue to be exercised over such matters by Military Government in order to ensure that the objectives of the United States are achieved.

The Minister Presidents of the States in the U.S. Zone now have a new responsibility for the stimulation and control of trade and commerce, except as indicated above, within the framework of Military Government policies. They are now the trustees of the German public interest, and their success or failure will depend upon their initiative, efficiency, and capacity to obtain the voluntary cooperation of the German people.

GERMAN AGENCIES' RESPONSIBILITY

The Minister Presidents will exercise

their trade and commerce responsibilities — the responsibility for feeding, clothing, and housing the German people — through the Regional Economic Offices, the Regional Food Offices, and other appropriate governmental agencies. Henceforth, German individuals and firms will take their trade and commerce problems directly to the appropriate German authorities, rather than to Military Government.

In the exercise of these responsibilities, the German authorities have been directed to impose only such regulations and controls over the flow of trade and commerce as are necessary to implement, and to prevent the breakdown of, the German rationing and allocation programs within the U.S. Zone. The Minister Presidents have been authorized to communicate directly with each other and to coordinate policies and regulations pertaining to trade and commerce in the U.S. Zone to the end that the distribution and rationing of commodities is equitable and conforms as closely as is practicable to the needs of the U.S. Zone considered as a whole.



REACTIVATION OF *Political Life* IN WIESBADEN

SOON after General Eisenhower's message of August 6th, in which he stated that "... you will be permitted to form trade unions and to engage in local political activities, and meetings for these purposes may be held subject to the approval of local Military Government," delegates from three separate political factions presented themselves and their petitions at the offices of Detachment F-15 in WIESBADEN.

THE PARTIES APPLY

On August 9th, a Mr. Hans Hartmann (who was recently arrested for illegal possession of U. S. Army supplies, and black-market activities) introduced himself as the spokesman for the Communist Party of Wiesbaden, and asked for information regarding the authorizing of political groups as mentioned in General Eisenhower's message. Since the responsibilities for supervising the reformation of organized political activity had been delegated to local MGOs, Lt Col Malcolm Hay, then commanding F-15, designated Lieutenant Tobland to draw up a standard operating procedure. The old-line Democrats, represented by Dr. August Amann, President of the Wiesbaden Chamber of Commerce, visited the detachment toward the end of August, and stated that at that time the Democrats would call themselves the "Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft" pending meetings and discussions with various elements of

The History of Detachment F-15, Stadtkreis Wiesbaden, gives an interesting picture of local political development.

the Deutsche Volkspartei, some labor factions, and members of the old Centrum group. Finally on September 15th Dr. Amann announced that the above-mentioned factions had been welded into one political entity, to be known henceforth as the Christian Democratic Party. Thus there was a fusion of the old-line Democrats with Church elements as well as some of the rightwing Labor blocs. The Fragebogen, statutes, and a list of names comprising the executive Body of the Party were submitted concurrently with this announcement.

Meantime, on September 19th, Lieutenant Tobland called in two members of each party and held a general meeting in which revised policies on the formation of political groups were outlined to them. He also reiterated General EISENHOWER's wish that all organizations, political or otherwise, devote their primary considerations and first efforts in preparing for the coming winter. All delegates assented vigorously to this pronouncement. And it was added that under no circumstances would the capitalizing of bad economic, social, and moral conditions be permitted for any purpose whatever.

Several days later, on September 23th, the various parties submitted lists of

names, party representatives for the MGO's advisory council, and the name of each party sponsor. In the latter function, Mr. Karl Bohm, a merchant, was chosen as Sponsor for the Christian Democrats, Mr. Hans Hartmann, proprietor of an inn in Wiesbaden, was named for the Communist Party, and Mr. Johannes Maass headed the Social Democrats.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED

Informal authorizations for provisional political activity were drawn up by Lieutenant Tobland and presented to the various party sponsors in a ceremony in the MGOs office on September 28th. This act signalized the official stamp of approval on the beginnings of organized political life in Stadtkreis Wiesbaden. Present at this ceremony were members and sponsors of all political parties, as well as Prälat Wolf of the Catholic Church; Bishop Korthauer, of the Protestant Church, was ill and unable to attend. The authorizations were signed by Sponsors and witnessed in the presence of all parties, and a record made of the meeting. Later discussion disclosed that all concerned were much impressed with the manner in which the ceremony was conducted.

It is interesting and important to note that the Christian Democrat Party, comprising high-level professional men, clergy, and other more or less typical Rightist representations, appeals in its Statutes to Educational, Religious, Professional, and Labor elements to combine efforts in regaining the economic democracy of the nation, and the lost respect of the world, — the appeal was made to all possible elements of society. In one paragraph of the Christian Democratic statutes submitted there is a sentence which reads . . . "we ask a just policy concerning wages and salaries for all workers and employees."

Earlier, there is evinced some fear of industrial combines in the sentence. "It is indispensable that for all times we protect the governmental power against illegitimate influences of economic agglomerations of power." Frank discussions with Dr. Amann and other responsible members of the Christian Democrats reveal that while they are confident that the amalgamation of loose elements into their one unified party will do much to alleviate potential crises of one sort or another in the coming winter, nevertheless the aims, intents, and purposes of the Communist Party are not completely clarified.

A discussion with Mr. Hartmann disclosed that Communist and Social Democratic sympathies were closely allied; while at the discussion with Mr. Heinrich Nölle of the Christian Democrats. Mr. Nölle asked that his party be permitted four rather than two members on the MGOs Advisory Council, obviously in anticipation of the Communists and Social Democrats forming a majority.

THE COMMUNIST PLATFORM

The program of the Communist Party announces that ". . . we are aware of the fact that it would be a mistake to force the Soviet system on Germany, because this method would not correspond to present conditions of development . . ." In brief, the Communists ask for the "creation of an anti-fascist, democratic republic, with all democratic rights and liberties for the people." More specifically, they demand that the estates of landed gentry, Junkers, princes, etc., be subdivided and given to deserving peasants. The bulk of their policy, like the others, is devoted to vigorous pledges of faith in denazification, de-militarization, and the "creation of a solid unit of Democracy," culminating in — and this is a surprising

concession to the future — a "foundation for the creation of a bloc of anti-fascist democratic parties (of the Communist Party, the Social Democrats, center Party, etc.)."

The program of the Social Democrats, patterned almost exactly along the lines of the Communist program, advocates generally the destruction of nazism, reconstruction of economy with a right to "social insurance," sponsoring of Arts and Sciences and the democratic freedom. The Social Democrats have been less aggressive than members of the two other parties, and it remains to be seen how far their enthusiasm and ambitions extend. As Mr. Hartmann of the Communist Party indicated, the interests of the Communists and the Social Democrats appear to be more parallel than those of the Christian Democrats in that their respective statutes and programs reach out to the laborer and the farmer bloc especially. In light of the fact that the destruction of cities and heavy industries in U.S.-occupied Germany has thrown many skilled artisans and city-workers of one kind and another back to the land and to manual and semi-manual labor, it would appear that any appeal made to this class would logically point to a majority. However, the Stadtkreis of Wiesbaden has suffered relatively little damage in comparison with other large cities, and it is thought that perhaps the Democratic elements will, in this city, maintain a degree of strength and influence which they might fail to attain in other communities.

One sign which portends at least temporary harmony amongst all political groups in Wiesbaden is the existence of the "Aufbau-Ausschuss" the Advisory Council for Reconstruction, headed by a Mr. Helwig of the city Administration. This Council, composed of members of all parties, has done much in the way of advising and guiding. Their

efforts and ideas have apparently kept the Oberbürgermeister well apprised on the general frame of mind of Wiesbadeners, and apparently men whose political ideas vary widely have managed to compromise in the settling of general problems having to do with food, work, shelter, and various administrative questions affecting the city's populace.

Irrevocable Statement Revoked for Military Government Officers

THE WAR Department has now indicated that Military Government officers desiring further service in this theater will not be required to sign a statement that they elect to remain on extended active duty until 30 June 1947 or for the duration of the emergency plus six months. Military Government officers may volunteer to continue on extended active duty by agreeing with their commanding officer to continue on active duty until a specific date or for the duration of the emergency and six months, whichever is earlier.

The volunteer statement to be signed will read as follows:

"Regardless of any eligibility which I now have or may have in the future for relief from active duty under readjustment regulations, I elect, unless sooner relieved, to continue on extended active duty until (date agreed upon) or for the duration of the emergency plus six months, if this occurs earlier."

In all instances the date entered on this certificate must be subsequent to the date the signee becomes eligible for relief from active duty.

Each Military Government officer will be given the opportunity to fill out this certificate in the near future and it will then be attached to his 66-1 card.

In addition, 3 x 5 cards bearing this statement are being distributed in duplicate to each officer in Military Government, who will complete both copies and give them to his detachment commander, who in turn will mail them directly to Chief, Personnel & Equipment Branch, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone), Headquarters, USFET. The information on these cards will enable the Director of Military Government (U. S. Zone) to predict more accurately the replacement requirements in this theater.

The chief advantage to be derived from this change is that officers may now definitely plan for the future by setting their own date on which action must be taken to secure release from the service. It is believed that a sufficient number of officers will now volunteer for varying periods so that it will be unnecessary for Senior Military Government Officers to declare any great number of officers essential in order to have the benefit of their services for a maximum period of six months from the date on which their ASR score entitles them to separation. This six-month clause still remains in effect, however, for undoubtedly in some instances it will be necessary to retain certain key specialists so that the Military Government program will not suffer.

Home Gardens Emphasized

A vigorous program for promoting more and larger home gardens was directed by USFET this week, involving all available publicizing media, such as radio, newspapers, magazines, etc., to stimulate public interest in the program. Acreage of forage crops (fodder roots, hay pasture) is to be maintained at the maximum level possible after food crop quotas have been met. All land not suit-

able for other crops will be so utilized. Policy was stated by USFET on non-food crops (flax, hops, hemp, tobacco) for the coming year as the minimum possible without a radical departure from past farming practices. Current-year hectareage for these crops was set as maximum permissible for next year.

Reports Requirements

Some detachments appear reluctant to comply with reports requirements on the basis that Military Districts have not yet indorsed Section XXV of the July 7th Directive. The District Commanders were instructed this week to inform all detachments that reports requirements issued from time to time as amendments to the directive are to be duly submitted without further action from District headquarters. This does not alter current procedure requiring approval numbers for each report called for, with the exception of reports specifically stated to be emergency reports.

DP's in Medical Schools

MILITARY Districts were informed that displaced persons are to be admitted to the Medical Schools of the Universities of Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Marburg for the coming winter semester to the extent of ten per cent of the total medical enrollment at each school. Selection of individuals will be made by the competent German authorities at each university from applicants who may have applied directly to the school, and may also be made from among applicants recommended by UNRRA. All displaced persons accepted as medical students must meet the following conditions: they must show that their medical education was already begun, and was directly interrupted by

circumstances of war; they must have passed the pre-med exams, and be taking only clinical subjects; they must not have already obtained a degree in medicine from any university; they must be intellectually superior. Preference in admission will be given to those farthest advanced in their clinical training.

In Brief

Regierungsbezirk Military Government Detachments were directed to send representatives to Hq USFET for an Education and Religious Affairs Conference, beginning November 9th . . . According to USFET cabled directive, when captured or surrendered enemy road transport vehicles, parts, tires, shop equipment, tools, fuels and lubricants, highway maintenance materials and equipment, horses and tractors, are sold, a tax or fee of two per cent of sales price will be assessed against the purchaser. This is to be above and in addition to the sales price. Proceeds of this tax will be promptly remitted to the Finanzamt (Reich Tax Collecting Office) within whose district the sale is consummated . . . The maximum allowance of rationed foods that German authorities will permit for the consumer category ten to seventeen years of age has been increased by USFET to 1900 calories a day. This amends paragraph

3B of SHAEF letter AG 400-7 (Civil) GE-AGM, dated January 25th.

Postal Items

USFET granted authority for the resumption of the postal savings system in the U.S. Zone, effective the 20th of October, subject to the following conditions: balances on deposit prior to resumption of service will be honored; withdrawal limited to RM 100 at one time, and not in excess of RM 500 in any 30-day period; deposits and withdrawals limited to residents of the Zone. The service existing on that date and to be established thereafter must conform to these conditions. The authority does not in any way change instructions regarding accounts blocked under existing regulations . . . Effective the same date, authority was granted for the resumption of the postal check service in the U.S. Zone. Balances on deposit at the time of resumption of this service will be honored . . . Rehabilitation of the Reichpost is being hampered by lack of vehicles of mail transport. District Commanders were directed that all Reichspost Postal Vehicles being used for purposes other than Reichspost activity be returned to control of the Reichspost. . . . Resumption of COD was authorized by USFET, within the U.S. Zone, and within the limitations prescribed by former Reichspost regulations.

A FREE PRESS and the Future



TO THE discerning American visitor in Germany before September 1939 no feature of the life there seemed more fateful than the deadly and deadening uniformity of propagandistic opinion (and no other) which the press throughout the country revealed. To that same American today, who may be rightfully plagued with doubts as to whether the Germans can really be "changed" or develop an abiding faith in democratic processes, no feature on the German scene augurs more hope for the propagation of a democratic spirit than the budding forth of a new press functioning as a medium for the expression of free opinion. One cannot overestimate the importance for the future of the firm establishment of a free press in Germany, new impetus toward which was provided by the Marburg conference of German newspapermen recently arranged by the Information Control Division. The following comments that appeared in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* show a clear realization on the part of this newspaper of the great import of the conference.

"When eventually some one writes the history of the young German press which was established after the collapse of national socialism, the first conference of publishers and editors of all licensed newspapers in the American-occupied zone will be evaluated as an important contribution to the founding of the new Democracy.

"For over twelve years no meeting took place in all Germany at which

German men and women were able to consider public problems with such freedom, and to make important decisions. No compulsion was exercised on the 45 representatives (of the German press) to influence the decision on any question. It is important to know that. Only when one does know it can one judge what the present position of the German press is and what it will be in the future. It (i. e., the press), can tell in its columns, to all concerned, what path must be followed, what limitations must disappear, what liberties are to be granted, and what oppositional forces must be banned, in order to clear the way for Democracy.

"All Germans must realize what that means. When they, too, are willing to follow these rules — be they cabinet ministers, mayors, *Regierungs-presidents*, *Landräte*, or party leaders — then we shall be on the right road. And if German men and women, wherever they gather to work in common, to hold consultation, to make decisions, are imbued with the same spirit, then we shall have Democracy. Then the dynamic forces will be released which will lead to our not contenting ourselves merely with democratic forms but filling them with content. In other words, we will take up all the necessary reforms which can lead to the reconstruction of our whole social and economic life, and to a new order. Some may call it solidarity, others, Socialism, and still others, Communism — the

general goal will in any case be the same.

"We men of the new press realize that in spite of the unity of purpose we are divided by many contradictory opinions, that our political ideologies are different. But we know, too, that the essence of Democracy lies in finding the right solution to all these Differences of opinion and attitude by free discussion, by mental searching, by directing and bringing to effectiveness the forces and masses which hold to these ideas. When a decision has been made according to democratic rules, then Democracy demands that one offer his hand to his political opponent and bid him co-operate in fulfilling the will of majority."

The Need for Re-education Recognized

One of the most difficult tasks we have set ourselves is to educate the Germans, especially the impressionable youth, away from the perversions of nazi doctrine and toward the acceptance of the ideals of a democratic, Christian society. We know that this "spiritual denazification" cannot be achieved by any "mandatory-removal" expedient, but that its success will depend on the degree of understanding the Germans themselves show towards this problem, and the genuineness of their will to effect their own re-education. It is encouraging to note, therefore, the clear evidence of such understanding and the presence of such will contained in the speech given by Dr. Högner, the new Minister Präsident of Bavaria, on the occasion of his assumption of office.. The part of his speech pertinent to the problem of re-education is quoted below in translation:

"External measures against national socialism are necessary, but they don't

strike at its heart. That can only be accomplished by overcoming its evil spirit. The new government, therefore, ignoring differences of philosophical opinion, will concentrate on placing all its cultural and educational policies in the service of the struggle against the insane teachings of national socialism. We have again had a narrow escape — but we have had an object lesson which will remain in the memory of many generations to come. We know now what the consequences are, when the foundations of human society are destroyed: the society of the free and equal, the spirit of brotherly tolerance, the respect for higher laws and for the religious and political convictions of our neighbors. Because of the terrible moral degradation of our people by national socialism, we must start from the very beginning to attain again an orderly social life,, paying attention first to the re-establishment of the correct principles of bringing up children, and then proceeding to the more advanced forms of social life. The problems here confronting the educators of our people are tremendous, but we should be despairing of the future of our nation if we considered them insoluble. The State government therefore intends to devote the greatest attention to the educational question, and to the cultivation of the intellectual and moral values of all civilized peoples."

"Good Old Uncle Doc"

Any number of reports have long since established the medical certificate as one of the favorite dodges used by nazis to evade the menial tasks assigned to them upon our direction by the German administration. The obliging attitude of many German doctors toward former party members is wittily commented upon and castigated

in an article with the above title appearing recently in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung and quoted, as given below, in a detachment report.

"He was not always nice, good old Uncle Doc. Half a year ago he was unapproachable and bitter as gall when someone asked him for a medical attestation which would free a man from service in the Volkssturm, or when he had to give his opinion as to the state of health of the slave-workers in an ammunition factory. In those days it was easier to obtain a death-certificate from the coroner than the liberating medical attestation from Uncle Doc. Not to speak of cases when Uncle Doc wore the grey tunic of a staff surgeon!

"How much nicer is Uncle Doc today! And how bad has public health become all of a sudden! A veritable epidemic has broken out and is spreading like wildfire. What is strange about it is that only former party members seem to be the victims. Men who, just a few months ago, walked about in their

brown uniforms radiating strength and energy, are suddenly suffering from heart diseases, liver diseases, nervous diseases, all sorts of diseases that make a man unfit to do manual labor. The disease in question is always such that the man is still fit to smoke big cigars, from apparently inexhaustible stores, to drink light beer with his friends, and to spread rumors.

"The fact is that the Arbeitsämter are helpless. They do not know what to do about it. How can they make all those ill, suffering party members work for the benefit of the community? For the food offices it is easier. The party members offer no difficulties in accepting ration stamps.

"Much could be saved, before winter, many a house could be repaired if there were enough laborers. Good old Uncle Doc has become too complaisant, he issues too many attestations; else, there would be enough laborers.

"We think it is about time that somebody checked up on Uncle Doc."





THE *Kassel* DETACHMENT AND THE DP's

By CAPTAIN JOHN E. EMERSON,
Detachment E-4

WHEN Detachment E-4 reached Kassel to take over the Regierungsbezirk, there were 65,000 DP's in the area. As the Russians moved into the area east of Kassel, many more came in. To date, 93,722 DP's have been evacuated from the Regierungsbezirk. There remain 29,453, of whom 2,556 are considered non-repatriable.

All of this added up to one of the largest DP problems in any comparable administrative area in the U. S. Zone. The Detachment handled its man-sized problem in a comprehensive way by forming a displaced Persons Co-ordinating Board, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Military Government Officer. In spring and summer, emergency measures took precedence over the development of the Board as a permanent planning and co-ordinating agency. Problems had to be handled as they arose, and with the means immediately at hand. Little opportunity was afforded for an all-round appreciation of the situation, but once the initial housing, feeding, and transportation problems were solved, and the winterization of camps (31 of which are still open; sixteen were closed down last month alone) was under way, it became apparent that a closer tie-in of all the various functional specialties, together with UNRRA, was necessary.

Organization of the Board

The detachment Chiefs of Transportation, Food and Agriculture, Civilian Supply, Forestry, Trade and In-

Detachment E-4 has a workable plan for handling the displaced person problem in its Co-ordination Board.

dustry, Public Health, Public Welfare, the Regierungsbezirk UNRRA supervisor compose the body of the Co-ordinating Committee, which is joined in its weekly meetings by a representative of the Kassel Military Government Warehouse. By open discussion, the multifarious problems (such as obtaining of winter clothing and shoes, and transport) can be thrashed out and plans can be made for future requirements and action.

The Detachment itself has an officer specifically charged with DP matters. He has a staff of two officers (a camp supervisor and an office executive) and three liaison officers. To deal with the camps, the DP officer either goes through lower-level detachments or else goes directly to the UNRRA Camp Commander or DP Officer of the Detachment responsible for the camp, depending on the urgency of the situation.

The camps have national group leaders who have staffs to assist them in handling and channeling problems to appropriate Allied authorities. Larger camps have indigenous welfare, housing, and entertainment committees, which supervise camp repair work, arrange for their nationals to get work with Army units through the Allied repre-

sentatives present, work with municipalities (repair and maintenance of public utilities, for example), etc. Most of the camps have a theater or community hall where plays and concerts are given. As might be expected, the stateless groups are more energetic in attempting to care for themselves; White Russians and Balts are outstanding in their efforts to be absorbed into the population.

Results of Liaison

The Co-ordinating Board at Kassel has aided in the establishment of a close and effective liaison between UNRRA in the camps and Military Government, which considers itself under pressure to avoid problems tending to jeopardize the mission of handling the Germans. Through the medium of the Co-ordinating Board, all of the resources of the Regierungsbezirk detachment are brought to bear on the DP situation. The representative of the Military Government Warehouse, for example, is able to gauge the CA/MG supplies (such as meat, flour, biscuits, pulses, marmalade, coffee, sugar, salt and chocolate) which he will be called on to supply. The Food and Agriculture Officer, present at the same meetings, knows how many potatoes, fresh vegetables, fruits and whole grain cereals he will have to call forward from German sources; Public Health, concerned with all these problems, is in a position to help in weighing the needs for clothing (obtainable from the Military Government Warehouse at Darmstadt, the UNRRA warehouse at Hanau, and Class II and IV Dumps at Giessen). Comforters from Army stocks are available through the Kassel Warehouse. German sources are called on to supply winterizing materials.

The Co-ordinating Board also participates in the weekly UNRRA meeting for all Assembly Center Directors, and

their Supply Officers. This meeting usually divides itself into three separate parts; a discussion, led by the Board, of DP problems, directives, and priorities; co-ordinating plans for movements, redistribution of population and Assembly Center administration; and UNRRA affairs, which is led by the Regierungsbezirk UNRRA director and his staff. Policies developed by the Board can thus be explained and implemented for the whole Kassel area.

Centralization of control of the DP situation from a command standpoint is paralleled by the channeling of requirements, resulting in a more efficient supply procedure since the Regierungsbezirk needs can be blocked out as a unit. Consolidation of requests and requisitions has saved a great deal of time and energy, and has resulted in a more efficient handling of priorities, procurements, and transport.

FRAGEBOGEN BUCK SLIP

SPECIAL Branch in the Military Government Detachment for RB Kassel has developed a buck slip to be attached to Fragebogen, providing background material essential for processing. It has proven itself a great time and labor-saving device. It was instituted to prevent confusion arising daily when the functional sections would send in stacks of Fragebogen with notes attached which merely requested that the subjects be investigated. The result of this casual procedure was that invariably Special Branch had to shoot the Fragebogen back to the functional Sections for more information.

The buck slip (not to be made out unless applicant is employed or desired to fill a definite position) provides for the following information: Name; Whether subject is an applicant for a job or already employed; Civil services grade, if known; Starting salary and title of

position; Name of agency of employment, and whether public or private.

If the subject is a minor employee (as defined by Directive), the Military Government Department Head requesting investigation is required by Special Branch to execute the following certificate: "I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above employee is in employment of such minor importance that the incumbent is not placed in a position to endanger Allied interests or commit acts hostile to Allied principles and purposes by reason of his employment." The reason for this certificate is that no outside investigation is made on minor employees other than inspection of available records (Police, CIC, Civil Service and nazi party files).

When the Fragebogen, complete with buck slip, reaches Special Branch, it is assigned a number and the information on the buck slip is transferred to the Action and Work Sheets.

BLACK MARKET IN LUMBER QUASHED

A BLACK market of logs and lumber in Regierungsbezirk Hessen was uncovered when investigation showed that civilians had been allowed to purchase high-quality logs without a certificate of needs. The logs were then custom-sawed and stacked, as a form of security. This resulted, of course, in keeping the much-needed lumber off the market. To remedy this situation, the following control measures were taken: Logs are to be sold only to authorized dealers and saw mill owners according to their needs and manufacturing capacities. Approval is to be made by the

Regierungsbezirk Economic Office. Customsawing has been forbidden altogether, without prior approval for operation from the Economic Office, thus providing that agency with a double check.

DOES LAW 8 KILL PRODUCTION?

Detachment reports are emphasizing the story sponsored by many German industrialists that the execution of Law No. 8 would result in the complete breakdown of essential production. The experience of Maximilianhütte steel plant at Haidhof is a significant example of what denazification actually does for essential production.

A thorough denazification of the plant's management in accordance with Law No. 8 was recently carried out, despite the solemn warning by plant officials that the removal of such top personnel would force suspension of the plant's vital steel production. Among those removed from their positions because of nazi records were the chief engineer and all of the plant superintendents. Management of the plant was turned over to three non-nazis, the chief chemist, a salesman and a laborer. Although there was a drop in production during the following two weeks, the plant continued to operate.

Today steel production of the Maximilianhütte plant is back to where it was prior to the denazification of its management. Morale among the workers is reported to have improved greatly, and the new non-nazi management has assured Military Government Officers that the plant's steel production will continue to increase.



Bricks and Bouquets for OCCUPATION

BECAUSE of the alleged growing Germanophilia of officers and men and the "low caliber" of personnel, the occupation forces came under fire from several commentators during the week, while other observers stressed the constructive accomplishments of American Military Government. In both its editorial and news columns, the press continued to devote much attention to the economic and political problems involved in the four-power administration of Germany.

Attacking the "growing Germanophilia" of officers and men, Edgar Mowrer, in the New York Post, warned of the political dangers of fraternization with German women. "Officers not only do not hesitate themselves to fraternize with former enemies, but do nothing to counteract the political susceptibility of enlisted men to German propaganda," he declared. "That American soldiers should be eager to frequent nazi molls and murderer's sweethearts is not good," Mowrer said. "That they should in the process acquire venereal disease is bad. But that in the process they should acquire and bring home political syphilis is intolerable."

Equally critical of the alleged influence of the German Fräuleins, Time magazine said: "The necessary dependence on interpreters, the striking number of higher-rank officers in residence with mistresses of vanished nazi bigwigs, the general air of maladroitness and cumbersome effort has given rise to a bitter description. By Germans and by many a discerning GI, the U.S. occupation

rule of Germany and Austria was being called 'the government of interpreters and mistresses'."

In an article in the Nation, entitled "How the Nazis Stay In," Saul K. Padover takes Military Government to task for allegedly failing to keep nazis out of office. "Were Military Government officers consciously pro-nazi?" the article asked. "I think not. I am convinced that it was a case of political ignorance and moral indifference. They not only knew nothing about German problems or the German language, but, with one or two exceptions, they had no understanding or interest in the causes and problems of the war and hence no feelings about nazism, for or against."

Another example of current criticism in the press was the statement of Richard I. Davies, chairman of the Philadelphia Foreign Policy Committee, on his return from a European tour, that "America's greatest handicap in Germany is the low caliber of the officers and soldiers assigned to Military Government duty."

Defenders in the press were not lacking to Military Government. While conceding that the American press is doing an excellent service by its frank criticisms, a Manchester Guardian dispatch from Munich declared that "it is equally important that the constructive achievements of American Military Government in Germany should also be kept in mind. There are faults in the American Zone as in all the other zones of occupation, but there is also sincere effort to rebuild Germany for democracy. General Eisenhower gives

constant encouragement to this effort, and he has shown that he is ready to act quickly when improvement seems needed."

The Atlantic Monthly, in its October Atlantic Report, also had words of praise for Military Government. "The success achieved by the American Commander's staff is explained by a steady improvement in the competence of the Military Government officials themselves," it said. "They have justified expectations in their ability to learn quickly. A high proportion were capable administrators and executives back home, and many have substantial political experience. As the role of the Army in the American Zone diminishes and that of the Military Government (manned mostly by commissioned civilian experts) expands, order is emerging from chaos."

German Crisis

In a dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Berlin, Ossian Goulding warned that the four-power administration of Germany has now reached a critical stage, and that Germany stands on the brink of economic chaos." Decision on two matters, Goulding asserted, cannot be long delayed: First, whether Germany is to be treated as an economic unit, as provided for by the Potsdam agreement, or divided into separate states or zones of interest; Second, if Germany is to be treated as a unit, whether the barriers now existing around the various Allied zones of occupation are to be removed, thus permitting freedom of movement between them for all who travel on legitimate business, particularly officials of the four occupying powers.

"All realize that, if Germany is not to go over the precipice of economic ruin, a firm grip must be taken, above all, in

the field of finance, where inflation is staring the Germans in the face," the article declared, adding that the continued success of the four-power government of Germany through the critical times ahead would be a happy augury for the cooperation of the Allied nations in other fields of activity.

Atom-Bomb Control

Curbs must be placed on German industry to prevent the future manufacture of atom bombs, according to several commentators. In a broadcast over ABC on October 27th, John Kennedy pointed out that in addition to a strategic air force, ground troops will obviously be required in the army of occupation "to inspect German industry, to make sure no atomic energy is being surreptitiously manufactured."

Another radio commentator, Gabriel Heatter of MBS, drew attention to estimates that approximately 75 per cent of German industry is either intact, or could be set going once more in a comparatively short time. "Even 3,000,000 tons of steel will build an atom bomb," he said. "No civilized person wants Germany to starve, but there are people who say she would starve with the capacity to build 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons of steel a year. We'll have atom bombs if she does."

Berlin Politics

The account given by General Eisenhower in his second monthly report of the political situation in the U. S. Sector of Berlin prompted the London Spectator to point out the differences between the treatment of Germany by the Russians, and that applied by the Western powers.

"Events are demonstrating exactly what, after all, was to be expected," the

Spectator said in commenting on General Eisenhower's report. "The political philosophy of Russia is fundamentally different from that of the Western Powers. Two countries with opposite political principles may compromise about strategy or frontiers or trade; but in dealing with the same human subject matter there can be no compromise between totalitarianism and democracy. Part of Germany may be handled in the totalitarian way, part in the democratic way, but the same section of it cannot be handled in both ways. Here is a fundamental difficulty in the re-education of a single Germany under the four powers—the same difficulty which stands in the way of the reconstruction of Europe by any other method than the demarcation of spheres of influence."

Commenting on the statement in General Eisenhower's report that in political organization, the Communists and Social Democrats have been the most active, the London Economist said that it may be questioned "whether the Americans have admitted sufficient Social Democrats and Communists to the civil administration to reflect their real strength."

"And since there is legitimate doubt on this point, General Eisenhower's criticism of the Russian practice in Berlin — where Marshal Zhukov has given the Communists a decisive say in civil administration — is much too categorical," the Economist continued. "The truth is that each administration has so far favored the Germans held to be most docile to its instructions and each is open to the criticism of preferring docility to genuine political representation."

Moscow Report

Contrasts between the political and economic situation in the Soviet Union

and that in western countries featured Soviet home broadcasts during the week. "All unemployment is liquidated in the USSR, this dreadful plague of workers in capitalist countries," declared one commentator. Another typical broadcast said, "There can be no doubt that, during the peace period, the advantages of a Soviet form of government will be revealed with a new force."

Soviet foreign broadcasts continued to criticize suggestions looking toward the formation of a "western bloc", and stressed the fact that the Soviet Union represents "economically and politically a country in which the principles of democracy have triumphed." Soviet broadcasters also voiced opposition to any delay in the trials of the Nazi war criminals. Said the Red Star International Review: "World public opinion is impatiently waiting for the beginning of the trial of the major war criminals."

Random Comments

"Only a few months have elapsed since V-E Day. That is insufficient time in which to overthrow the entire philosophy of a people never previously noted for rapid reversal of opinion. Obviously the whole matter demands clarification before any change is made in either denazification or redeployment policies. In re-educating Germany we are still on an experimental basis." **Editorial in The Boston Herald.**

* *

"There is a decided belief among those on the spot, who should know by careful observation, that joint control of Berlin is at the very least teaching Allied officials how to get along with one another. And while this is perhaps not of the utmost importance in the city of Berlin, it is of great significance when the lessons learned there are applied to the bigger problem of all Germany which

worries General Eisenhower. An it is of supreme importance in world relations. For the world has recently been greatly discouraged by the impasse at the London Conference, where the Big Shot diplomats did not seem to have their lessons prepared. But that they must and can learn the lesson of how to work together is proved conclusively by the ability of the lesser fry in Berlin." **The Toledo Blade.**

* *

"I believe that we must base our policy not on the imaginary fear of Communist expansion westward, but upon the need of strengthening European democracy against the real peril of anarchy." **Walter Lippman.**

* *

"General Truscott, in taking over General Patton's job as Third Army Commander, has given serious and early attention to the problem of our troops attitude towards the Germans in the American Zone of Occupation. He plans a program of instruction designed to counteract the over-friendliness which seems to mark the soldiers' present relations with the former enemy. — It would seem that, while General Truscott's announced program is an excellent idea, the instruction he suggests better start earlier than the time of the soldier's arrival in Germany." **Editorial in the Peoria Star.**

* *

"Setting an example for all Europe and for war-ravaged nations everywhere, the French people, men and women alike, went to the polls yesterday in their first national election since their liberation from the Nazi yoke to decide three issues that are of fundamental importance to France, to Europe and to the world. The fact that the French people chose to decide these issues by ballots, not by bullets, is a supreme tribute to the political genius of the French

and the maturity of their character. The settlement of France's domestic differences by means of the vote holds out the promise that, whatever French foreign policy is in the future, it will likewise be governed by the decision of that greater majority of mankind of which the French themselves are such a leading part." **The New York Times.**

* *

"President Truman's message advocating universal military training may well stand in the future as one of the fundamental documents in American history . . . The critical question is whether the people of the United States and their Congress are willing to face the real demands of the modern world, whether they are willing to invest their time and energies in the aims of peace and prosperity which they profess, or whether they are again (as before) so tired of the war just past that they will give nothing to future peace, relapsing rather into all the old, easy comfortable ways which will spell another war in another generation. That is the question which the President's message poses." **Editorial in New York Tribune.**

* *

"Of first water should be the lessons learned in world War I and II. The most important of those lessons learned is that while we saved Germans from the very starvation they meted out to others, saved them in order to save ourselves, we must be prepared to spend some time and money in the occupation of Germany in order that we don't have to again give lives and blood to conquer the German people." **Cedric Foster in CBS broadcast.**

* *

"One of the first steps taken, after the establishment of American control authority in Germany had been established, was the seizure of the physical properties and all the records of the

I. G. Farben Industrie. Thus is brought to an end one of the great industries on which the German war making ability has been founded. The Potsdam Declaration provided that Germany would be stripped of her ability to make war. General Eisenhower, angered by criticism at home, emphatically asserts that the terms of the Potsdam Declaration are being imposed and enforced. Confiscation of the I. G. Farben properties supports, in great measure, the truth of his assertions." — Editorial in The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

* *

"As time goes on and attitudes change, the occupation of Germany and Japan is sure to become more and more of a headache. The urge to bring the boys home, plus the normal crop of irritations

with our allies, will place greater strain on the determination to go on with this necessary job. That is why it is imperative that American purposes should be clearly stated and that those who have the unenviable task of carrying them out should not be asked to abandon reason and justice merely to gratify certain critics at home who think our occupation generals don't swagger enough. To disarm our late enemies and encourage the rebuilding of a peaceful economy is a large enough order without insisting that every German and Japanese shall be a democrat from the instant he picks himself out of the rubble. The speed of his conversion will be regulated in part by the degree to which democracy's representatives make plain that it is democracy they are working for and not totalitarianism under new management." Editorial in The Saturday Evening Post.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U. S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western District	Col M O Edwards
		2d Mil Govt Regiment	
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Bad Homburg			Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co Bad Homburg			1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co Ober Ursel			1st Lt R. A. Madden
1st Maint Plat Zuffenhausen			1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat Wetzlar			Capt T Candon
R & T Co Bad Homburg			Capt B A Sturdevan
2d MG Med Det Heidelberg			Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison) Bad Orb			Capt F Gladzik
NORTH WÜRTTEMBER-BADEN.			
E-1 Stuttgart		North Württemberg- Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg			
Co A Stuttgart		Württemberg	Capt O Martin
E-1 Stuttgart		SK Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
F-10 Stuttgart		SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11 Ulm		LK Aalen	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20 Aalen		LK Böblingen	Maj J K Owen
G-21 Böblingen		LK Crailsheim	Capt W A Becker
G-22 Crailsheim		LK Esslingen	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23 Esslingen		LK Gmünd	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24 Gmünd		LK Göppingen	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25 Göppingen		LK Hall	Maj G W Ford
G-26 Schwabisch Hall		LK Heidenheim	Maj W T Neel
G-27 Heidenheim		LK Heilbronn	Maj F R Edwards
G-28 Heilbronn		LK Ludwigsburg	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29 Ludwigsburg		LK Waiblingen	Capt C S De Veuve
G-30 Waiblingen		LK Backnang	Maj H W Freeman
H-50 Backnang		SK Heilbronn	Maj G D Burchell
H-51 Heilbronn		LK Künzelsau	Maj M L Hoover
H-52 Künzelsau		LK Leonberg	Capt W L Straus
H-53 Leonberg		LK Mergentheim	Capt R S Doetz
H-54 Bad Mergentheim		LK Nürtingen	Capt S L Haber
H-55 Nürtingen		LK Ohringen	Maj S A Warren
H-56 Ohringen		Warehouse Opn	1st Lt M Korson
H-57 Ulm		LK Vaihingen	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58 Vaihingen			Capt J G Cox
Landesbezirk North Baden			
Co E Durlach		Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7 Karlsruhe		North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16 Mannheim		SK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-42 Weinheim		LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43 Heidelberg		SK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-44 Heidelberg		LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
G-45 Ettlingen		LK Karlsruhe	1st Lt W C Hagen Jr.
G-46 Pforzheim		SK-LK Pforzheim	Capt M F Turano

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt O L Hayes
H-88	Foudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREAT HESSE

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
-----	-----------	------------------	----------------

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Samson
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen	Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Maj E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E. Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted Jr.
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt J J Hamel
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Maj L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
BREMEN SUB-DISTRICT			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I1C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U.S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
1st Maint Plat Munich
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col G. D. Crawford
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J O'Malley
Capt J O'Malley
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C. T. Enbody
1st Lt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Capt H S Price

BAVARIA

Office of Munich
Mil Govt
for Bavaria

Bavaria

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Ochsenfurt	RB Mainfranken
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt
G-221	Schweinfurt	LK Kissingen
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Alzenau
I-330	Alzenau	LK Brückenau
I-331	Brückenau	LK Ebern
I-332	Ebern	LK Gemünden
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hofheim
I-337	Hofheim	LK Karlstadt
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Königshofen
I-339	Königshofen	LK Lohr
I-340	Lohr	LK Markttheidenfeld
I-341	Markttheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
I-344	Neustadt a. d. Salle	LK Obernburg
I-345	Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt
I-346	Ochsenfurt	

1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj J B Thompson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
1st Lt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J. J. Schaller
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C	Ansbach	RB Ober & Mittelfranken
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Ansbach
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth
G-229	Fürth	LK Dinkelsbühl
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Eichstadt
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Feuchtwangen
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Gunzenhausen
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Hersbruck
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hilpoltstein
H-266	Hilpoltstein	

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker, Jr.
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J. W. Hall
Maj W T Staats
Capt J M Hodges
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt M C Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		1st Lt M J Skwart
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H 260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	1st Lt C. A. Harrington
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prail
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt E L Davis, Jr.
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt H S Rick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Capt E. L. Davis, Jr.
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolftrathausen	LK Wolftrathausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L. R. Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebberts
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L. E. Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	1st Lt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Berlin District

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co E: 1-154

Bremen Enclave: I10C2

Military Government

Weekly

Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued this Week	3
Editorial	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Coal	5
Occupation Troops and Youth Activities	17
GENERAL	20
Personnel Qualifications for Civilian Jobs	20
Black Market Transport	21
Book-Burnings Not Authorized	21
GERMAN REACTIONS	22
The German Press	22
The Necessity for Law No. 8	23
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	25
Housing of Displaced Persons	25
Civil Responsibilities for Allocation	26
Labor Unions in Kassel	26
PRESS COMMENTS	27
Eisenhower Report in News Spotlight	27
Navy Day Speech	28
East of the Elbe	29
Soviet and French Reaction	29
Random Comments	29
Station List	31

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Control Council Laws Nos. 4 and 5 issued as annexes "J-4" and "J-5" of Section XXIV	1 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Part 5 (Wages, Hours and Labor Standards) of Section XV (Manpower), including Control Council Directive No. 14 (Directive on Wage Policy)	31 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Control Council Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2 issued as annexes "I-2" and "I-3" of Section XXIV	29 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Part 1 (Education) of Section VII (Education and Religious Affairs)	5 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Paragraph 153 (Pay of Prisoners of War), "Handbook, Governing Policy and Procedure for the Military Occupation of Germany"	5 November 1945
Amendment to Nationality Act of 1940	3 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Identification and Documentation of Foreigners in Germany	5 November 1945 (file AG 322.01 GEC-AGO)
Property Control Accounting	2 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Regional Government Co-ordinating Office	2 November 1945 (file AG 322 GEC-AGO)
Instructions on Posting of Official Notice to Defendants (at the Nürnberg trials)	31 October 1945 (file GEC 415)
Increase of Income Tax, Wage Tax and Corporation Tax	30 October 1945 (file AG 012 GEC-AGO)
Patent Matters and Patent Practice	29 October 1945 (file GEC 072)
Instructions to Military Government Finance Officers No. 2 and No. 3	22 October 1945 (file GEC 100 [Germany])
Privileges of Soviet Liaison Officers in Displaced Persons Camps Other Than Wholly Soviet	5 November 1945 (file AG 091.713 GEC-AGO)

AN EDITORIAL FROM "THE BAVARIAN"

In its issue of the 23rd of October, the BAVARIAN, weekly paper published by the Third Military Government Regiment, printed the editorial which is reproduced below, in its entirety:

Military Government policy in American-occupied Germany has frequently been the target of severe criticism by both on-the-scene and off-the-scene observers ever since the spearhead elements nailed up their Military Government shingles and commenced local government administration in the first German towns and cities captured by American troops.

The initial period of administering law and order was one of varied problems, many of which could not be foreseen when the original plans, organization and policy for the occupation of Germany were agreed upon. However, the determined manner in which Military Government officials and personnel plunged into the tremendous task ahead of them certainly left no doubt in anyone's mind as to their deep concern toward achieving the basic aims of the occupation. There were days, weeks, and months of endless work. There have been inconceivable obstacles to be faced and overcome. The nature of these problems, and the methods employed in solving them has been in most cases, far beyond the comprehension of persons whose work has not been directly related with military government.

It is not to be denied that mistakes have been made. But when critics play up a few frailties in administration as an overall indication of inconsistency in military government policy and motives in Germany, it is in direct contrast to the splendid results which have been achieved. Such criticism utterly disregards the conscientious efforts and convictions of all those who have been responsible for conducting Civil Affairs operations on a scale without precedent in military annals.

We, in Military Government know full well the importance of our mission in Germany. In the early days of the occupation, the lessons learned provided a helpful supplement for future action. The Tripartite Meeting at Potsdam settled many controversial issues as to the policy and aims of governing the defeated Germans, after which General Eisenhower himself issued the plans for the occupation to the German people in his message on August 6.

The definite objectives of the occupation policy must and are being attained with the least possible delay. Anyone with even the faintest idea of the groggy, beaten, mutilated, disorganized spectacle that was Germany after VE-Day would know it wasn't a job that could be completed overnight. Progress relied considerably on the ability of the German people themselves to emerge from the chaos and provide momentum to the wheels of political, economic and domestic reconstruction which Military Government set in motion.

If there is anyone in Military Government today who does not wholeheartedly and conscientiously believe in the promulgation and efficient fulfillment of the responsibilities assigned to him as a representative of our government and our people back home, then he does not belong in Military Government. Long and tedious work has gone into the successful efforts to inaugurate and maintain an orderly and well-managed government in Bavaria and other allocated American occupied sections of Germany. Because we have accomplished so much, it is essential that we continue to fulfill our present responsibilities in Military Government.

We who recognize those responsibilities as an obligation and a duty, must and shall continue to prove mistaken those critics who have been attacking our motives with accusations that we don't believe in the work we are doing.

Then, too, there is also the old saying, 'If the shoe fits, wear it.'



COAL

THE reconstruction of European economy, shattered and largely disintegrated after six years of total war, is today a jig-saw puzzle with perhaps the key piece that which represents the black diamond, coal. Until that piece has been set into position all the other phases of European life must remain dislocated and unstable, for coal represents the vital element without which only a primitive economy is possible.

Twentieth Century life in Europe has been so closely integrated with machine power, so tightly geared to industrial production that the destruction of that power, the paralysis of that production, inevitably affects virtually every aspect of the daily lives of the people of Europe.

Industrial production is based upon machine power; machine power is based upon fuel; and the most common, the most versatile, and the most necessary source of that fuel is coal. Electricity, gas, and water, the most vital of public utilities require coal for their production or preparation for consumer use. Coal drives the machines which convert wheat to flour, and fires the ovens which bake that flour into bread. Coal is needed to produce the finished lumber, the bricks, the glass, the roofing for the repair of homes. Above all, the distribution of food, of manufactured articles, of raw materials, of coal itself is dependent upon transportation, the greatest proportion of which, rail transport, is coal-driven. In brief, a stable and ba-

A Black Diamond is the Keystone of Germany's Efforts to Survive

anced economy, the prerequisite of peace, can be achieved only when sufficient coal is available to power the machines on which that economy is built.

Coal represents at this time perhaps the most perplexing problem faced by the administrators of military government in Germany, for the vast majority of all other problems in one way or another are affected by the coal situation. Were more coal available, food stringencies could be eased by increased production of processed foods. The solution to the crucial housing problem might also be easier were more coal available to produce vital construction material.

The problem is further complicated by international considerations, for the war which Germany brought upon Europe wreaked havoc with the economy of all other European nations as well as that of Germany itself. The countries of western Europe, thoroughly exploited in the course of German occupation, are also in urgent need of reconstruction and rehabilitation and their requirements represent an added complication.

GERMANY: GREATEST CONTINENTAL COAL PRODUCER

In order to obtain a picture of the coal situation in western Europe at

this time, it is necessary to have an understanding of pre-war coal conditions. In 1938, Germany was far and away the largest coal producing nation on the European Continent, and after the United States and the British Isles, the world's third largest producer. Its production of bituminous coal alone was more than double that of France, Belgium, and Holland combined. In addition, Germany in 1935 mined 72 per cent of the world's brown coal production. Germany thus was able in 1938 to export more than 32 million metric tons of coal, while in the same year France was importing almost 21 million tons.

German Coal Production is at Low Ebb, Limited by Manpower Shortages and Outmoded Equipment

In 1938, therefore, when German coal production was able to support a thriving industrial economy and a vast mechanized war machine which was constantly expanding, it could still export more than one-sixth of its hard coal production. Today that production has collapsed, and the demands placed upon Germany for coal to provide for the military needs of the four occupying powers, for export to the liberated nations, and for the minimum essential civilian requirements in Germany have thus far proved too great.

The major problem can actually be broken down into three sub-problems. First, the production of coal must be increased. Second, coal produced must be so allocated as to yield maximum results. Third, transportation must be rehabilitated and increased to insure a constant movement from the mines to the consumers.

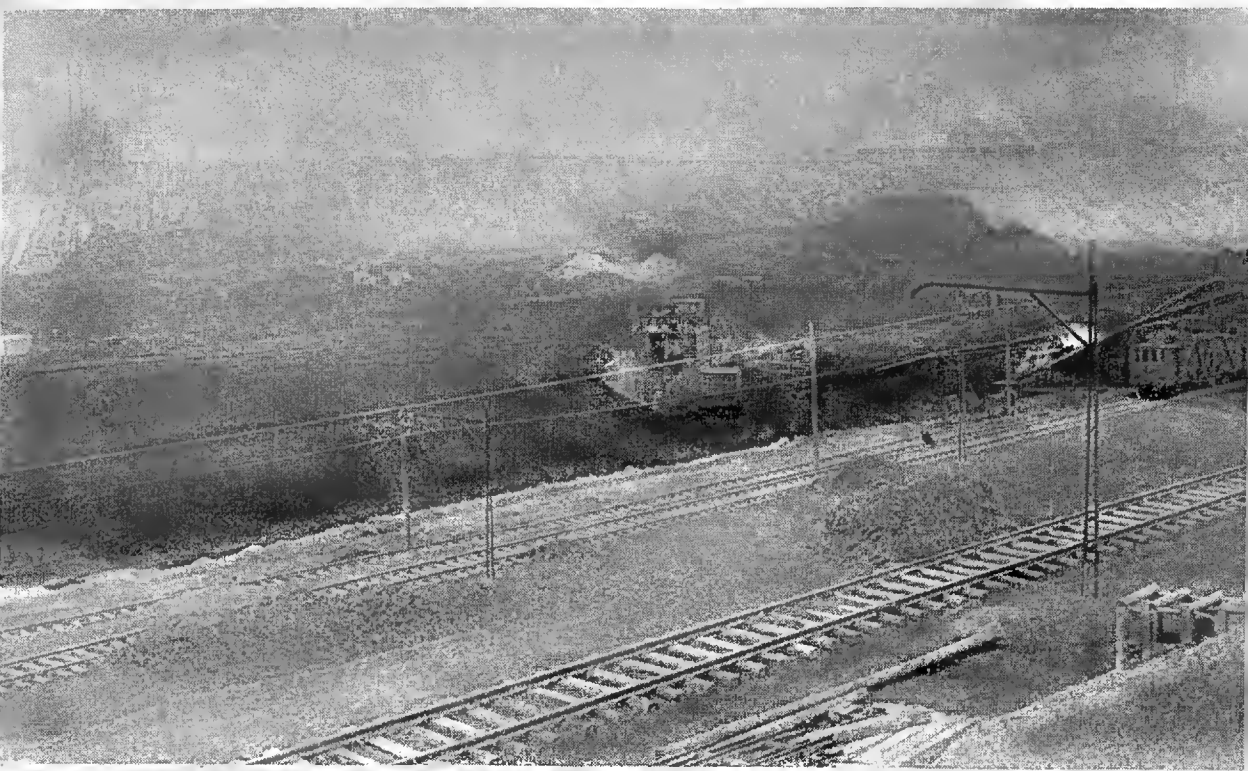
The problem of increasing German coal production is primarily a French

and British responsibility, for the major coal producing areas of Germany, which are presently supplying coal to the United States Zone, lie in the French and British occupation zones. In 1938, for example, the Ruhr and Aachen coal fields (British Zone) produced approximately 72 per cent of the total German hard coal production, and the Saar mines (French Zone) produced another eight per cent. As for brown coal, the only major field in the western zones lies near Cologne (British Zone) and produced in 1938 approximately 21 per cent of the German coal total. Although the U. S. Zone possesses brown coal deposits in Great Hesse and in Bavaria, and some hard coal is also mined in Bavaria, in terms of German total production, pre-war production figures from the American Zone were insignificant.

Net pithead production of hard coal in the three occupation zones of Western Germany during September, though representing a considerable increase over July production, was only approximately 27 per cent of the average monthly production during 1938. Brown coal production had, at the same time, risen to about 55 per cent of the 1938 monthly average. The greater increase in brown coal production is due primarily to the fact that brown coal mines, lying close to the earth's surface, can be worked by open-pit methods which are much simpler to operate.

MINE RECRUITMENT DRIVE LAUNCHED

The greatest limiting factor in coal production at present is that of manpower. The war actually caused relatively little destruction of the German mines, but the liberation of the foreign workers, who had formed the largest proportion of mine employees, brought pit production almost to a standstill in



Photos by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Brown coal, when mined, has a high moisture content and deteriorates rapidly unless processed. Therefore, substantial transportation costs for raw brown coal cannot be justified. Approximately 50 per cent of total output is used in the raw by power plants contiguous to the mines. Of the total output, 24 per cent is used to process the remaining 26 per cent, which is accomplished by dehydration in high-pressure hydraulic presses. Eighty-five per cent of all brown coal mines are open-cut.

April and May. It is estimated that before the war ended, approximately 60 per cent of the 400,000 workers employed in the hard coal mines of Western Germany were foreign "slave" laborers, and upon their liberation it became apparent that immediate attention had to be given to the replacement of this force by German labor. Accordingly, high priority was given to the discharge of experienced miners from the German prisoners of war in Allied hands. In addition, an intensive recruiting drive for miners was initiated by Military Government authorities through the local German labor offices.

Despite intensive procurement efforts, rapid amelioration of the manpower shortages is difficult, for the native labor force was widely scattered during the war, and many former workers were killed or disabled.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in overcoming the obvious reluctance of German labor to go into the mines. Emergency steps to increase incentive were required, and as early as July 4th SHAEF authorized the increase of food rations for miners to 3,000 calories per day for surface workers and 3,400 for underground workers as compared with the daily ration of approximately 1,500 calories for the normal civilian consumer. Further steps were necessary, however, and on August 12th USFET authorized the increase of food rations to 3,600 and 4,000 calories if necessary. Furthermore, the cable to both the Western and Eastern Military Districts, demanding immediate increase in production of coal in the U. S. Zone to the highest possible figure, stated: "To insure this production, maximum assistance will be given the mines in securing of sufficient rations and clothes for miners . . . in obtaining additional miners, (and the) transportation of miners to and from work." It further authorized the use of Ameri-

can military stocks to supplement civilian stocks when necessary, and preferential issue of clothing and other items to "stimulate production".

In the British-operated Ruhr mines, and in the French Saar mines, additional incentive has been granted miners by allowing them a small percentage of their production for their own use.

By the end of August, these incentives and the accelerated labor drive had brought approximately 50 per cent of the pre-war mine manpower total back to work. The daily production of that labor was, however, only about one-half that of the pre-war miners. By simple arithmetic, one-half the required labor, producing at one-half the pre-war rate would result in only 25 per cent maximum production, a figure which almost exactly coincides with the current 27 per cent production rate in the hard coal mines of Western Germany.

EQUIPMENT OBSOLETE

Even at the peak of German hard-coal production, German underground mines had not been mechanized to the degree attained in either Britain or the United States. Today, German mine machinery is outmoded, and war-time depreciation has rendered much of this machinery inadequate. Consequently, mechanical acceleration of coal production is virtually impossible as the mines are neither adapted to new mining procedures, nor is the present machinery capable of withstanding increased strain. Furthermore, even were modern machinery available, experienced and skilled technicians required to operate it could not immediately be found in the current mine labor force.

A possibly depressing factor on the coal production rate may lie in the fact that, at present production rates, only a small proportion of that production is allocated for German civilian use. Since the German miner knows that the largest part of the coal he mines is

going either to the military forces of the four occupying powers or is being exported to the liberated nations, he tends to be reluctant to exert himself. The answer to this may lie in the realization that once these prior claims are met, any increase in production will be solely for German benefit.

The graph reproduced below gives a clear picture of the extent and seriousness of the coal production problem. In the course of less than one year, from D-Day in June 1944 to April 1945, production fell from over 12,000,000 metric tons to slightly less than 1,000,000 tons per month. Since in September, only 2,060,000 metric tons (slightly more than 67 per cent) V-E Day, production has almost tripled, but there is still an extremely long road to go before pre-war production is approached.

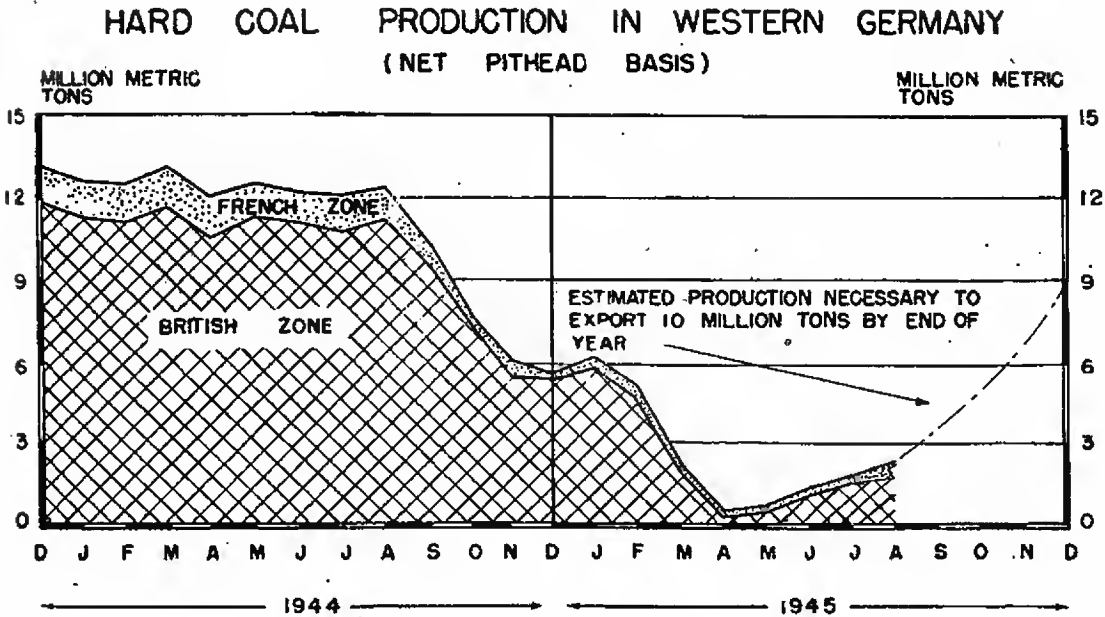
It must be emphasized in discussing net pit production of coal, that more than 22 per cent of the Ruhr coal production, for example, is consumed in the mine operations, and another ten per cent is lost in the conversion of that coal to coke and briquettes. Thus, of the 2,978,142 metric tons of net pit production in the Ruhr hard coal mines

of net merchantable coal, coke, and patent fuel were produced. In brown coal production, due to the inferior quality of the coal, the loss is considerably greater. Of the August 1945 brown coal production in the western zones, (1,952,000 metric tons), only 26 per cent (515,000 tons) of processed solid fuels were produced.

Sharing the limited supply and satisfying minimum requirements involves Quadripartite Action.

The second of the coal sub-problems is that of coal allocation. It is, in effect, a matter of quadripartite rationing. Allocations can be classified in four categories. Top priority goes to the coal requirements of the military forces and the railroads of the four occupying powers. When those requirements have been satisfied, the remaining unallocated coal must be divided between the liberated Western European countries and the essential civilian needs of the German economy.

Allocations are made monthly by the Fuels committee of the Economic



Directorate of the Allied Control Authority. Each of the occupying authorities submits its estimated requirements, both military and civilian, and the quadripartite Technical Staff of the Fuels Committee, on the basis of the estimated available coal production and transportation for all four zones, then makes its allocations. In addition, directives issued by the governments of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom to their respective zone commanders established a requirement that 10,000,000 tons of coal be exported from the three zones to the liberated countries by the end of the calendar year; and that an additional 15,000,000 tons be exported to those nations in the first four months of 1946.

An analysis of the estimated coal requirements for November for the U. S. Zones of Germany and Austria (only part of the Austrian requirements are met from German coal supplies) and the actual November allocations reveals the extent to which the estimated requirements are met.

NOVEMBER COAL REQUIREMENTS (U. S. ZONE)

		Per Cent
Military (Germany):	539,942	27.2
Railways	278,835	14.0
Inland Waterways	47,337	2.5
Bremen Port Opns	20,500	1.0
Troops, Germany	193,270	9.7
U. S. Zone, Austria	94,242*	4.7
Essential Civilian Use	1,353,539	68.1
TOTAL	1,987,723	100

NOVEMBER COAL ALLOCATIONS (U. S. ZONE)

		Per Cent
Military (Germany):	540,200	46.7
Railways	279,000	24.2
Inland Waterways	47,400	4.1
Bremen Port Opns	20,500	1.7
Troops, Germany	193,300	16.7
U. S. Zone, Austria	60,000*	5.2
Essential Civilian Use	549,500	48.1
TOTAL	1,149,700	100

* Austria figures represent combined military and essential civilian use categories.

Our Efforts to beat the Swords into Ploughshares require the Industrial Energy which only Coal can Provide.

It is obvious from the above, that when allocations do not equal the submitted requirements, it is the essential civilian use category which suffers the loss. Thus, where the military requirements are met with a 100 per cent allocation, the allocations for essential German use are almost 60 per cent below the estimated requirements.

Military requirements are consolidated by the armies and submitted to the Allied Control Authority. By agreement among the four occupying powers, allocation for space heating is made at the rate of eight pounds of coal per man per day. Other military requirements are prepared by the services concerned — the Office of the Chief of Transportation and the Office of the Chief Quartermaster — with the restriction that no more than a 30-day stockpile be accumulated.

The requirements for essential civilian use are estimated by the local German Economics offices and are submitted through Military Government channels. First priority is given to public utilities requirements, with lower priorities for food-processing plants, construction-material industries, etc. Higher priorities are given to plants producing material for army contracts than to those producing civilian consumer goods.

The Allied Control Authority allocations for railroads, military and essential civilian use are made in bulk, and the responsibility for the distribution of the shipments made against the bulk allocations for essential civilian use rests on the authorities within each zone.

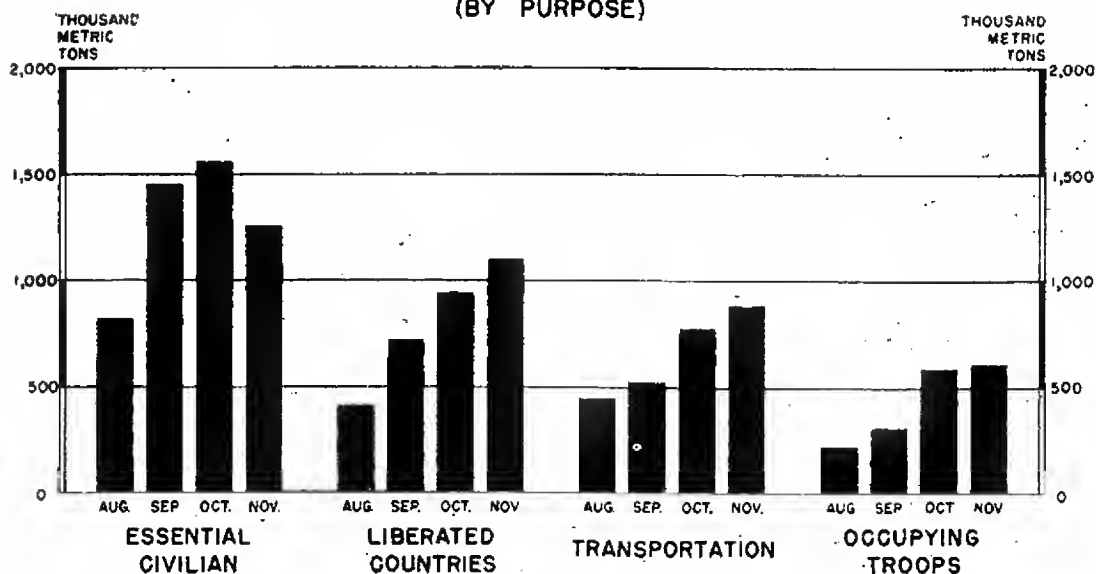
The graph reproduced below shows the changing pattern of coal allocations

from August to November. As transportation and coal production improved, the proportion of production earmarked for export to the liberated countries increased from 21 per cent in August to 28 per cent in November. Similarly, allocations to the railroads have increased with the rehabilitation of the lines, and military allocations have increased with the approach of winter and the greater need of coal for space heating. As the inevitable result of the increases in allocations for other categories, allocations for essential civilian use have noticeably declined.

Approximately 90 per cent of the November coal allocation for the U. S. Zone is from British Zone production in the Ruhr and Cologne mines. Sixty thousand tons have been allocated for railway use from the Saar, and the total American Zone production is also included in the November allocations for U. S. use. Should production in the U. S. Zone rise above the allocated figure, the increase would represent a net gain for use within the zone.

The difference between the estimated requirements and allocations and the actual deliveries for essential civilian use is a constant source of trouble for Military Government officials. If not enough coal is allocated or delivered, some phase of military government planning must be revised. Maximum activity of food-processing plants and building material factories is vital to the achievement of the maximum food production and winterization plans of Military Government. Coal shortages threaten the operation of those plans. At Ludwigsburg, for example, an "ersatz" coffee plant was unable to meet its shipment commitments to Berlin for lack of coal and coke. Similarly, production of tile, lime, cement, gypsum and slate — all urgently needed construction materials — has been held up in Bavaria because of coal shortages. Again, plans for the extraction of 40,000 tons of sugar from a 300,000 ton sugar beet crop would be severely jeopardized by a delay of even one month in the arrival of the required amount of coal at the extraction plants.

**MONTHLY ALLOCATIONS OF SOLID FUELS
PRODUCED IN WESTERN ZONES
(BY PURPOSE)**



Since requirements are estimated several months in advance, changing conditions may completely alter the picture by the time shipments against the allocations are made. When shipments actually arrive, Military Government officials frequently find it necessary to reassign the coal from the user for whom the coal was originally required, to another consumer who currently has a higher priority. The unlikelihood of allocations equaling requirements, and the present inability to depend upon shipments to equal allocations, make it impossible to create a stable, regular coal utilization program for essential German civilian use. Furthermore, it is frequently the cause of overestimated requirements, the result of which is an even greater disproportion between the estimated needs and the actual deliveries.

Destroyed Bridges, Blocked Waterways, Wrecked Rolling Stock, are Major Obstacles to our Efforts to Transport Coal into the U. S. Zone.

The third, and unquestionably the most perplexing aspect of the entire problem at present is that of transportation. Since, as mentioned above, more than 90 per cent of the coal supply for the U. S. Zone must be carried from the British and French Zones, it is obvious that unless the transportation system is capable of carrying all the coal which has been allocated, it is impossible to satisfy even the minimum coal requirements of the Zone. To date, the transportation system has not succeeded in meeting the demands placed upon it, and with the approach of winter it is more difficult for improvement to be made.

The present inadequacy of the transportation system serving the U. S. Zone

is a direct result of the war. American strategic bombing reached its peak of effectiveness in its disruption of the German rail system including locomotives and other rolling stock. In addition, in their withdrawal into the heart of Germany, the German armies almost completely destroyed the vital German inland waterways system by the systematic destruction of virtually every bridge which spanned the Rhine, the Main, and the Neckar, and the wrecking of the key connecting canals. By V-E Day, no other single factor in the German economy had been so completely and effectively paralyzed as German transportation. Herculean effort in the past six months has brought order from chaos, but transportation is still one of the most serious problems confronting the American army.

To analyze the relationship between the coal and transportation problems, it is necessary to consider separately both rail and inland waterways transportation.

Before the war, the German inland waterways system was one of the most highly organized networks in Europe. A vast program of canal building had linked the principal German rivers, and it was possible to ship goods by barge from the mouth of the Rhine through the length of Germany into Austria via the Rhine-Main-Danube canal which linked the three rivers, or from the Ruhr to Berlin via the great Mittelland canal. The particular importance of the inland waterways with respect to coal cannot be overemphasized. It is estimated that before the war approximately 70 per cent of all internal coal shipments were carried over the inland waterways network.

Today, that network is capable of carrying only a minute fraction of its

pre-war volume. The Rhine, the most important German river, is now open from its mouth to Karlsruhe, but its estimated capacity from the Ruhr to the U. S. Zone for November and December is a meager 150,000 tons per month. Were the entire lift to consist of coal alone, the 150,000 ton total would represent only about five per cent of the present Ruhr hard coal production!

There are several limiting factors in the present use of the Rhine. The destruction of the bridges and the consequent damming up of the river, resulted in many changes in the river's channel. Consequently, even the most experienced barge skipper must now pilot his

barge through completely changed stretches of the river. Furthermore, though a particular stretch may be declared cleared at any particular time, the flow of the river often brings with it new obstructions to block the previously cleared channel.

Another limitation is caused by the relatively low water level of the Rhine. Barges cannot now be loaded to capacity, and the resulting loss frequently runs as high as twenty per cent of the actual barge capacity.

Not only did the Germans effectively destroy their bridges, but an almost equally efficient job was done in sinking the essential coal barges. Although sufficient barges are available now to

(Continued on Page 16)



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Typical of the obstacles in the race to transport coal is the Urmitz Bridge, north of Koblenz, where shifting currents moved underwater steel sections to cause a new obstruction. The channel, now clear, is not yet being used because of the river's low water level. 20,000 tons of coal, loaded in barges at Duisburg, is unable to move.

Inland Waterways and Railroads Serving the U.S. Zone of Germany

INLAND WATERWAYS

The principal inland waterways of Western Germany which serve or lie within the U. S. Zone are the Rhine, Main, Neckar, and Danube rivers, and the Rhine-Main-Danube-Canal.

The **Rhine** has long been Germany's principal waterway. On its banks lie some of Germany's most important industrial centers, cities such as Duisburg, Düsseldorf, and Cologne in the north, and Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and Karlsruhe in the south. At present, the river is open from the North Sea to Karlsruhe, but its low water level and the necessity for continued bridge repair and channel clearing limits the upstream lift capacity to 150,000 tons, only a fraction of the river's pre-war traffic.

The **Main River**, one of the two principal tributaries of the Rhine, links the important cities of Mainz, Frankfurt, Aschaffenburg, and Würzburg by water to the coal and iron cities of the Ruhr. Although the river is open as far as Würzburg, limited transport is possible only as far as Aschaffenburg, principally as the result of the extremely low water level of the river.

The **Neckar**, southernmost of the Rhine tributaries, is currently blocked for most of its length, with traffic possible only as far as Heidelberg. The twin industrial cities of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim are situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar. Although there is little expectation of improvement in clearing the Neckar before spring, when the River is finally opened, the important industrial cities of Württemberg, Heilbronn and Stuttgart will be linked to the Rhine.

The Rhine-Main-Danube Canal is not yet in operation and thus direct traffic from northern Germany to Austria by water is not yet possible.

RAILROADS

Although the major limiting factor on rail transportation in western Germany today is the acute shortage of rolling stock, the German rail network is not yet completely restored. Various sections of

the different rail lines are capable of carrying far heavier tonnages than other stretches of the same line.

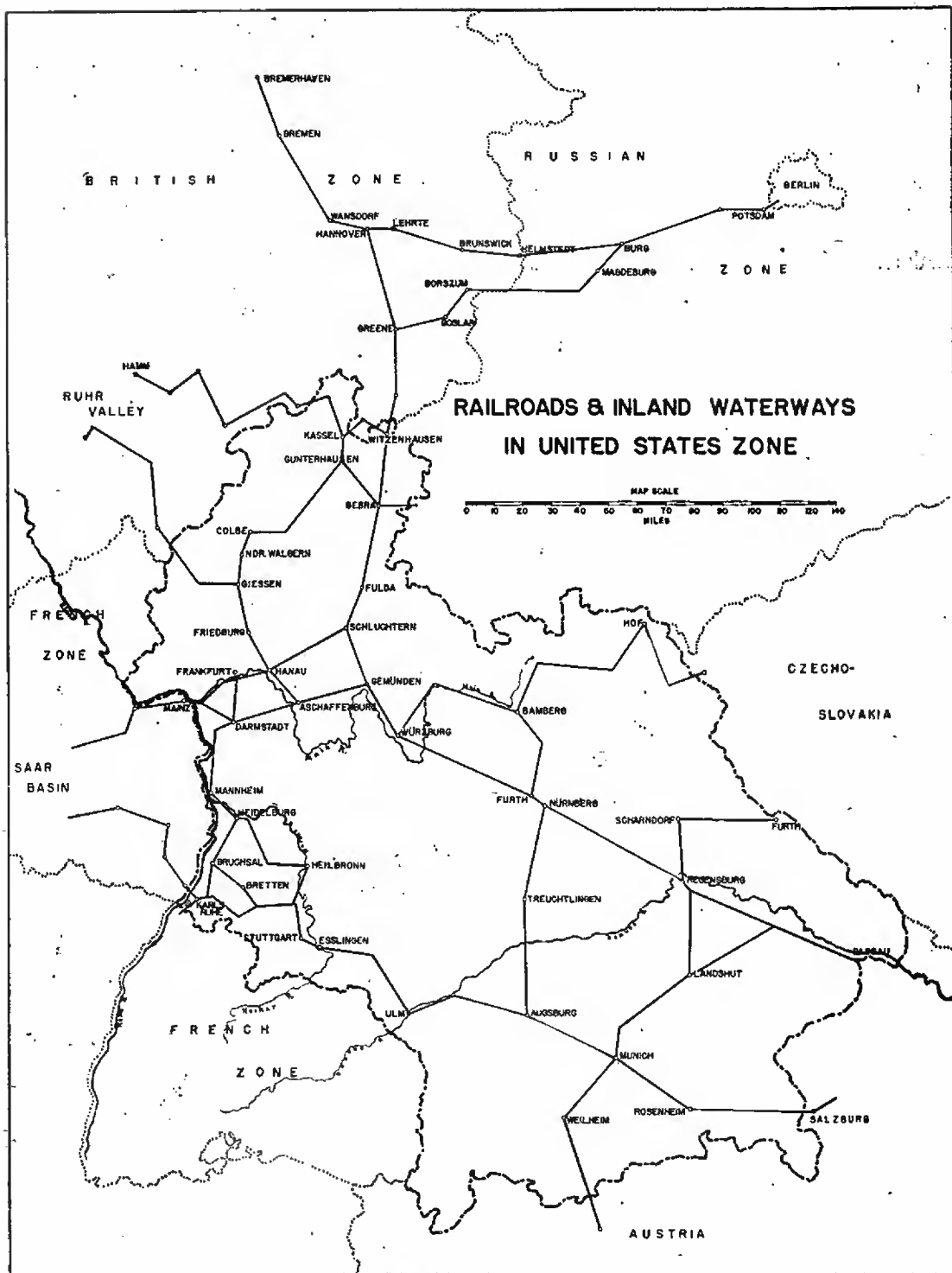
From the daily tonnage capacity aspect, there are three major lines now serving the U. S. Zone, each with a greater than 16,000 - ton daily capacity in each direction. The longest of these runs from Bremerhaven via Hannover, Witzenhausen, Bebra, and Schlüchtern to Hanau is the vital supply link between the Bremen Sub-District and the U. S. Zone. The second is a key coal supply route, the line running from the Ruhr to Kassel, and Giessen to Hanau. The third and shortest line in this capacity is the direct line from Würzburg to Nürnberg.

In the 12,000 - to 15,000 - ton daily capacity class are four lines, one of which, the line from Nürnberg via Regensburg and Passau to Austria is one of the two major rail supply routes from Germany to Austria. Of equal capacity is the important Ruhr-Giessen line which carries Ruhr coal to the U. S. Zone. Two lines entirely within the U.S. Zone of Germany in this class are those from Darmstadt via Aschaffenburg and Gemünden to Würzburg, and from Würzburg via Bamberg to Nürnberg.

In addition, a line from the Saar and Aachen coal fields which transports important quantities of coal into the U. S. Zone via Mainz and Hanau can also carry similar tonnages.

The principal rail line connecting North Württemberg-Baden and Bavaria has a slightly lower daily capacity. Actually starting at Frankfurt, it connects Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Ulm and Augsburg and is capable of carrying 10,000 to 11,000 tons daily in both directions.

The vital rail supply route to Berlin actually consists of three sections. From the port of Bremerhaven to Hannover, the rail line can carry over 16,000 tons daily in each direction, but the section from Hannover via Brunswick and Helmstedt to Magdeburg has less than half that capacity, and from Magdeburg to Berlin, the line, partly single track, can carry only 7,500 tons daily.



meet the present limited capacity of the inland waterways, the shortage of barges will be acutely felt as river clearance progresses.

In the U. S. Zone, every effort is being made to increase the possible flow along the waterways system, but the approach of winter makes it unlikely that much improvement can be achieved before spring.

RAILROADS BEARING PRESENT LOAD

The German rail network is now forced to carry the greatest part of the coal transportation burden. Great progress in road and bridge repair has been made in the past half year, and today the limiting factor is principally the acute scarcity of rolling stock, particularly freight cars.

The projected rail shipments of coal for the U. S. Zones of Germany and Austria for the month of November total just over one million tons. Taking an average coal car capacity of twenty tons (it is often estimated as low as eighteen), approximately 50,000 individual car loadings are required to accomplish the total shipments.

The shortage of cars had become so critical by October that a ten-day embargo was placed on all loading, diverting, and re-consigning of rail cars in order to accomplish the greatest amount of unloading and consequent freeing of tied-up cars. Only shipments of coal, and cars carrying shipments to U. S. Forces in Austria and Berlin were excepted from the embargo.

The car shortage is, of course, accentuated by delays in turn-around time. Shipments from the British Zone to the U. S. Zone are made by the train, and after a 40-car train arrives at its central destination in the U. S. Zone, very often there is considerable delay before the

individual cars can be re-routed to the eventual consumer for unloading and return.

During September and the first two weeks of October, shipments from the Ruhr to the U. S. Zone averaged only about 75 per cent of the loadings allocated, principally as a result of the conditions outlined above.

Receipts, however, do not always equal shipments, for a considerable amount of coal is lost by theft enroute. Diversion of coal in transit from the Ruhr is reported to be approximately ten per cent in the case of military shipments, and even higher in the case of shipments for German civilian use. Since no advance notice of the markings of the arriving cars is given, but only the number of cars making up the train, very often entire cars disappear after the train is split up. Although attempts are made to locate the missing cars, frequently no trace of them can be found. In addition, pilfering from cars during train halts often results in the arrival of a half or quarter-filled car.

To summarize, the coal problem — which must be solved if Military Government is to succeed — consists of several interlocking problems which must be tackled before the larger problem can be resolved. The key problem is transport, for increasing production of coal will mean little if the transportation system cannot effect increased distribution.

The entire situation is far too complex to permit any generalization as to when the problem will be solved. All four occupying powers are, however, fully cognizant of the extreme importance of coal to the European economy, and every effort is being made to achieve maximum results.

Occupation Troops and YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Several weeks ago the Western Military District issued an order to its tactical units directing that they take initiative in organizing youth activities.

The effects of this directive promise to be remarkable, and, if it is carried out by tactical units with vigor and enthusiasm, will have far-reaching effects not only on the Germans but on the occupation troops as well. It is perfectly clear that there are not enough blameless nationals left in the country on which to base a youth movement (as opposed to local youth activities), which is specifically forbidden by the Control Council. A few German leaders can be found, but on the whole the result of attempting to organize large-scale youth activities around German leaders would be rather inadequate and aseptic now, particularly in view of the fact that the leaders of youth during the past twelve years have been thoroughly discredited.

DEMOCRACY BY DEMONSTRATION

Among American soldiers, however, there are hundreds of thousands of leaders of youth. With soldiers as youth leaders, the Germans can learn what American sportsmanship is, and why we think and act as we do; that we are not as superficial as so many Continentals seem to think, but that our kind of training and living has produced something which is called American democracy — a commodity which cannot be sold to the Germans in any other way except demonstration. One of the most effective means of achieving international amity and understanding in the past has been through the medium of sports and other similar mutual activities.

One trouble with the relations between the American occupation troops

Western Military District has directed occupation troops to take the initiative in youth activities.

and Europe has been that comparatively little binds us to either the liberated areas or to Germany, except the big picture which is the reason for our being here. Since few of us are able to reflect the ideals of the big picture in our daily lives, fraternization as we have known it has taught the Germans little about Americans, except that we tend to be easy-going and lonely. Youth activities, on the other hand, can be a means of guided fraternization, in which our soldiers can feel a sense of personal responsibility, which is latent now; and they may also come to realize that their real task here is concretely expressed in such an activity as the guidance of youth, in that it is by no means limited merely to the comparatively dull business of serving as security for Military Government.

BENEFITS TO ALL

By such a project, the Germans, of course, benefit the most, in that they receive ready-made leaders for their youth. Out of the first generation of youth who will have had contact with American soldiers may well emerge the new leaders of youth — indoctrinated by our own troops, and prepared to take over the task of instructing and guiding the next generation.

Military Government also benefits, not only because it is assisted in the solution of one of its major problems, but also because the activity of the tactical troops may create a stronger bond between the two phases of the occupation, namely, control and security.

Youth movements in Germany have, in the past, been a part of the national life — far more closely identified with it than in Great Britain and the United States, where the Boy Scouts and similar movements have had a comparatively limited following, with a personal rather than a national appeal. And it has been possible here to gauge the morale of the people by the state of the youth. For example, during the Weimar Republic wandering youth went all over Germany — the "Wandervögel", with no other aim than to keep moving — and out of this unorganized group the nazis were able to mold one of their most powerful instruments for control by the State: the Hitlerjugend.

ARRESTING THE CYCLE

Once again we find in Germany the beginnings of this cycle; the from city to city. One way of arresting this cycle is to take the initiative into our own hands, by anticipating the dangers of a new Hitlerjugend in years to come, simply by organizing the youth locally ourselves, and making them over as our own.

The American press is now accusing the occupation troops of being "taken in" ideologically. Whether this is so or not, there can be no question that by taking such a step as the Seventh Army directive outlines we are definitely taking the ideological initiative in making the youth over as we wish them to be.

The jump from fraternization with children through gifts of gum and candy bars (a method of political indoctrination which probably has not resulted in any lasting effects once the gifts have been consumed) to active supervision of youth activities is a long one. But where it has been tried, as a result of the Seventh Army directive, it has proved to be fairly simple. For

example, U. S. troops are making baseball and football equipment available to German youths in many localities, such as Witzenhausen in Great Hesse, and Pforzheim in North Württemberg-Baden, where a group of soldiers, without prompting from above, has gathered around them boys of the fifteen-years-old group and are now teaching them our sports. Throughout North Württemberg-Baden, military units have been co-operating with civilian authorities to provide educational programs for German children. The 100th Division has designated four officers to co-operate with the Oberbürgermeister of Stuttgart in the establishment of such a program, while in Wesermünde (Bremen Sub-District) youth leaders have been appointed in all communities to carry out, in conjunction with local troops, a program of sports, work projects, and handicraft classes for children.

"Ike" Stadium in Bremen was made available to German children for a kite contest and sports festival on October 21st, sponsored by the 115th Infantry and Military Government and having the cooperation of the Office of Sport and Youth Activities of Bremen. About 1500 children, aged ten to fourteen, attended the morning program of sports. The afternoon program, attended by 12,000 persons, was highlighted by a soccer game between players drawn from Bremen sports clubs and a team of Scottish military personnel from Oldenburg (the Germans won, 3-2).

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE DOING

Once official permission had been given for the re-establishment of German youth activities and organizations (subject to Military Government supervision) the German authorities themselves, recognizing the urgent need for it, began everywhere to rebuild the

shattered framework of youth activities at local levels. Many Kreise have already set up youth committees, and a wide variety of youth organizations have been submitted to Military Government for approval. Several groups have actually been approved, and are already active. Non-military sports, literature, art, dramatics, handicrafts, and music seem to be stressed as major activities. Many churches have appointed their outstanding laymen as co-ordinators of secular and church programs of youth activities, and have infused, in some instances, a degree of religious education. Wholly church-sponsored organizations in general seem to be patterned on the model of the Boy Scouts.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITIES

In some localities youth activities have assumed rather unusual forms, in an endeavor to combine leisure-time activities with useful work on the part of the children. This was particularly true before the opening of elementary schools. For instance, the Senator of Education in Bremen has been supervising for several months a project which employs children aged twelve to sixteen in clearing and repairing public gardens, parks, and schools. Working four hours daily before the schools opened, the children were able to restore several school buildings. In Heppenheim (Great Hesse), three or four children were assigned to work with each carpenter, bricklayer, glazier, etc., to do menial work so that the craftsman could devote his time to work that required his particular skill. In Offenbach, 238 youths voluntarily helped to restore schoolrooms, collect medicinal plants, and pick potato bugs in the field. Similarly, in Munich,

hundreds of children gathered herbs in order to help restock the depleted shelves with such items as camomile, peppermint, and herb roots used in preparation of cough remedies and sedatives.

YOUTH'S NEED FOR GUIDANCE

In the years of national socialism, the many activities of the party, and to a lesser extent churches and other religious organizations, took up the leisure time of Germany's children. Nazi youth organizations have been stopped, and religious communities have found little time to tackle the growing problem of youth welfare and leisure-time activities. The havoc wrought in German economic and social standards, the cumulative effects of bombing, lack of toys and books, and the necessary though regrettable temporary lapse in formal schooling, have all contributed in leaving their mark on German youth, now not only disillusioned but from their point of view with every reason to feel desperate for the future. Without America's personal touch, the youth of this country find it hard to believe in a wholly new concept of democracy; the benefits of it are not readily apparent to them.

The German authorities, now permitted to organize local youth activity, recognize the seriousness of the dilemma of youth. The older generations in this country are finding it hard to retain the respect of their disenchanting young. For the sake of the future of our efforts to bring democracy to Germany as well as the future of youth, co-operation in guiding youth by democracy's best salesmen, the American soldier, will go a long way toward contributing to the establishment of a future Europe, genuinely at peace.

Personnel QUALIFICATIONS for CIVILIAN Jobs

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of the BULLETIN.

HEAD OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - CAF 14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 8,969)

Must have had broad experience and academic training in agricultural management, including production, harvesting, processing and distribution. Must be familiar with German agricultural history and understand the operation of pre-war cooperative organizations; knowledge of subsistence, floors and ceilings in neighboring countries desirable.

Must be familiar with German forestry system and have broad general knowledge of Forestry management.

Must be able to achieve coordination with other Government heads on agricultural problems concerning, manpower, transportation, finance, etc.

Graduation from an approved agricultural college or university essential.

* *

HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL SECTION - CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 7,787)

Must have demonstrated capacity for technical and administrative supervision over farms and market channels to insure regulated flow of products to customers. Must be able to direct German agricultural authorities in the use of lands, production goals, distribution methods, and shifting of emphasis on

one crop to another to further Allied interests. Must be able to familiarize himself with German system of agricultural control through detailed accounting system for capacity, production, and sales from farm lands.

(Staff members and staff assistants positions at CAF Grade 11 and 9, gross salaries 5,375 dollars and 4,550 dollars respectively are available in this category).

* *

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 7,787)

Must have detailed knowledge of processing and distribution of food to customers, must be familiar with categories of customers, such as laborers, unemployed, victims of nazi persecution, etc., and know Allied policy with relation to each. Knows principles of supervision over wholesalers, cooperatives, retailers and German food offices.

(Staff members and staff assistants positions at CAF Grades 11 & 9, gross salaries 5,375 dollars and 4,550 dollars respectively are available in this category).

* *

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND/OR FORESTRY SPECIALIST - CAF 7

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 3,725)

General training and some experience in either food, agriculture or forestry fields. Must have demonstrated capacity for defining irregular or inefficient

plant, shop or farm operation. Will be required to maintain charts and records, and write routine reports. Must have had some office management experience.

* *

HEAD OF POSTS, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH FUNCTION - CAF 14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 8,969)

Broad knowledge of German Postal services and Wire Communications essential. Must be able to supervise the reconstruction of these services on regional level. Postal Services also involving some old age and pension schemes, savings banks with attending check clearance problems, directs that this individual must also know in a general way these services.

Must have knowledge of general engineering practices and be familiar with rehabilitation operation and maintenance of communication equipment. Must have extensive executive experience in handling communication systems, engineering problems and postal functions. Use of German language desirable.

* *

HEAD OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SECTION - CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 7,787)

Must have demonstrated capacity to organize and control communications systems, to formulate, publish, and enforce policy governing restoration of these facilities; must be able to make spot checks and investigations of administrative and technical functionings of same to ascertain inefficiency and insure security.

* *

HEAD OF POSTS SECTION - CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 7,787)

Must have thorough knowledge of postal facilities and services, be capable of the formulation, publication and enforcement of policies governing restora-

tion of minimum essential services. Must be so thoroughly familiar with this service that he can detect any evasion or inefficiency on part of German administration at any level in his region.

* *

POSTS, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH (STAFF MEMBERS) - CAF 11

(Base Salary Plus Overseas - \$ 5,375)

Individuals must have general overall experience and/or training in communications or postal work. Requirements are similar to those of heads of same sections, and individuals will be performing essentially the same kind of work as section heads with a lesser degree of responsibility.

Black-Market Transport

CIVIL ROAD Transport is being used for unauthorized movements and to haul black-market commodities. Military Districts were directed this week to take immediate steps to strengthen all present Civil Police Motorcycle Roads Patrols and to establish additional road patrols where deemed necessary to curtail these violations. Night spot checks and patrolling of secondary and back roads are to be emphasized.

Book-Burnings Not Authorized

DURING the week USFET's attention was called to rumors that certain Landräte and German communities have been instructed to collect books with nazi tendencies with a view to their destruction, together with others called from Public Libraries and stores, by means of public bonfires and otherwise. Destruction of seized books and other literature is not authorized, and the Military Districts were directed to take steps to prevent such action.

THE *German Press*



THE EXTRACT from a Military Government detachment report given below aptly sums up the attitude of the German population toward the recently-licensed newspapers:

After analyzing the hundreds of rumors and interviewing Germans of all walks of life, one is led to the conclusion that the German independent press exercises no influence at all over the German people. Not all the newspapers appearing in the region are of equal quality. The Frankfurter Rundschau is by far the best, with the Rhein-Neckar Zeitung occupying second place. But even these fail in their efforts to simulate an alive newspaper.

Even assuming that news of an international scope is not of prime importance in a newspaper, the German newspaper in the American Zone is deficient also in the coverage of local news. The reader feels as if a foreigner, writing flawless German, is preaching to him. Several members of the staffs of different newspapers admit that newspaper work is something new to them, and that the concentration camp was no school of journalism. This lack of expertness they remand to second place, however, and according to them the main reasons for the colorlessness of the press are the timidity of the licensees, the divergent political views represented by them and the jealousy among the different political parties present on the staff concerning publicity given to one or the other of the parties. Among the deficiencies to which they confess are:

The Germans survey the weaknesses of their new Press.

- 1) The lack of agricultural coverage. The farmer and the farm areas remain almost neglected except in items concerning black marketing or the food supply.
- 2) The lack of youth coverage. No attempt has been made by any newspaper to enlist the younger generation among its readers by offering special columns to their problems.
3. The failure to help readjust the people to the new forms of government.

All the newspapers complain about the shortages of paper and print and trained personnel. They ascribe their lack of influence also to the fact that there are no independent news agencies and to the shortage of "names" known to the people.

Among the many shattered illusions once held by the German people is the one concerning the sanctity of the press. The German, having been fooled by the press under Hitler, has now lost all faith in it. Hence he pays little attention to the printed news items, dismissing them either as propaganda, or at best only attempting to find in them support for the rumors he has heard. The prevalence of rumors is the best indication of the ineffectiveness of the press. The reader does not expect important news from the newspapers.

For that he turns to the rumor mongers, who are always prepared to describe the latest "skirmish" among the Allies.

The German regards the newspapers as the moutpieces of the occupying forces. The sanctimonious tone which most of the papers assume when discussing Allied war aims and the operations of Military Government are not conducive to another point of view. Even the average anti-nazi German, though fully aware of Germany's war guilt, considers it in bad taste for the editorial staffs to continue day after day to relate the nation's sins. Though the great majority of the population advocates co-operation with the occupying forces, the currying of favors by anticipating the desires of the governors is held in contempt by all. And that is what the German accuses the press of doing.

The Necessity for Law No. 8

THE PAINED surprise accorded by a multitude of Germans on the publication of Law No. 8, and the loud and resentful wailings that followed the first shock, clearly indicate both that the Germans finally realize that our denazification gun had, so to speak, a real bullet in it, and that this law was necessary to make them realize the fact. In a recent issue of the Wiesbadener Kurier, a German himself, it is encouraging to note, takes his non-nazi fellow-countrymen to task for not showing an earlier will to effect themselves an adequate housecleaning of nazis in business and industrial enterprises. His remarks, published under the title, "Our Lesson (Uns zur Lehre)," are translated below.

"Several months ago, when the war was approaching its end, all anti-fascist circles were clear as to the necessity for

wiping out national socialism. Quite a lot happened in this regard, too, above all in the field of civil administration. Within business and industry, however, things developed only in a very unsatisfactory manner and the dissatisfaction released thereby had to have its consequences — which are now with us. They are expressed in Law 8 which is now being busily and anxiously discussed from all angles.

"That there had to be such a law at all, to accomplish something that was naturally called for, and that it had to be promulgated by Military Government instead of issuing from a German source, is a bitter lesson for us. The promulgation of the law is like a slap in the face, because it forces us to acknowledge that, quite frankly, we can't properly dispose of a question, whose solution is our own responsibility, either in a timely or technical sense.

"Law No. 8 refers exclusively to the employment of former nazis in business enterprises. It is not concerned with public administration, which matter is handled differently and has progressed much farther. In leading business circles there obviously existed no inclination to co-operate effectively in eliminating nazism. As so often, instead of acting, one assumed an attitude of waiting chiefly, it is presumed, because very many people on business directorates and boards would themselves have been affected by any anti-nazi measures. It is our own fault that very drastic measures are now being taken which we could have avoided by timely and effective action. Weren't we able to act in the manner called for ourselves? Didn't our own government neglect to regulate this important problem? By our inaction, haven't we shown that we are lacking in good will, to build something new and really to eliminate nazism from private business, too?

"The application of the law requires

for complete effectiveness its execution in all zones of occupation. What use the local Military Government authorities will make of the exception clause in Paragraph 5 remains to be seen. The text gives a clue as to the method of handling exceptions. Those persons who assert that they did not actively participate in the affairs of the NSDAP or its affiliated organizations can submit an appeal. It will take months to process the thousands of such appeals. Until then Paragraph 1 will be effective, whereby the employment of any persons referred to is forbidden,

except in the capacity of an ordinary worker.

"The terms of this law mean without doubt a severe economic shock for many people. But it is both useless and too late to bewail that fact. One should have reflected earlier on that, namely, when one joined the party!

"The present severities of the law could have without doubt been avoided, if we ourselves had taken full and timely action. Let us solve our own problems! That was our duty! We neglected it. May we learn from this lesson!"



Housing OF DISPLACED PERSONS

IN LINE with the policy of placing administrative as well as material responsibility for the care of Displaced Persons on the German civil authorities, Detachment E-4 (Kassel) has directed the Regierungsdirektor of the building department to take charge of the winterization of camps throughout the Regierungsbezirk. Full responsibility for the acquisition of materials, the employment of labor, and the supervision of the work has been delegated to this official and his office. *

In a directive dated October 20th the Regierungsdirektor was instructed to make all preliminary surveys and to submit to the Housing Officer of Detachment E-4 a list of materials required, so that Military Government may expedite the allocation of the necessary items. The surveys, which have now been completed, were to be made in co-operation with UNRRA camp directors and local Military Government Detachments. Standards to which buildings must be brought were set by the camp directors in conference with local detachments and the civilian contractors. Following approval of the list of items by the Housing Officer of Detachment E-4, allocations, where available, were made by the civilian allocation authorities.

In the case of some materials, however, supplies did not exist in Regierungsbezirk Kassel. The Trade and Industry Section of Detachment E-4 had to be called in to manufacture material available in other areas. In this manner tar was allocated to a tarpaper plant as well as coal for its operation.

How Kassel's Co-ordinating Board (described last week) lines up with the policy of making the Germans take over functional responsibility from Military Government.

An allocation of glass was also obtained, and Transportation is supervising the shipment of this critical item. There is also a shortage of stove pipe, which may be obtained in the British area or may possibly be manufactured in the Regierungsbezirk.

Since first priority has been given to this work, the allocation of scarce building-trades labor has solved what might have become a serious problem. The lack of such skilled workers has hampered repair of civilian housing throughout the area, but the work on the DP camps has progressed satisfactorily.

A check on progress is constantly made by UNRRA and by the local detachments. Any additional problems of supply, labor, or transportation are discussed at the weekly meetings of the Displaced Persons Co-ordinating Board, the weekly MGO's meeting, and the weekly UNRRA meeting (as analyzed in the last issue of the BULLETIN).

The fact that the deadline set (the middle of November) will, according to present indications, be met, points to the success of this method of accomplishing the repairs. A saving in manpower, by utilization of German technical knowledge in the surveying of needs and the supervision of actual work (rather than by attempting to use the limited tech-

nical skill of UNRRA camp directors and local military government detachments), has been achieved. Through the centralization of supply and control, a single requisition can be submitted for the Regierungsbezirk and all supply planning can be done for the area as a unit rather than having a complicated scramble for materials at the Landkreis level. With responsibility firmly placed with one man (or agency), efficiency is increased.

It is hoped that the anticipated success of this project will permit this type of administrative co-ordination to be used for other purposes in line with the general policy of placing responsibility at an increasingly higher level.

CIVIL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ALLOCATION

The civilian head of trade and industry in LK Naila (RB Ober- und Mittelfranken) asked the assistance of Military Government in combatting what he considers to be a detrimental policy on the part of the Regional Economic Office, which has been issuing ration slips for large amounts of shoes, textiles, and other items produced in the Landkreis for distribution to other regions. He pointed out that the Munich office has made no provision for procurement of raw materials for continued production, and that at the present required rate of production many plants will have to shut down in the next few months. Military Government informed the Landrat that under current policy all such questions should be taken up with the German agencies concerned, on whom responsibility for civilian problems of production and distribution have been placed.

LABOR UNIONS IN KASSEL

During the past month there has been a marked increase in labor union activity in RB Kassel. Seventy-seven applications for Shop-Steward elections were received during the past week alone.

There has been, in the past, a general apathy toward labor-union participation not unlike the attitude toward politics. At a local manpower conference held last month, it was stated that the trade-union movement must find its roots at the lowest levels, primarily in Shop-Steward elections. This expressed policy has apparently generated the sudden upswing in activity.

Presented with the thesis that they must base the justification for their unions on the participation of the workers, rather than on the formation merely of the machinery for union activity, the trade-union organizers (mostly former Social Democrats and pre-Hitler trade-unionists) have concentrated their attention on the stimulation of Shop-Steward elections. The growth of this activity closely parallels development of politics, in that interest in trade unions has been prompted by organizers rather than activity on the part of the workers themselves, who have shown no apparent reawakening of long-dormant enthusiasm for this type of organization.

The movement received further impetus when Military Government directives were publicized through the facilities of the local German paper and by means of posters prominently displayed throughout the Regierungsbezirk.

Eisenhower Report

IN NEWS SPOTLIGHT



THE THIRD monthly report of General Eisenhower as Military Governor was prominently featured in the American press, with commentators stressing the economic, social and political problems facing the occupation forces in Germany. Some observers saw the report as reinforcing General Marshall's recent warning that the nation is demobilizing its wartime armies too fast.

The report of General Eisenhower "paints a frankly unsatisfactory and in part disturbing picture of the situation," declared The New York Times. "Political and economic conditions in Germany are deteriorating rapidly beyond the state caused by the war and the German collapse. The food and fuel situation is growing worse as winter approaches . . . If this involved only the fate of the Germans themselves, many might be inclined to shrug their shoulders and let it go at that. But the developing conditions also affect our occupation troops. No doubt the influence of nazi ideas and the fraternization of Allied soldiers with German women have something to do with this. But the main cause is hunger and misery."

The statement that German unrest might possibly lead to organized resistance evoked many editorial comments. Said the New York Herald-Tribune: "The question which Americans must face is whether these symptoms of a potential German rebellion are the inevitable result of German unwillingness to accept the consequences of defeat, or whether they stem spontaneously and gratuitously from errors of Allied administration and

Allied policies. In the first case, the occupation forces can only brace themselves for conflict; the Germans cannot be permitted to alter the terms of their sentence by force or the threat of force. If the second is a true statement of the situation, something must be done if tragedy is to be avoided."

The disclosure that "German arrogance is once again on the rise and that signs of organized uprising are everywhere present comes as a sickening shock to the American people, who at such staggering cost brought about the destruction of the nazi armies," said the Cleveland Plain Dealer, adding that if General Eisenhower needs more soldiers, "he should have them without quibbling." In similar vein, the Boston Post asserted that the American people could have but one reaction to the revelation that German youth and former soldiers are developing a spirit of resistance. "That reaction will be that, if not enough force is being applied to keep the Germans completely subject to the American Administrative Regulations, more force should be directed against the revolvers," the Post said.

In an editorial on November 4th, entitled "Are We Failing in Germany?" the Philadelphia Record declared that "we are stripping our occupation forces in Germany so fast, to comply with the demands 'to bring the boys home', that the original program for the occupation of Germany suffers," asserting that General Eisenhower must be given all the men, materials and authority he needs. "The alternative would be to court disaster, for the second time in

less than 30 years," the Record warned.

As one radio commentator, John Kennedy saw it, General Marshall's warning that we are in a dangerous hurry to return to the ways of peace received a powerful reinforcement in General Eisenhower's report. Said Kennedy: "Eisenhower reports mounting dissatisfaction among the Germans, especially resentment among young Germans over fraternization among American troops with German girls. Such resentment is quite understandable. For not only young German men, but young American women don't like that fraternization at all."

Post-Hitler Germany interprets American friendliness as "downright foolishness" and habitual American kindness "merely as proofs of weakness", asserted John Vandercook in an NBC broadcast. "A race trained to idolize a sternly-disciplined army has only arrogant superiority as it observes the casual lack of discipline of U.S. occupation troops; so these supermen, again falsely assured of their own superiority, are beginning to make real trouble," said Vandercook.

Navy Day Speech

President Truman's Navy Day speech was received with generally favorable comment by the American press as providing a clear-cut definition of U.S. foreign policy in the post-war world. The Washington Post expressed the opinion that the President was right in assuming that the program outlined in the speech is "the foreign policy favored by a great majority of the people," pointing out, however, that its principal weakness was vagueness as to plans for putting this policy into effect.

In the opinion of The New York Times, the President has answered "both those who have been crying that we have no foreign policy and those

who viewed our principles as camouflage for ulterior motives. And in so doing he has laid the basis for a new start toward making peace."

Sounding a more critical note, the New York Herald-Tribune declared that "among America's neighbors, there is likely to be more alarm at the fact of American power — so triumphantly proclaimed by the President — than confidence in the promise that it will be devoted only to the most beneficent ends. Mr. Truman's picture of power united with idealism is an inspiring one, but such inspiration can become a most dangerous intoxicant."

Though the President's speech was favorably received in England, sharp exception was taken by most commentators to the decision of the Washington administration to retain the secret of the atomic bomb.

A typical comment on this point was the following from the Manchester Guardian: "We in this country, with our peculiar ties and the practical certainty that we shall never be enemies, may be ready to take American altruism at something near its face value. But the rest of the world, and especially the suspicious, secretive Russians, may not. In his handling of the question of the atomic bomb . . . President Truman, it must be feared, has not increased the area of international trustfulness. If the United States asserts high principles of 'world co-operation', she must be prepared to apply them; she will be bitterly disillusioned, if she thinks that the way to 'outlaw' the atomic bomb is to sit on it."

For Britain and Europe, the most important part of the President's speech, said the London Sunday Times, "is that in which he reaffirmed the determination of his Government to remain in the United Nations organization and to share the responsibility of ensuring peace — by force, if necessary."

East of the Elbe

In an article entitled "East of the Elbe", the London Economist, in a recent issue, makes some interesting observations with respect to developments in the Soviet Zone. Following the earlier period of "destructive revengefulness", the article states that the Soviet Military Government "is getting down to brass tacks and trying to rehabilitate what is left of Eastern Germany." The article describes the attention which is being paid to the "intelligentsia" through the opening of theaters, concerts, and the publication of newspapers, and the organization of political parties. Despite this program, according to the article, "Russian policy has not secured its objective — it has not made up of Eastern Germany a genuine sphere of Russian influence."

Russian policy, it pointed out, is still confronted by the dilemma of balancing the desire for revenge with the need for reconciliation. "Whatever the duration and the further policies of the Russian occupation, it has already impressed itself on Germany's social structure to an extent that cannot easily be ignored even beyond the Russian Zone," the Economist said.

Soviet and French Reaction

Moscow broadcasts were featured by an attack on foreign papers that are critical of the operation of the reparations decisions at Potsdam. "The Berlin decision calls for the liquidation of German war industry, not of those industries catering for German civilian requirements," declared Hoffman in an English broadcast, which charged that certain newspapers were trying to give the public a distorted understanding of the Allied reparations plans.

Soviet broadcasts continued to oppose leniency to the nazis and urge the need

for watchfulness to safeguard the peace against possible future aggressor nations.

The decision of U.S. military authorities to stop the transfer of German prisoners to France was prominently featured in the French press, with the trend of comment not unfavorable to the American action.

Reflecting French opinion on the German problem, Pierre Bernus in *Le Nation* declared that France was rendering a service to the world in opposing policies that might lead to the unification of Germany.

Random Comments

"Actually the German mind is so accustomed to goose-stepping that it is doubtful if a generation of education would inculcate in them the principles of democracy as we understand them. That task of re-education and of disarming minds accustomed to thinking in militaristic terms and to giving blind obedience to leaders who appeal to the underlying selfishness and stupidity of the German soul is perhaps the greatest one that lies before us in conquered Germany, and, quite frankly, it is being neglected." Raymond Daniell in *The New York Times*.

* *

"Military Government works better than I had expected, for many of its officials have a genuine and valuable sense of mission. You find a man in his twenties governing a decent-sized town with all the assurance of an administrator of long standing. And no colonial governor had a greater variety of problems to settle than those which faced Military Government in the early days . . . But in the absence of a long-term policy for Germany, Military Government is doing a job which should both lessen the dangers of chaos now

and increase the chances of educating anew generation of Germans." **Vernon Bartlett in the London News Chronicle.**

* *

"The other evening I finished reading Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s book 'Germany is our Problem.' The facts in this book are carefully checked. It is not written with any hate of the German people, but with the purpose of making it clear to us that this land which lies in the center of Europe will not be allowed to start another war. I think it is the best answer to some of the industrialists, both in Great Britain and here, who think more of their pockets than they do of world safety." **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in "My Day".**

* *

"From the point of view of the European economy, if for no other reason, the deindustrialization scheme for Germany advocated by Mr. Morgenthau would have disastrous consequences. In the long run, Germany's economic position in Europe cannot be glossed over. Conversion of Germany's industry, from war to peace production, must therefore have as its objective the reintegration of Germany into the European and world economy. Naturally, Germany's extreme nationalism must be purged and democracy firmly established. But neither of these goals can be attained if the German people are deprived of their livelihood." **Heinz Eulau in the New Republic.**

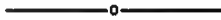
* *

"If the people of the world need reminding of the scope and horror of the nazi regime's record, the indictment drawn up jointly by the Four Powers will prove a compressed but convincing

reminder . . . But the indictment raises one or two questions, nevertheless. Is it not a most inadequate and superficial reading of history to dismiss the unparalleled upheaval of the German revolution as simply a 'conspiracy', the plot of a few wicked men? An indictment, naturally, cannot delve into the deep causes of history any more than a murder charge can detail the bad environment, broken homes, or inherited weaknesses that helped to condition the criminal. But it would be fatal if the German disaster were generally written off as 'a conspiracy' and no account taken of the world conditions of international anarchy and economic depression which were the background of Hitler's rise to power." **The London Economist.**

* *

"Not often has armed invasion brought liberty to the majority of people in the invaded country . . . What is going on in Germany today, which includes the imposition of a new 'Bill of Rights' upon that conquered nation, seems unique . . . A similar process is going on in Japan, where an army of occupation is compelling the Japanese Government to permit freedom of speech, to democratize its schools and to liberalize its constitution. Neither in Germany nor Japan are we doing such things for sentimental reasons . . . We do not fear attack from any nation in which the basic freedoms are respected. Therefore, we are doing what we can to secure respect for those freedoms in the nations which attacked us. Forcing freedom on those who didn't ask for it is a final act of war. If our recent enemies are ultimately the happier for it, we cannot help it." **Editorial in the New York Times.**



Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U. S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District 2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)	Col M O Edwards
--	------------	--	-----------------

Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		1st Lt R. A. Madden
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

E-1	Stuttgart	North Württemberg- Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg			
Co A	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	LK Aalen	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Böblingen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Crailsheim	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Esslingen	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Gmünd	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Göppingen	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Hall	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwabisch Hall	LK Heidenheim	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heilbronn	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Ludwigsburg	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Waiblingen	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Backnang	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	SK Heilbronn	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	LK Künzelsau	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Leonberg	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Mergentheim	Capt R S Dotts
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Nürtingen	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Ohringen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	Warehouse Opn	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	LK Vaihingen	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen		Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK Mannheim	Lt Col R S. Smith
G-42	Weinheim	LK Mannheim	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	SK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Capt H D Peterson
G-45	Ettlingen	LK Karlsruhe	1st Lt W C Hagen Jr.
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt O L Hayes
H-88	Foudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREAT HESSE

E-5 Wiesbaden Land Great Hesse Col J R Newman

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Samson
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen & LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homburg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E. Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted Jr.
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross-Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
BREMEN SUB-DISTRICT			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Weikner
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

Third U.S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District
3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Maj F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J O'Malley
Capt J O'Malley
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C. T. Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Capt H S Price

BAVARIA

Office of Munich
Mil Govt
for Bavaria

Bavaria

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt a. d. Salle
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj J B Thompson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
1st Lt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J. J. Schaller
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein

RB Ober & Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker, Jr.
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J. W. Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt M C Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		1st Lt M J Skwato
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prail
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebberts
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L E Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	1st Lt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co B: G-36, H-59, H-60

Co C: H-69, H-71

Co D: H-81

R & T Co

RR Det (Liaison)

Note: Orders for the change of station to Munich of the 3d
Mil Govt Regt Hqs Elements have been rescinded.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 17 — 17 NOVEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	3
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
The Minister Presidents' Secretariat	5
The Battle of the Winter	7
GENERAL	10
Status of Repatriates Who Wed Germans	10
Property Control Clarified	10
To Heat D. P. Box Cars	10
U. S. Businessmen Coming	11
Adaptation of Gas Producers	11
Welfare Officers to Meet	11
GERMAN REACTIONS	12
"Letters to The Times"	12
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	15
PRESS COMMENTS	16
Press Stresses Need for Allied Unity	16
Eisenhower Report	17
Industry Control	18
Hungary Elections	18
Random Comments	18
PERSONNEL DATA	20
Qualifications for Civilian Jobs	20
Payment in Lieu of Terminal Leave	22
Promotions	22
Station List	27

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section XXV (Reports and Information)	5 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Inclosure 1 (Annex I-1) to Section 24 of amending letter of 21 October 1945 .	8 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Civil Censorship in Germany	30 October 1945 (file AG 311.7 GBI-AGO)
Law Concerning Loss of Yugoslav Nationality .	1 November 1945 (file GEC [014.33])
Marriages of Netherlands Displaced Persons .	1 November 1945 (file GEC [014.36])
Annex L (Use of Information Media by Authorized German Political Parties), with Inclosure No. 1 (Information Control Instruction No. 2) to "Directive for Psychological Warfare and Control of German Information Services"	2 November 1945 (file AG 091.412 ICD-AGO)
Amendment No. 1 to SHAEF, Military Government Technical Manual for Labor Officers (Election of Stewards and Formation of Trade Unions)	5 November 1945 (file GEC/Econ-461 [TM])
Price Increases and Prices for New Commodities	5 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Letter (15 August 1945) Removal of Nazis and Militarists	7 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)



The

Minister Presidents' Secretariat

Newly-formed Council enables Länder to cope with vital problems affecting Zone as a whole.

The results of the second meeting of the Council of Minister Presidents of Bavaria, North Württemberg-Baden and Great Hesse, held at Stuttgart on November 6th, shed further light on the character and functions of the newly-created Länderrat, which was inaugurated by the Deputy Military Governor on October 17th.

In the interval between the two meetings, the common Secretariat was organized. When the Minister Presidents met on November 6th, this administrative arm of the Council was already partly operative.

SECRETARIAT'S CHARTER

The opening session of the Council was presided over by the Director of the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone), who announced the approval for the Charter for the common Secretariat of the Council, proposed at the first meeting. The Director pointed out that, subject to Military Government approval, the Council is responsible for co-ordinating all matters concerning more than one Land.

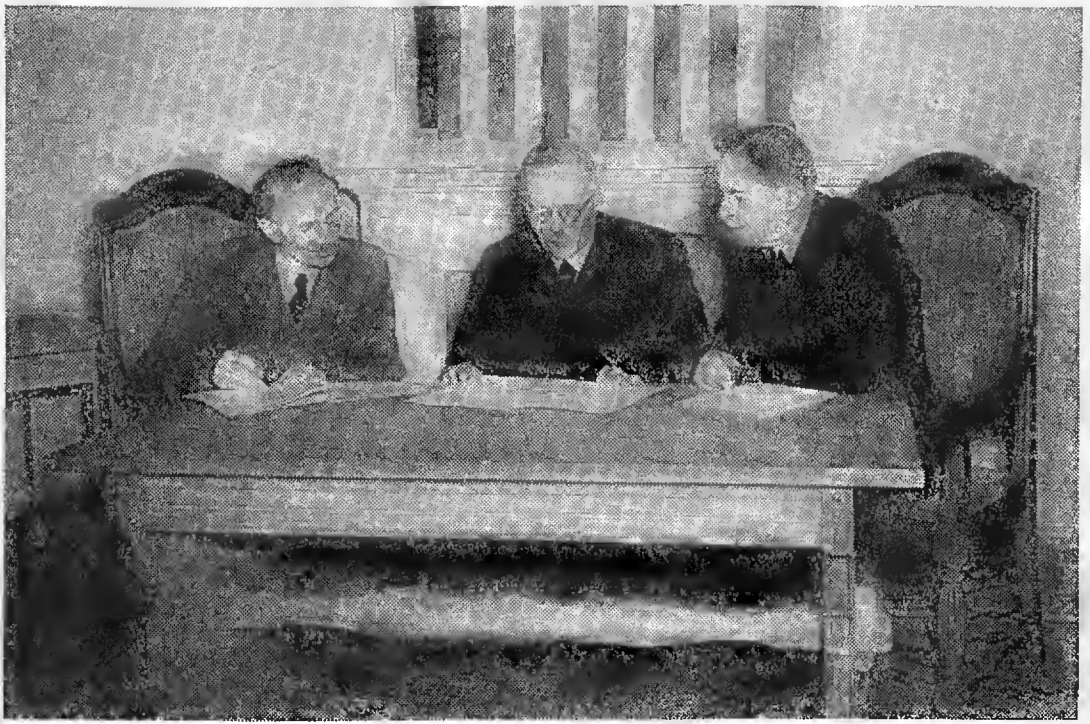
Dr. Reinhold Maier, Minister President of North Württemberg-Baden, presided at subsequent meetings of the Council. In his opening address, he noted that there is historical precedent for having Stuttgart as the site for the Council's meetings. In 1920, after the East Prussian Junkers (together with the Wehrmacht Generals) had threatened the Weimar Republic, the second German National Committee (elected in 1919) fled to the Württem-

berg capitol and there formed a provisional parliament.

Dr. Maier emphasized the need for the Council when he said: "In April and May of this year, the Allied Armies occupied all of Germany. At first, the Kreis... was the largest unit for us to operate. We later received the higher unit, the Land. When we looked around our new districts... and contemplated the great needs... we became aware that alone [each State is] not able to solve the vital problems of public life, especially the economic questions. Traffic, trade, finance.... and many other matters extend over the whole territory of the Reich -- matters so intensive and complicated that they can only be solved by co-operation and the help of such an organization as is here being created."

THE ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

The lengthy agenda for the November 6th meeting included study and approval of the Organization Plan for the Council. In accordance with this plan, the Council consists of the Minister Presidents, each having under him a deputy and such technical advisers as he requires; the common Secretariat (an administrative, not an executive body); and, under the Secretariat, Committees concerned with the various functional questions of



The Minister Presidents of the three Länder in the U. S. Zone; left to right, Dr. Wilhelm Högner (Bavaria); Dr. Reinhold Maier (North Württemberg-Baden, chairman of the Council for the first three months of its existence; and Professor Dr. Karl Geiler (Great Hesse).

common interest to the three Länder. The Council has executive authority only in the three Minister Presidents who head it, and who serve successively as chairman for three-month periods.

Since a great deal of the work of the Council is functional in character, committees working under the direction of the Secretariat were considered necessary by the Minister Presidents. The first committees appointed are studying the problems of evacuation and resettlement, food, electricity and transportation. Additional committees, to deal with agriculture, economics, industry and export and import were authorized, but appointments were deferred until a later date. All three Länder have representation on each committee, as well as in the Secretariat itself.

At the head of the Secretariat is a Secretary General. This post has not yet been filled. At their first meeting,

the Minister Presidents considered Dr. Friedrich Sitzler, a former Minister of Labor, for the position, but certain of his writings came to light in the interval between the two meetings which threw doubt on the suitability of the appointment. A Secretary General will be appointed prior to the next meeting of the Council, scheduled for December 4th.

APPROVED

Advising and supervising the Council is the Regional Government Coordinating Office, a Military Government agency operating directly under the Deputy Military Government. At the head of this office is a Senior Representative, who has under him a small staff. Functional experts will be requested as advisers when needed to assist in the solution of technical problems.

In order to strengthen the general authority of the several Länder in the

U.S. Zone, the Council recommended that there be established in each Land a temporary Land Committee to serve, possibly, as the forerunner of a popular assembly in the future. Before these committees, it was suggested, would be brought all important state legislation, including the state budget. Committee members would be appointed by the Minister Presidents. These committees, as proposed, would be somewhat analogous to the French Consultative Assembly.

In the interim period prior to the next meeting of the Minister Presidents, the committees which were appointed

at the November 6th meeting are working on their respective problems, with designated U.S. observers and advisers in attendance. The Council, already partially in operation, gives promise of effective performance of the mission for which it was set up; its common Secretariat, the administrative arm of the Council, will probably be fully staffed and operative by December 4th, and Military Government may look with confidence on this compact yet flexible instrument for coordination of German governmental administration in the U. S. Zone.

The

BATTLE OF THE WINTER

The possibility that the fate of more lives will be at stake in Europe this winter than were lost during the entire war is being voiced by public health officials.

They see the health of Europe's millions during the crucial months ahead having as important a bearing on the shaping of the immediate future as the war itself and the resultant occupation of Germany. If an overwhelming epidemic should develop, the cost in lives and material would be staggering.

Field Marshal Montgomery has aptly referred to the trying period ahead as "The Battle of the Winter".

This approaching winter is expected to be very severe, and public health officials are on guard against an outbreak of an epidemic of respiratory disease. All the precipitating conditions causing a widespread epidemic are present, foremost of which is serious overcrowding in homes. Some large cities report as little as an average

Public health officials see more lives at stake in Europe this winter than were lost during entire war.

of 28 square feet of floor space per person, which is sufficient to provide only space enough for an individual to lie down. Because of the acute housing shortage, even air-raid shelters are being utilized for living accommodations.

PRINCIPAL FACTORS

Other factors contributing to this alarming picture include widespread movement of populations, as the projected resettlement of millions of refugees and expellees, the shortage of fuel for heating, scarcity of food and insufficient transport and communications facilities.

Also having a detrimental effect on this situation is the denazification program. Statistics indicate that denazification has removed nearly 95 per

cent of the experienced public health officers from their positions, 85 per cent of hospital staff personnel and in some areas more than 50 per cent of doctors engaged in private practice. A total of 2,234 people have been dismissed from public health work, with 530 of this total ousted in September alone.

Upon the public health officers rests the responsibility for evaluating civilian health, planning for and insuring the establishment of public health procedures, and the organizing and execution of programs by the Germans to assure that the spread of disease and development of epidemics will not become a hazard to the health of occupation forces and displaced persons or spread to other countries.

With the approach of winter, the problems confronting public health control in the U.S. Zone become of increasingly serious concern. Measures of disease control known to preventive medicine are being applied within the limits of facilities available, and the establishment of uniform public health control procedures is progressing rapidly in spite of the numerous handicaps faced.

A Public Health survey of the communicable disease situation in the U.S. Zone, with particular emphasis placed on the October incidence, reveals the following:

DIPHTHERIA INCREASES

Diphtheria: This is at present the most prevalent disease in the U.S. Zone, and there was a slight increase in the October rate. A seasonal increase has occurred each fall during the last three years, and the 1945 rise has followed the pattern of the previous seasonal epidemic curves.

The measures directed toward the control of diphtheria are: An immunization program requiring the immunization of all pre-school children

up to the age of twelve; intensification of the reporting, isolation and treatment of cases; observation and investigation of contacts and carriers; investigation of sources of infection, and improvement of diagnostic facilities.

No marked decrease in the incidence of diphtheria is expected during the winter, for this is one of the respiratory diseases, the spread of which is dependent on conditions now existing such as overcrowding and shortage of housing. An additional unfavorable factor is its present tendency to occur among the older-age groups, which are not subjected to large-scale immunization. To remedy this, some communities have resorted to the immunization of adults.

Typhoid fever: The incidence of typhoid fever showed a slight decrease during the month, the result of a combination of measures, namely: Improvement of sanitary control of water supplies, including repair to war-damaged water systems, and chlorination of many with remaining damage; improvement in all sanitary facilities, including sewage and waste disposal; improvement in the sanitary control of food; more effective and rigid application of specific communicable disease control measures, including reporting, isolation and treatment of cases, and observation and investigation of contacts and carriers, as well as immunization of contacts and the conducting of immunization programs in communities where outbreaks occur.

PENICILLIN INTRODUCED

Gonorrhea: The battle being waged against gonorrhea, which is the second disease in the order of prevalence, was highlighted by the introduction of penicillin in the treatment of civilians. The reservoir for infection of American

troops exists among the civilian population, and penicillin has been adequately provided, subject to strict Military Government supervision, for the treating of persons so infected.

All control measures have been applied to reduce the troops' venereal disease rate to a minimum, and Military Government is pressing a similar campaign among civilians. In line with the latter, Military Government requires the reporting of all cases, examination of contacts and suspects and the treatment of all cases in civil venereal disease detention hospitals.

Military Government only authorizes the use of penicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea, and there is a severe penalty for the misuse of the drug.

THREAT OF INFLUENZA

Influenza: Although there has not been a marked increase in influenza, its occurrence presents a constant threat of an outbreak which would overshadow all other matters of concern in the field of communicable disease and epidemic control. A plan is in progress for establishing "influenza watch stations", where cases and suspected cases will receive special laboratory and clinical study.

Scabies: The third disease in order of prevalence, scabies has increased due to the shortage of soap and lack of personal hygiene facilities. Requirements have been submitted to provide benzyl benzoate to be used in treatments in preference to the usual German medications which are inferior in their scabicial value.

Scarlet Fever: This has been held under control, and there is no cause for major concern. Responsible for this are such control measures as recognition of the disease and reporting, isolation of cases and quarantine of contacts, and concurrent and terminal disinfestation. Many children receive immunization for scarlet fever with diphtheria inoculations, but this procedure is voluntary since it has not as yet been established as effective.

Dysentery: Infectious dysentery has decreased. This is attributed to improvement in the hygienic and sanitary conditions as a whole and to better control of water and food sanitation.

Typhus Fever: This disease is well under control, with eight cases reported during October. Control of typhus at present is primarily a training program. The Germans are being schooled in accomplishing early recognition, effecting reporting of cases and isolation and then applying thorough disinfestation of the patient and contacts and an adequately large section of the environment to ensure that no lice are permitted to transmit the disease to other individuals. It is expected, with the large-scale movement of people and poor sanitary conditions, that cases will continue to occur as well as occasional sporadic outbreaks.

An anti-typhus program in the field has been implemented by the allocation and delivery of DDT stockpiles to each Regierungsbezirk and hand dusters for immediate disinfestation when typhus is reported. Power dusters have been delivered and are in use in some Regierungsbezirke.

Status of Repatriates

Who Wed Germans

The Netherlands Government is now refusing to repatriate any Netherlands subject who, after May 9, 1940, married a German or Austrian woman in Germany or any other country occupied by the Germans, Military Government detachments were informed by USFET cable.

Such persons can, however, send written application to the Netherlands Minister of Justice to legalize their marriage and to be admitted to the Netherlands.

Any Netherlands national who has married a woman of other than German, Austrian or Netherlands nationality after May 9, 1940 in Germany or any other country occupied by the Germans will be admitted temporarily to the Netherlands to show proof of marriage. If admitted for this latter purpose, he will be permitted to leave the country if he so desires.

JUGOSLAVS SET DEADLINE

The loss of Yugoslav nationality, in accordance with a law enacted in that country August 23rd of this year, has been outlined to USFET by the Chief Yugoslav Liaison Officer.

Nationality will be lost by the following categories of persons, who have refused to return to their homeland during the mass repatriation program, if they fail to declare their readiness to be repatriated prior to December 15th, 1945: Officers and non-commissioned officers of the former Yugoslav Army, prisoners of war and internees; and members of mili-

Netherlands Nationals Marrying German or Austrian women after May 9th, 1940 must have marriage legalized by Minister of Justice before being readmitted.

tary formations who fought against the Yugoslav Liberation Army and left Yugoslavia either with the withdrawing enemy or before that time.

Property Control Clarified

The property of persons removed from office or designated as hostile to Allied purposes need not initially be taken into control (custody) by Military Government Property Control, it has been announced by USFET.

But the local Military Government Officer may, if he deems it advisable, take such property into control and appoint a temporary custodian at the time any such person is removed or designated as hostile.

If property is taken into control or retained in control under orders from Military District Headquarters, it will be operated by a custodian to be appointed by Military Government. The Bürgermeister or other appropriate local authority should be required to suggest the individuals by whom the property shall be operated.

To Heat DP Box Cars

The Polish repatriation movement will continue during the cold weather, and an order has been issued from USFET

for all box cars to be heated effective November 16th. TSFET Main is responsible for supplying stoves, flues and other equipment for installation in such cars, and the Polish Government will furnish the coal.

Forest Cut Set at 150%

Regional detachments have been directed by USFET to notify German regional forestry officers that the annual cut for the forestry year 1945-1946 is tentatively set at 150 per cent of the annual forestry growth.

U. S. Businessmen Coming

Policy has been established for the admission of a limited number of United States businessmen into Germany, subject to specific procedures and limitations imposed by the State and War Departments and USFET.

For the present, not more than 100 businessmen will be admitted in any one month. It is expected they will travel individually or in small groups and that only a relatively small number will be in any locality at a given time. Offices of Military Government at Military Districts and lower echelons have been notified by USFET that they will furnish specified facilities and services to such businessmen in the field. Use will be made, wherever possible, of German vehicles, clerical assistance, drivers and similar facilities and personnel, for which businessmen will be expected to pay the normal commercial rate direct to German agencies or individuals.

Adaptation of Gas Producers

German authorities responsible for highway transport have been instructed to secure all producer gas equipment available and in working order, whether new or already used.

If the adaptation of this equipment is possible, it is to be used on motor trucks, tractors, passenger busses and automobiles. With the view to reducing the imports of liquid motor fuels for German civilian needs, USFET has directed that every measure will be taken to carry out the conversion of vehicles consuming liquid fuels into vehicles which can use solid fuels.

Welfare Officers To Meet

A meeting of Military Government public welfare officers will be held at USFET Headquarters Friday and Saturday, November 30th and December 1st.

Not Mandatory Removals

Persons who have been Blockwarter or lower in the NS Volkswohlfahrt (NSV) or Blockwart or lower in the Reichsluftschutzbund (RLB) are not to be interpreted as officials of such organizations and subject to mandatory removal. Instead, they are to be classed in the discretionary removal category.

The term official as applied to other NS organizations, however, shall continue to include all persons whose functions or responsibilities in the organization entailed any duty or authority beyond that of an ordinary member.



"Letters to The Times"

The "open letter" has of late become a most popular means of self-expression. All licensed German newspapers carry a rubric entitled "Freie Aussprache", and Radio Stuttgart invites its listeners to send in contributions for a Public Opinion hour. Those letters which are critical of the present civilian administration or of Military Government give striking proof of the near-sightedness or amnesia on the part of writers of nazi mentality, who believe that the hardships which Germany is now undergoing are the results of an Allied plan to ruin the German people. That the spoliation of Europe made possible the well-being and comfort of the German people during the early years of the war does not occur to those who have been imbued with the theory of the "Master Race".

NAZIS ON ALLIED POLICIES

Below are excerpts from a letter sent to the Stuttgart Radio and to the Oberbürgermeister of Stuttgart.

".... For.... months the Americans have been here and like thousands of others in our town, I am very disappointed. The liberators did not come to help us, but exploit defeated Germany as much as possible. I was the first to approve the measures of Military Government to remove all nazis from leading positions, for they were worse than the Führer himself. But the so-called eradication of nazism goes so far, that even non-members are being dismissed. You have overreached your-

selves! I warn! The enemy drives us back to national socialism....

"In Saarbrücken you can read the following: 'Either bread or Hitler!' The balance of the five months of occupation is: 'Hate against the German people, breach of promises as broadcast by Radio London — to which I always listened — less to eat and no progress in reconstruction.' Reading the 'Stuttgarter Zeitung' you might get the impression that everything was in order....

"I warn you once more! Don't throw this letter carelessly into the wastepaper basket. If you have the courage you will submit it to the Regional Military Governor.

".... From your talks over Radio Stuttgart — Public Opinion Speaking — one gets the impression that you are fond of hearing yourself talk, and that you are extraordinarily proud of your present activity as radio-school-master of so-called public opinion. It is no use to argue about your narrow-mindedness and unrealism, but you must not forget that perhaps, you too, will one day have to give account for your present utterings of your thoughts. In the enemy countries, those who formerly co-operated with the successful Germans in the interest of the community are now being held to responsibility and some of them are even sentenced to death. In these circumstances, even hiding behind alleged letters from listeners will be of no avail.

"The majority of the German people had nothing to do with the atrocities in the Concentration Camps. If the treatment of the political prisoners was really as horrible as we are told then one may well be surprised at how a person could survive such a treatment for ten or twelve years and return as healthy and strong as they do. Nobody has a word to say about the present inhuman treatment of the German prisoners of war in the Concentration and PW camps.

"Have you noticed, you 'white raven', that under the malicious Jewish thirst for revenge they [the Allies] want to ruin completely the German people, their administration, and their economy? They pretend to eradicate the party, but in reality they mean the German people. Who has the right to protest against that foreign absurdity that freedom of press and opinion and legal conditions are to prevail in Germany? What a joke! The propaganda in which you share is more mendacious and more one-sided than it was before. Why are the authors of the Treaty of Versailles not stamped among the first war criminals? A just peace should have made nazism impossible. Has a people not the right to defend itself against impossible boundaries? And is not greater injustice being added to the old ones?"

THE ANTI-NAZI'S ANALYSIS

Opinion of the type expressed above is recognized for what it is — nazi propaganda — by a sincere anti-nazi who makes several interesting remarks concerning it:

"It should not be unknown to you that the nazis stick together like burs. They are manufacturing propaganda in the form of rumors which are disseminated mainly by women.

"Just join 'incognito' a queue before any shop. There you will hear

such things as, for example, that General Eisenhower had announced in his proclamation that he came as a liberator, and now they are treating us in such a manner that we are longing for Hitler with all our hearts, who promised us last winter that nobody has to freeze and nobody has to starve. (By the way, I was totally bombed out and received 4 Ztr. of coal and 2 Ztr. of firewood for two persons.) Other political lies are spread, too, and the majority of the people, who are afraid of the winter, believe in them. The wives of the nazis and, of course, also those of the Frauenschaft, should wear special badges in order that people may know immediately that all that is irresponsible nazi propaganda. Furthermore, people should be reminded every day over the radio and in the newspapers to whom and to what they owe the present misery.

"Need and hunger paralyze the judgment of so many people and make them susceptible to well-elaborated nazi propaganda; something should be done about it."

GERMAN WOMEN SCORED

In an anonymous letter published in the Hessische Nachrichten, a self-styled anti-nazi makes the following contribution:

"The biggest part of your colleagues on the newspaper were certainly former inmates of a concentration camp. I can understand your bitterness against the fallen regime, although I do not believe everything you say about it. The fact that a person used to be in a concentration camp does not mean that he understands anything about administration. You certainly must know that the majority of those sent to the camps were anti-social individuals and only a very small number were martyrs of their ideas.

"Who today appreciates our soldiers, and particularly our wounded? If your precious time permits, take a walk some day to the Kassel station and you will see what I mean. There you will find German girls sitting on the laps of American Negroes. They smoke cigarettes and chew gum. And then ask any good American what he thinks about that... When a couple of our poor soldiers arrive, all their belongings on their back, perhaps missing an arm or leg, then these women can scarcely spare them a smile.

"You recently published an article condemning the smuggling of men over the zone boundary. Can't you understand that a Thuringian soldier, recently freed from a prison camp in the West, longs to return to his family?

"... You talk about reparations as

if only Germany were responsible for the war....

"I know you will not publish my list of grievances in your paper. I didn't expect it."

In commenting on the above epistle, the editors of the paper admit that many so-called anti-social elements were sent to concentration camps, but point out that even as such they still should have been given righteous judgment rather than the kind meted out by the nazis.

The second paragraph is answered with a revealing question: "Who was responsible for the upbringing of German girls during the nazi epoch? What you object to in their conduct now is partly the fruit of the wilful destruction of the family spirit and up-rooting of all normal educational factors. Besides, what you object to as being wrong, may not be wrong except in your opinion."



Subsidiary

REVIEW BOARDS

For better administration of Law 8, a system of subsidiary Review Boards under each Kreis Review Board in North Württemberg-Baden is being organized to expedite the hearing of appeals. In addition, every large enterprise (100 employees) is encouraged to set up a denazification committee, with equal representation of employers and employees, to advise on the removal of nazis and recommend approval or disapproval of appeals.

It is believed that these committees will assume an increasing responsibility for the removal of nazis, and will, to some extent, counteract the tendency on the part of the Germans concerned with denazification to consider that their chief function is the reinstatement of persons removed.

COMMUNITY FINED FOR INTERFERING WITH OFFICIALS

The fining of a community, through its Bürgermeister, on a charge of interfering with public officials in the course of their business took place in Landesbezirk Baden last week.

A Summary Military Court, in the first case of its kind in that area, meted out a fine of RM 6,000 to the community of Gerichtstetten (LK Buchen).

Employees of the Landrat's office were set upon by a substantial number of townspeople when the workers, acting under Military Government direction, sought to take possession of a motorcycle. The Bürgermeister of

To expedite hearing of appeals, and for better administration of Law 8, North Württemberg-Baden sets up subsidiaries under Kreis Review boards.

Gerichtstetten failed to exert his influence to suppress the resentment of the community.

FIELD FOOD OFFICES BRIEFED IN DUTIES AND POWERS

A team of German officials from the Landesernährungsamt has begun touring throughout LB Baden to instruct all of the food offices in their duties and powers.

Such efforts should enable the food offices to operate efficiently by the time Kreis food and agriculture officers are withdrawn.

A handbook outlining the obligations and procedure of operation for the 2,000 Farm Inspection Committee members in the Landesbezirk is being published.

OVERCOME LUMBER SHORTAGE

A pre-fabricated house construction firm in Wiesbaden has partially overcome the lumber shortage by developing a house siding made of blocks of cinders and cement.

Such houses may be of value in cities like Hanau, where the destruction was so great that new dwellings, rather than repairs, are a necessity.



Press Stresses Need for

Allied Unity

Calls for Allied unity in the administration of Germany and in dealing with other world problems and the ending of the Allies' distrust of each other held a prominent place in press comment during the week.

U.S. press comments on the occupation of Germany continued to show a critical note, with criticism principally directed against the alleged unfitness of the Army for occupational duties, and the failure of the Allies to agree on uniform policies in their respective zones. Opposition to a soft peace was again expressed by several commentators, who declared that the Allies must occupy Germany until a new generation of Germans had been educated to the ways of peace.

"The present crisis is not caused by the Allies' fear of Germany but by the Allies distrust of each other," declared the Manchester Guardian, pointing out that if the United Nations were really united and could remain so, "there would be no German problem." In the opinion of another English newspaper, the London Observer, there is but one main reason why the great Powers are finding an agreement so difficult to achieve: "Irrational and all-pervading suspicion."

In an even more sharply pointed warning, Goronwy Rees in The London Spectator asserted that the real danger of Germany at the present time "is not that millions of Germans must starve, freeze and die during the winter; it is that out of this misery the

Germans should create an opportunity for destroying the unity of the Allies who defeated them."

On the theory that confidence breeds confidence, several British papers called for a greater degree of trust in relations with Soviet Russia. A typical comment was that of the London Daily Express: "Everybody in Britain knows that Russia's fears concerning the intentions of this country and of the United States towards her are groundless. It is so strong and so obvious that some people are tempted to become impatient at Russia's apprehension. Impatience will not help."

Though the Moscow radio on November 3rd asserted that "the reactionary insistence on the preservation of the atomic bomb secret is actuated by the desire to pursue power diplomacy by threatening humanity with armed action," Pravda, six days later, pointed out that "only the collaboration of the powers of the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition can make the international organization of the United Nations efficient."

Voicing confidence in the objectives of Soviet Russia, The New York Herald-Tribune declared that "her purposes at bottom seem to be those of all civilized nations. They are the purposes of peace and restoration after this most ghastly of all struggles."

Despite their homesickness and dislike for their present assignment, American soldiers are achieving better

results than any other occupational force in Germany, according to one observer. "Strange as it may seem, these reluctant conquerors are probably doing a more effective job of occupying Germany than any of the other three occupying powers," declared Joseph Barnes, correspondent for The New York Herald-Tribune. "The six-months record of American occupation is admitted by nearly every one here to be discouragingly spotty, but the frankness with which it is criticised on every level, by officers, enlisted men and even German civilians, is the best evidence that it still has a good chance of achieving some of the goals set up at Potsdam."

LONG OCCUPATION NEEDED

Mounting evidence that the German people still have no feeling of war guilt underscores the need for a long occupation, The St. Louis Globe-Democrat warned last week. "Germany's attitude is a reminder to the Allies that there can be no soft peace for the Reich," it said. "Not only must its General Staff and its industrial war machine be destroyed and never permitted to rise again, but the occupation of Germany must be continued until a new generation of Germans can be educated to be peace-loving citizens of the world, with respect for international law and justice and for the rights and territories of other nations."

German responsibility, however, is admitted by the Berlin newspaper Der Tagesspiegel. "The extent of our crime is known," it said in a recent editorial. "It includes all segments of the population, including, to a shocking extent, the workers. On the other hand, the resistance, especially among the intellectual bourgeoisie, was stronger than a first glance reveals."

Eisenhower Report

With commentators stressing the need for agreement among the Allies on occupation policies, General Eisenhower's third monthly report continued to hold the attention of editorial writers. Comment on the announcement of plans for the transfer of control of German administration from military to civilian hands was generally favorable.

"It is high time for Uncle Sam and his Allies to sit up and pay serious attention to General Eisenhower's warning", declared The Indianapolis Star in commenting on the statement in the report that one of the difficulties of the occupation has been the failure of the Allied control to agree unanimously. In the opinion of The Atlanta Constitution, the disclosure of potentially dangerous unrest in Germany is not surprising. "Unrest in pauperized Germany is inevitable," it said. "It is, however, tragic, when the Allies themselves, by their inability to agree, provide a basis of excuse for that unrest." Similar views were expressed by The Birmingham News, which asserted that we have failed so far to do a good job in Germany "for lack of a clearly conceived and resolutely-executed policy." Said The Constitution: "The fault is not primarily General Eisenhower's or that of the Control Commission. The fault is fundamentally that of their governments."

As The Des Moines Register sees it, the Allies are beginning to find, "as they did after World War I, that it has been easier to disarm Germany physically than to disarm her mentally of the prejudices and hates built up against other countries after years of state-controlled mental conditioning."

"Eisenhower has proved an exceptional administrator, but the record of the AMG in general has been an inglorious one, and the Patton episode

highlighted a series of blunders in the delicate work of control and reconstruction," said The St. Louis Post-Dispatch in welcoming the impending shift of control of German administration to civilian direction. "For tasks beyond the usual orbit of military duties, civilian control would be preferable. But of course its success will depend upon wise choice of leaders and personnel."

Another typical comment was that of The Wilmington Journal: "Considering the German picture as well as the unrest prevailing in many parts of the world, it is plain that the second phase of the war — the cleaning-up process — presents almost as many problems to the Allies as they were called upon to solve in the days of the purely military operations."

Industry Control

The slow progress made by the Allies in formulating a program for the control of German industry has been due to the "complexity of the problem and the difficulties of assembling reliable data rather than to basic policy conflicts," declared Russell Hill in a dispatch to The New York Herald-Tribune from Berlin.

According to Hill, three possible courses are open to the Allies. "They may leave Germany with enough industry to provide exports that would pay for imports sufficient to support the present population. In this event controls would have to be imposed to insure against a resurgence of the German war potential.

"Alternately, the Allies may control German industry more drastically but still balance the budget by cutting down food consumption until the population has been considerably reduced.

"Or, finally, they may artificially support in Germany a larger population than is warranted by the level

of industry by exporting food to Germany without expecting payment for it."

Hungary Elections

The recent elections in Hungary provided the topic for several news articles in the American press, editorial writers directing attention to their significance in the rebirth of European democracy.

"The character of these elections may be considered highly encouraging," said an editorial in The Washington Evening Star. "They were the first of their kind in central Europe since pre-war days, and they were free. If a similar measure of freedom could now be had in the vote soon to be held in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and Austria, the international atmosphere would be greatly improved. In any event Moscow had no regime in Hungary, nor did it interfere in the balloting — a fact which even confirmed Russophobes must admit on the face of the evidence."

Random Comments

"We are particularly fortunate in having at the action level two outstanding statesmen who can translate our theories into action if they are given full authority. Those two outstanding statesmen are General Eisenhower, in command of our European armies of occupation, and General MacArthur, in charge of our Pacific forces. General Eisenhower has won the highest regard of our European Allies for his masterful conduct both as a soldier and a diplomat. General MacArthur has won the same sort of respect in the Pacific... President Truman has laid down the broad outline of our policy. Above all, we should keep on the job men who have shown that, given the opportunity

and support, they can translate principles into facts, theory into action." Editorial in *The Chicago Daily News*.

* *

"Two main problems confront the Military Government. One is to maintain order among the Germans during the grim months ahead. The second problem is to keep up the morale of our forces. The complaint of top officers is that the G.I.'s and many of their superiors think of nothing but going home and are encouraged in their impatience to fold up their tents and shake the dust of Germany off their feet by public opinion in the United States. At the moment this is the number one worry of all those responsible men who see clearly that if we do not settle down to a long-term job in Europe, everything that has been done will be lost." Anne O'Hare McCormick in *The New York Times*.

* *

"Few of the actions taken by the Allied Control Council since it assumed power over Germany are likely to have a more lasting effect than the basic reform of the German judicial system. It is a tribute to the basic justice of the Anglo-Saxon system that Russia and France, although they, like many European countries, follow the Napoleonic code, concurred in the Council's decision to base the new German system on the other concept. By scrapping the nazi system of courts, outlawing decisions based on 'analogy' or 'sound popular' instructions, and guaranteeing democratic rights to speedy, public trial, with proper counsel, and assurance that none may be deprived of life, liberty, or property,

without due process of law, Germany can build a new legal structure on a sound, democratic base." Editorial in *The New York Sun*.

* *

"We must guard against the frame of mind which, on the morrow of victory, by an excess of generosity, sees the sufferings only of the enemy. But we must guard equally against that shortness of sight and narrowness of heart which may produce a moral and physical disaster not for Germany, but for all Europe. Our friends must have the first call of whatever succor can be provided; but Europe, for better, for worse, is an entity which cannot, where hunger and disease are concerned, be considered in hard and fast zones." *Time and Tide*.

* *

"Eight million men in a few short months will be wearing the almost forgotten tweeds and Scotch grain which they discarded some years ago in favor of the Olive drab.. But while we imbibe our Budweiser, we'll likely be talking to some people who were at home all these years and did not see much of Buchenwald, Bad Orb and Dachau, and weren't shot at in the Vosges or at Colmar. And those people are the ones we must remind — remind them so they won't forget again. We who are going home are the men and women who will shape the destiny of the U.S. in a few years, and we must remember the things we learned the hard way. If we choose to forget, perhaps we won't wear those civvies too long before we have to change clothes again." *Third Division "Front Line"*.

QUALIFICATIONS *for* CIVILIAN Jobs

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

HEAD OF TRANSPORTATION — CAF-14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
8,969 dollars)

Must have thorough knowledge, rail, water and road transportation and the formulation and execution of policies concerning them. Must have demonstrated capacity to exercise verbal and written controls, both technical and administrative, of private transportation enterprise. Experience must have embraced coordination with other functions on transportation problems, in addition to the coordination of military and civilian needs in each transportation category.

* *

TRANSPORTATION SPECIALIST — CAF-11

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
5,375 dollars)

These are staff positions calling for general, over-all experience in rail, water and road transportation. In Regional transportation sections, the incumbent will be obliged to know well technical and administrative processes of one transportation category. Must be able to allot scarce resources such as construction materials where need is greatest. Should have had experience in investigation of German transportation.

* *

TRANSPORTATION SECTION HEAD — CAF-13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
7,787 dollars)

Must be thoroughly familiar with organization and control of water, rail or road transportation, with acceptable knowledge of the same category in Germany. Some experience in formulation, publication and execution of technical and administrative directives. Must be able to spot check and investigate conditions in his section and detect evasion and inefficiency. Must be able to coordinate with transportation sections and other functions for conservation and efficient operation. In Transportation, Rail and Water sections, chiefs will not be immediately selected because of inoperational status of these categories.

* *

FUNCTION HEAD-PUBLIC WORKS — CAF-14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
8,969 dollars)

Must have had intensive experience in formulation of policies for governing construction restoration and maintenance of all public works and buildings. Must be able to adopt this experience to the exceptional problems of Germany. Must prepare, publish and enforce technical and administrative directives pertaining to public works

and city planning. Must be able to coordinate M. G. policy with staff assistance and technical guidance to other functional branches on the Regional level. Should be graduate civil engineer.

* *

SECTION HEAD-PUBLIC WORKS — CAF-13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
7,787 dollars)

Must have had broad experience in some field within public works such as supervision of private contractors and building materials. Enterprises should be of such nature as to specialize. Should have had experience in over-all control of resources and labor, and be able to define evasion of M.G. policy and inefficiency of operation in a given branch.

* *

PUBLIC WORKS SPECIALIST — CAF-11

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
5,375 dollars)

Must have over-all experience in construction, civil engineering or town planning. Some experience in one category desirable. Must be able to correlate priority needs with proper allocation of materials and labor. Should have had some investigative, inspection, reporting and administrative experience.

* *

CLERK TYPIST — CAF-3

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
2,377 dollars)

Should type 50 words per minute and experience should be as in CAF-3. In addition, individual must have demonstrated capacity to direct and supervise others. In some cases will have to know German.

* *

JUNIOR FIELD INVESTIGATOR-PUBLIC SAFETY — CAF-7

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
3,725 dollars)

Must be experienced in gathering intelligence information in German politics, industry, finance, labor, churches, press and youth, veterans, athletic, cultural and recreational organizations. Must be able to define German reactions and attitudes, and familiarization and contact with G-2s and S-2s of occupational forces, CIC, German public intelligence officials, police and organized German informers are desirable. Fluent knowledge of German is desirable.

* *

SENIOR FIELD INVESTIGATOR-PUBLIC SAFETY — CAF-9

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
4,550 dollars)

Must be able to detect and apprehend "Wanted" personalities, individuals in arrest categories and security threats, and take necessary action in situations uncovered by intelligence investigators and from other sources. Must be able to detect subversion, non-cooperation with occupation forces and appearance of resistance groups in German industry, labor unions, transport organizations, political parties, etc. Familiarization and contact with other intelligence sources necessary. Fluent knowledge of German highly desirable.

* *

HEAD OF FOOD SECTION — CAF-13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
7,787 dollars)

Must have detailed knowledge of processing and distribution of food to customers. Must be familiar with categories of customers, such as laborers, unemployed, victims of nazi persecution, etc., and know Allied policy

with relation to each. Know principles of supervision over wholesalers, co-operatives, retailers and German food offices.

(Staff members and staff assistants positions at CAF Grades 11 and 9, gross salaries 5,375 and 4,550 dollars, respectively, are available in this category).

* *

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TERMINAL LEAVE

The proposed bill authorizing lump sum payment in lieu of terminal leave has passed the House of Representatives and again has been referred to the Senate with recommended slight modifications.

Approval of this bill will mean that all officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces will be entitled to receive, after discharge, a cash payment amounting to their pay and allowances for the period for which unexpended leave furlough has been accumulated. This information will undoubtedly interest all military personnel and will certainly be of interest to those officers and men now considering accepting civilian employment in this Theater. Passage of the bill would rescind previous instructions issued by this headquarters to the effect that military personnel accepting civilian employment in this Theater would forfeit their unexpended terminal leave. In its present form, the bill has a retroactive clause permitting payment to military personnel who have accepted civilian employment or who will accept civilian employment.

* *

DETACHMENT PERSONNEL HELD

Detachments have been advised by USFET that personnel performing special branch functions will not be relieved from duty or reassigned under

the Military Government reorganization directive until the review of Fragebogen, filed or required to be filed, has been completed.

* *

PLACED IN ESSENTIAL CLASS

Medical officers specifically trained for Military Government assignments as public health work, etc., although becoming eligible for redeployment in accordance with Par. 2, USFET Circular 134 dated October 4th, can be retained for an additional period of six months as they are performing essential Military Government duties, USFET ha announced.

* *



TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Richard Bard, Det F-14
Maj. Levi F. Gilbert, Det E-7
Maj. John M. Gregory, Det H-57
Maj. Edwin H. Hughes, Det E-6
Maj. Leon P. Irvin, Det E-3
Maj. Morgan Keaton, Det E-1
Maj. James A. Franklin, Det E-6
Maj. Shirley R. Marsh, Det G-25
Maj. Harry M. Montgomery, Det G-28
Maj. Frederick A. Sansome, Det F-15
Maj. Joseph W. Shamel, Det E2C2
Maj. Joseph I. Taylor, Det G-23
Maj. Willie D. Veal, Det E-7
Maj. Joel B. White Jr, Det E-1
Maj. Fenner H. Whitley Jr, Det A1C1
Maj. Wilson W. Williver, Det E-3

TO MAJOR

Capt. James C. Andrews, Det E-1
Capt. Bertram R. Bertramson, Det E-5
Capt. Alfred M. Bingham, Det E-1
Capt. Frederick C. Blake, Det F-13

Capt. Eli L. Borkon, Det E-1
 Capt. George D. Burchell, Det H-50
 Capt. Edmond T. Casey, Det G-24
 Capt. Leslie A. Claff, Det H-60
 Capt. Austin V. Clifford, Det E-4
 Capt. Clifford W. Collier, Det G-23
 Capt. Steven A. Debnam, Det E-5
 Capt. Edwin J. Dikeman Jr, Det E-5
 Capt. Theodore E. Dodds, Det E-5
 Capt. Price H. Duff, 2d Mil. Govt.
 Med. Det.
 Capt. Edward A. Dyck, Det E-7
 Capt. Francis R. Edwards, Det G-27
 Capt. James F. Flynn, Det E2C2
 Capt. Harold W. Freeman, Det G-30
 Capt. Carl W. Fulghum, Det SRF-2
 Capt. Robert L. Guthrie, Det E2C2
 Capt. Eugene G. Hamill, Det E-4
 Capt. Edward Herbst, Jr,
 Hq. 2d M.G.Rgt.
 Capt. Gordon C. Hess, Det E-3
 Capt. Jerome A. Hurwitz, Det E-1
 Capt. Harold W. Landin, Det E-5
 Capt. Lloyd S. Laprade, Det G-32
 Capt. Albert C. Legatt, Det G-32
 Capt. Chester B. Lewis, Det E-1
 Capt. Loran L. Lewis, Det E-7
 Capt. John A. McGinness, Det H-89
 Capt. Robert J. McKeever, Det E-2
 Capt. Harry C. Merritt, Det E-1
 Capt. Dwight L. Murphy, Det E-7
 Capt. John E. Murnane, Det E-5
 Capt. Ernest M. Norberg, Det E2C2
 Capt. Marvin V. O'Donnell, Det E-4
 Capt. James F. Owens, Det E-4
 Capt. John D. Paschall, Det E-1
 Capt. Raymond L. Patten, Det G-36
 Capt. Franklin J. Potter, Det E-5
 Capt. Harold P. Radigan, Det E-6
 Capt. Burt R. Shurly, Jr, Det D-5
 Capt. John P. Steiner, Det E-1
 Capt. Paul F. Taggart, Det E-1
 Capt. Osborne M. Taylor, Det E2C2
 Capt. Benjamin A. G. Thorndike,
 Det E-2
 Capt. Theodore T. Turnbull, Jr,
 Det E-2
 Capt. Cecil M. Tuttle, Det E-3
 Capt. John F. Van Brocklin, Det E-3
 Capt. Stanley A. Warren, Det H-55

Capt. Ralph L. West, Det E-1
 Capt. Robert T. Whelan,
 2d M.G.Rgt.

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt. Walter C. Allen, Det E-1
 1st Lt. George F. Anton, Det E-3
 1st Lt. Stephen B. Borda, Det H-68
 1st Lt. Charles H. Carter III, Det H-64
 1st Lt. Frederick J. Cook, Det E-7
 1st Lt. Francis Dockx, Det G-30
 1st Lt. Francis J. Donnelly,
 Hq. 2d M.G.Rgt.
 1st Lt. John H. Emerson, Det E-7
 1st Lt. Thomas J. Fitzgerald,
 Det G-25
 1st Lt. Russell J. Haberman, Det E-6
 1st Lt. William Jacobs, Det H-70
 1st Lt. Blackburn W. Johnson, E2C2
 1st Lt. John H. Knoblauch, Det H-51
 1st Lt. Harold L. McArane, Det H-85
 1st Lt. Moses Moskowitz, Det E-1
 1st Lt. Frid H. Nation, Det H-51
 1st Lt. Francis G. O'Hagan,
 Hq. B, 2d M.G.Rgt.
 1st Lt. Francis R. Paternoster, Det E-5
 1st Lt. John F. Philp, Det H-65
 1st Lt. John A. Powers Jr.
 2d Mil. Govt. Med. Det.
 1st Lt. Claude F. Ratliff Jr, Det E-7
 1st Lt. Paul F. Roche, Det E2C2
 1st Lt. Joseph L. Savannah, Hq. Co D,
 2d M.G.Rgt.
 1st Lt. Alvin C. Schottenfeld,
 Hq. 2d M.G.Rgt.
 1st Lt. George L. Simonson, Det G-30
 1st Lt. Richard G. Simonson, Det E-5
 1st Lt. Raymond H. Skitt, Det E-7
 1st Lt. Jack C. Smith, Det G-44
 1st Lt. Calvin W. Stillman, Det E-1
 1st Lt. Loyal B. Swick, Det H-78
 1st Lt. Hubert I. Teiteibaum, Det E-5
 1st Lt. Edwin G. Thompson,
 1st Maint. Pltn., Sv. Co.,
 2d M.G.Rgt.
 1st Lt. John H. Urbancik, Det E-1
 1st Lt. Robert Wallach, Det E-5
 1st Lt. Allen H. Zane Jr, Det E-1
 1st Lt. Peter G. Kerby, Det E-4

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt. Alan F. Asher, R & T Co.,
2d M.G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. James M. Beck, Det F-14
2nd Lt. John G. Cale, Det H-92
2nd Lt. Julius G. Cogswell, Det E-1
2nd Lt. Freddie L. Davis, Det E-10
2nd Lt. William H. Ferguson, Det G-24
2nd Lt. Raymond L. Gordon Jr,
Det G-44
2nd Lt. Ernest V. Haines,
Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. Edwin M. Herbst, Det H-88
2nd Lt. Frank J. Hollenbach, Det F-13
2nd Lt. William C. Hunt Jr, Det I-136
2nd Lt. Leon B. Ranger Jr, Det G-46
2nd Lt. Samuel Ratensky, Det E-5
2nd Lt. Walter C. Reese, Det F-11
2nd Lt. Louis W. Rostock, Det H-86
2nd Lt. Eugene M. Sackin, Det E-4
2nd Lt. Clarence J. Stangohr,
2d Mil. Govt. Med. Det.
2nd Lt. Ray O. Uhland, Det E-5
2nd Lt. Gilbert Weinberger, Det E-3
2nd Lt. John R. Wood, Det G-40
2nd Lt. William G. Wood, Det H-91
2nd Lt. Robert T. Wright, Det E2C2
2nd Lt. Gerald Ziskind, Det H-82

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt. Harry W. Steinmann, RR Det
(Liaison) 2d M.G. Rgt.
S/Sgt. Bernard J. Kenney, 2d Maint.
Pltn. Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.
S/Sgt. Raymond Horwath, Det H-90
S/Sgt. Robert T. Liebich, Det E-4
S/Sgt. Frederick Levy, Det E-3
S/Sgt. Howard N. Pratt, Det H-60
Tec 3 William P. Conn Jr, Hq. 2d
M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 3 Rudolf Zinkernagel, Hq. Co. E.
2d M.G. Rgt.

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Tec. 3 Richard H. Bevis, Hq. 2d M.G.
Rgt.
Sgt. James W. Tiller, Det E-6
Sgt. Michael McNamara, R and T Co.
2d M.G. Rgt.

Sgt. John F. McDonald, Hq. Co., 2d
M.G. Rgt.

Sgt. Arthur Mermin, Det E-1
Sgt. Fred Ahrens, Det G-20
Sgt. Ellwood W. Miller, Det E-1
Sgt. Durant E. Wright, Det E-1
Sgt. Harley O. Berglund, Det G-20
Sgt. Conrad Lester, Det H-91
Sgt. Merton B. James, Det E-1
Sgt. Anthony D. Mangano, Det F-10
Sgt. Adolph B. Iacullo, Det G-31
Sgt. Howard Weiner, Det H-67
Sgt. Samuel Cohen, Det H-79
Tec 4 Jerome S. Norman, RR Det
(Liaison), 2d M.G. Rgt.
Tec 4 Reed Q. Miller, Sv. Co. 2d M.G.
Rgt.
Tec 4 Tyrrell R. Kendert, Hq. 2d M.G.
Rgt.
Tec 4 William B. Johnson, Det H-51
Cpl. Daniel E. Locke, Hq. Co. A, 2d
M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Tec 4 Daniel G. Deegan, Med Det, DS
w/H-86

TO SERGEANT

Cpl. Richard F. Oettlinger, R and T
Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. Andrew D. Wolfe, Det H-78
Cpl. William C. Grabs, Det E-4
Cpl. Lino J. D'Giovanni, 2d Maint Pltn
Sv Co, 2d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. Paul B. Johnson, Hq. Co. (Prov
Mar), 2d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. Robert A. Compton, Hq., 2d M.G.
Rgt.
Cpl. Douglas J. Koy, Hq., 2d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. George Landecker, Det H-54
Cpl. Fred T. Churchill, Det H-54
Cpl. Richard Burries, Det G-28
Cpl. George A. Pellatier, Det H-58
Cpl. George W. Nihiser, Det G-25
Cpl. Richard M. Watt, Det H-58
Cpl. Robert Sergeant Jr, Det G-32
Cpl. Gilbert W. Feelniyer, Det F-12
Cpl. William E. Robinson, Det E-3
Cpl. Harold H. Herrmann, Det E-4
Cpl. Merle R. Day, Det E-4

Cpl. John H. Brand, Det H-81
 Cpl. William L. McDermott, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec 5 Eberhard W. Valentine, Det E-6
 Tec 5 Charles R. Carliss, E2C2 (Sp)
 Tec. 5 Joseph A. Samel, RR Det (Liaison) 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Robert J. Schwendeman, RR Det (Liaison) 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Kenneth E. Pirram, 1st Maint. Pltn. Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Barnett Lurie, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 John H. Brumm, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Eugene F. Potente, Det H-57
 Tec. 5 Lawrence Hanlin, Det E-1
 Tec. 5 Leslie R. Johnson, Det F-11
 Tec. 5 Edward Hamming, Det G-24.
 Tec. 5 Robert Schnuer, Det H-88
 Tec. 5 Otto A. Bieber, Det-E-1
 Tec. 5 William E. Marz, Det H-77
 Tec. 5 John P. Hanrahan, Det G-41
 Tec. 5 Thomas C. Wilders, Det D-2
 Tec. 5 Charles Fields, Det H-86

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Cpl. Adolph Timm, Med Det, DS w/Det G-48
 Cpl. John M. Burns Jr, Hq. Co. G., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 William E. Doscher, Med Det, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec 5 John Ciesco, Med Det, DS w/Det G-35
 Tec. 5 William R. Hicks Jr, Hq. Co. C, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Louis Alpert, Hq. Co. C, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Ivan E. Neward, Hq. Co. D, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Felix Gore, Hq. Co. E, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Norman H. Litke, Det E2C2 (Sp)
 Tec. 5 Stanley C. Boguski, Sv Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Douglas J. Fuos, 1st Maint Pltn Sv Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Tony Finuoli, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.

Tec. 5 Paul E. Hembd, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Richard L. Lindsey, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 William J. Lynn, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 Glenn G. Clemence, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Tec. 5 James A. Holland, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.

TO CORPORAL

Pfc. John P. Faldetta, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Werner M. Hirschman, Det E-6
 Pfc. Anton Blaschke, Det H-69
 Pfc. Raymond R. Tyulty, Det E-4
 Pfc. William S. Rule, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Nathan Turk, Hq. Co. A, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Richard R. Abrell, Hq. Co. A, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Francis M. Dunlevey, Det E2C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. John J. Smith, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. John G. Waltz, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. John Stubinger Jr, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Robert D. Laughney, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. David Hekkel, Hq. Co. (Prov Mar) 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Gunther F. Hempelman, Hq. Co. (Prov Mar) 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Fritz Regelman, Det E-1
 Pfc. Samuel Horn, Det E-1
 Pfc. Seymour Klein, Det E-1
 Pfc. Louis Enders, Det G-28
 Pfc. Tyll C. Bates, Det H-53
 Pfc. Lawrence R. Goldbold, Det H-58
 Pfc. Ernest Greenwald, Det G-45
 Pfc. Kirt Hirschorn, Det F-10
 Pfc. Ambrose G. Sorensen, Det G-29
 Pfc. Charles E. Barnes, Det H-51
 Pfc. Irving L. Tanyenbaum, Det H-92
 Pfc. Paul R. Eastwood, Det G-46
 Pfc. Julius Schwartz, Det G-30
 Pfc. Erwin E. Prange, Det G-25

Pfc. John A. Wavle, Det G-42
 Pfc. William R. Rockwell, Det G-42
 Pfc. William M. Reynolds, Det F-10
 Pfc. John Wolverton, Det F-11
 Pfc. Phillip Yarkony, Det E-1
 Pfc. Kenneth R. Wise, Det E-4
 Pfc. Max Frankel, Det E-3
 Pfc. Emmanuel Schomberger, Det E-5
 Pfc. Wilbur K. Pringle, Det E-3
 Pfc. Albert Gomez, Det F-15
 Pfc. Leo F. Krup, Det E-4
 Pfc. Jerome L. Simons, Det H-60
 Pfc. Alois J. Kokta, Det F-15
 Pfc. David Taub, Det H-68
 Pfc. George L. Herkman, Det E-4
 Pfc. Oscar M. Shapiro, Det H-60
 Pfc. Werner Katzenstein, Det H-68
 Pfc. Richard H. Mayfield, Det F-13
 Pfc. John S. Huffner, Det G-38
 Pfc. Henry W. Becker, Det E-3
 Pfc. Rudolph Oppenheimer, Det H-81
 Pfc. Albert F. Aquino, Det H-67
 Pfc. Leo L. Weinberger, Det G-38
 Pfc. Carl W. Bachman, Det E-3
 Pfc. Woodrow W. Davis, Det G-37
 Pfc. Nicholas P. Rector, Det G-41
 Pvt. Morris Meltzer, Det G-30
 Pvt. Louis Cowart, Det H-68

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Harold P. Johnson, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Louis J. Herman, Hq. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Peter A. Petri, R and T Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Silas Shulman, Med Det, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Arnold Wasserman, Med Det, DS w/Det E-4
 Pfc. Wilbur C. Yost, Med Det, DS w/Hq Co E.

Pfc. Harry Sommer, Med Det, DS w/Det G-38
 Pfc. John D. Davis, Jr, Hq. Co. D, 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Clifford J. Colville, Jr, Det E2C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. Charles T. Strong, Det E2C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. Kurt E. Jeselson, Det G1C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. Edward C. Reed, Det G1C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. Kenneth Speyer, Det E2C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. Pincus D. Nussbaum, Det E2C2 (Sp)
 Pfc. Richard Feiman, 1st Maint Pltn Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Charles F. Mierzwa, 1st Maint Pltn Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Earl A. Faulkner, 1st Maint Pltn Sv. Co. 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Peter A. Dworshak, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Ralph E. Hutcheson, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Albert V. Mandinino, Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Albert E. Doberstein, 2d Maint Pltn Sv. Co., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Howard Skelton, Hq., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Clifford G. Ferguson, Hq., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pfc. Robert L. Reynolds, Hq., 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pvt. John H. Horwath, Hq., 2d M.G. Rgt.

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt. John L. Barbee, RR Det (Liaison), 2d M.G. Rgt.
 Pvt. Wilbur W. Baggot, RR Det (Liaison), 2d M.G. Rgt.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.)	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone)	Frankfurt		Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
		2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)	
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		1st Lt R A Madden
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

E-1	Stuttgart	North Württemberg- Baden	Col W W Dawson
	Württemberg		
Co A	Stuttgart		Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Dotts
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Warehouse Opn	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREAT HESSE

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
-----	-----------	------------------	----------------

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Samson
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen & LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt A L Yakoubian

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted Jr.
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusick
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

BREMEN SUB-DISTRICT

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Lt Col J R Reed
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT
Third U. S. ArmyOffice of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec AugsburgMaj F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J O'Malley
Capt J O'Malley
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Capt H S Price

BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt
for Bavaria Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 OchsenfurtRB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt1st Lt H A Lenert
Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Maj J B Thompson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Capt H B Clark Jr
Capt S L Tulin
Capt K N Galloway
Capt W J Tonkin
Capt E H Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Capt M B Voorhees
Capt J J Schaller
Capt D J Huffman
1st Lt E F Warnke
Capt B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 HilpoltsteinRB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Maj W R Whitaker Jr.
Capt J D Cofer
Maj J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj F M Dunbaugh
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey Jr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt M C Baer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		1st Lt M J Skwato
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt C G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfraatshausen	LK Wolfraatshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt J G Horrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	1st Lt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J C Ban Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith Jr

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co E: G-42, G-44, G-45

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 18 — 24 NOVEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Military Government Reorganization	5
Denazification — Unfinished Business	16
Affiliated Nazi Organizations	16
GENERAL	20
Guide for Clarifying Nationality of DPs	20
Beer Production Resumes	21
Non-Germans Allowed to Leave Country	21
Cut Wood Left Lying in Woods	22
Liaison Set Up for Coal Shipments	22
Field Reports Continue	22
M.G.'s Civilian Help Total Held as Low	22
GERMAN REACTIONS	23
Freedom of The Press	23
The Rumor Mill	24
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	27
PRESS COMMENTS	28
Starvation and Policy in News Spotlight	28
Occupation Critics	29
German Industry	30
Soviet Censorship	30
PERSONNEL DATA	31
Qualifications for Civilian Jobs	31
Promotions	31

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendment No. 2 to SHAEF, Military Government Technical Manual for Labor Officers — Covering Wages, Hours and Labor	1 November 1945 (file GEC/Econ-461 [TM])
Amendment (Functional Channels for Military Government) to Directive, "Organization of Military Government", dated 26 September 1945	10 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment (Documentation of Non-German Nationals Leaving Germany for Repatriation) to Letter (5 November 1945) AG 322.01, GEC-AGO, "Identification and Documentation of Foreigners in Germany", and Supreme Headquarters A. E. F. Administration Memorandum No. 47 (Revised 6 April 1945)	15 November 1945 (file GE-383.7-4 [General])
Review of Cases of Detention by Security Review Boards	15 November 1945 (file AG 013.3 GEC-AGO)
Determination and Reporting of Nationalities	16 November 1945 (file GEC 383.7 [General])



Military Government Reorganizes

The October 5th Directive on the Reorganization of Military Government caused, initially, a wave of apprehension both among Military Government detachments and German officials. The general reaction was that the sweeping withdrawal of Military Government functional responsibility for administration at lower levels would be premature.

More careful analysis has largely dissipated this apprehension. In this issue, The BULLETIN publishes reactions from three types of detachments: A Landkreis in Oberbayern, the Stadtkreis Munich, and a Stadtkreis-Landkreis detachment in Ober- and Mittelfranken. These illustrate clearly that, at those levels, Military Government is prepared to relinquish functional control, and in many cases has already successfully done so.

"Withdrawal" is a misleading word. Many detachments have interpreted "reorganization" in terms of "withdrawal." The purpose of the reorganization of Military Government is not to withdraw — far from it. Occupation continues in force, and it is the intention of the Occupation Authority carefully to keep in touch with the German life for some time to come. The intention of the plan for reorganizing Military Government is rather to shift the burden for the responsibility for administration of government to the German authorities, who must be forced to face their

Reactions from three types of detachments illustrate that M. G. either already has or is prepared to relinquish functional control in accordance with the October 5th Directive.

own people, not as pawns of an alien nation, but as responsible officials.

The trends of initial reaction by both Military Government in the field and the German officials, who had relied on Allied authority for support, are worthy of note. Military Government personnel initially viewed the projected reorganization with alarm for many reasons, most of them understandable, even if not admissible. This is due in the main to the fact that field personnel feel like people who have succeeded in bringing a semblance of life and competence to an almost completely disrupted being, and quite naturally, they fear that the withdrawal of the oxygen tent will be hazardous for the victim. Further reflection and experiment has shown that both the oxygen tent operator and the patient would progress more rapidly if the latter were made to rely on his own resources.

The German officials reacted rather differently from Military Government. An element, for example, has wished to be carried along by Military Government operations, because it could pin the blame for the desperate conditions following the war on the Occupation

Authority. Announcement of the Directive brought sudden and salutary signs of vigor from the weaker of these.

Many officials appointed by Military Government have made enemies in the course of implementing Allied directives. Without the support of Military Government, they have feared that they could not survive. Provision is made in the Directive for retention of a sufficient element of Military Government at all levels where Military Government is now operating in

anticipation of just such a contingency.

It must be emphasized that these articles do not necessarily reflect the actual method by which the Reorganization of Military Government is to be carried out. They are not to be interpreted as expressions of established policy. The Regional detachments have just submitted to USFET plans for the implementation of the Directive; these plans, as finally worked out, will be the key to the reorganization and will be analyzed in detail in a later issue of this publication.

Delay Won't Help

Detachments G-232 took over two Bavarian Kreise early in May. In only one of these had there been any formal Military Government control before our arrival; in the other, Military Government had been represented by the CPs of seven different tactical units, one of which had posted Military Government laws and ordinances. It is a proof, incidentally, of the extraordinarily effective and practical conception of these laws and ordinances that the situation did not become hopelessly entangled in spite of the conflicting orders issued by successive units, whose primary interest might best be defined as "procurement".

NOT BEER AND SKITTLES

This observation is not meant to imply that all was clear sailing in the early days of this detachment's operation. While the directives from higher headquarters were clear enough to guide any fairly intelligent Military Government Officer towards setting up an acceptable civilian administration

The Directive was needed to force many Military Government officers to relinquish functional control says a Military Government officer of long field experience, now in Detachment G-232, LK Miesbach.

and making it responsible for government, there were many reasons why this, the first mission of Military Government, could not be accomplished initially.

The first reason is that at that time each Kreis was a cross-road for shifting tactical units. Each new unit arriving gave new orders, many of these contradictory. The local Landräte and Bürgermeister came and went according to the prejudices of the tactical commanders, and they could not and would not take responsibility, having no set policy to follow. The personnel of this detachment were so reduced that from the outset we were forced to try to place responsibility on

local officials. In our particular case, we had no real conflict with any of the tactical commanders, but this was accomplished at the expense of devoting 75 per cent of our time and effort to finding new billets and office space, recreational equipment and "Schnapps" for each new unit; and it was practically impossible, initially, to persuade tactical commanders to deal through us rather than directly with local officials. Every new unit brought changes, if not in the over-all policy, at least in its immediate application. We were, for instance, required entirely to change regulations governing registration and passes four times in three weeks, according to the wishes of tactical commanders. Each time it meant that people authorized to circulate by a previous system went to jail (the Landrat went twice!), and that all essential people had to be re-issued passes and papers. It was quite impossible to install any feeling of confidence and responsibility in officials under this system.

The second reason why this Detachment had difficulty initially in establishing a sufficiently strong and acceptable civil government was that during the early phases CIC teams were so concentrated on regular CIC targets that they were not able to assist in "vetting" officials. Furthermore, the master black list was not received at this level until October. This meant that denazification could be accomplished only on the basis of Fragebogen submitted. (Many officials who remained clear on the Fragebogen had to be removed because of information obtained later from CIC or black lists.) In the beginning, too, Military Government officers were forced to depend more on the knowledge and experience of local officials than at a later date when they had learned the intricacies of German administration and the details peculiar

to their area. All of these factors combined to keep men, eventually unacceptable, in office. The bulk of denazification has thus been accomplished in the last two months.

PROBLEMS IN REORGANIZATION

Probably the chief reason why Military Government at the Kreis level felt apprehensive when the October 5th Directive was first published was that the emphasis on transferring responsibility for functional activities was announced just at the same time that denazification was making its heaviest inroads into German personnel who had previously been considered politically acceptable.

It has not been easy for the Germans to take over. The present Landrat is a willing man; but because he is an anti-nazi, he has been a long time away from public administration. He has been handed a tremendous job and must accomplish it with new and often inefficient personnel. The volume of reports required from this detachment by higher headquarters is nothing in comparison with that required from the Landrat by his higher officials. One of the chief difficulties in finding suitable personnel in the area is due to the fact that from the lowest to the highest level every Bavarian is opposed to seeing anyone not Bavarian-born in any kind of a job. They definitely prefer an inefficient or nazified Bavarian to a competent and politically clean Saxon or Rhinelander.

It is difficult, too, to persuade the population to go to, or through, the civil administration. The volume of work is such in the Landrat's office that the ordinary citizen can get to see an officer of a Military Government detachment more easily than a Kreis official. Again, these officials who adhere to our policies are blamed by

the population for the measures we take which do not meet with their approval. Officials know this and tend to accomplish their jobs insofar as they feel themselves backed by Military Government and are aware of active supervision. They do not feel strongly supported by the population. One Landrat is convinced that elections would remove 95 per cent of the public officials installed under Military Government. It seems certain that if Bavarians have the vote they will remove every non-Bavarian in the Eastern Military District.

Faced with these facts, the first reaction to the October 5th directive is that it came too early. The typical conservative Catholic Bavarian says that either the old powers of nazism, insufficiently repressed, will gain power again, or that Communism will dominate. The typical Military Government officer, aware of his present responsibility, believes that he has worked for nothing, that now, on the edge of order, the situation will fall into pure chaos without him.

RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED

This is not true. In the majority of cases, detachments still carry too much direct responsibility and executive power, and the local officials depend on this. Time alone would not improve this situation. The directive has brought home to Military Government personnel and civilian officials that the essential aim of American Occupation is not to keep military personnel in government positions for a generation but to set up a framework of Germans, who under supervision may work out their destiny. The usual Military Government officer's paternal attitude to his Kreis and Kreis officials is not far removed from a benevolent authoritarianism.

If one or two officers are to be left

"By 15 December 1945, Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and Regierungsbezirk Military Government detachments will insure that German civil government communication channels are operating and all functional control, as distinguished from policy control, of civil government will be handled through normal German civil channels." Para. 2c of the Directive.

in place as a token authority and a symbol of supervision, they will be compelled by the force of circumstance to be that only, and local officials will, by the same token, have to assume real responsibility.

In this Landkreis, two officers can suffice to carry through. In the last month, this Detachment concentrated on the organization of a civilian staff within its own office — personnel trained in each department of Military Government by the officers heading those branches, who can assist in compiling reports and act as responsible liaison with local officials. This staff tends to be non-political, and its only authority is in the Military Government officer for whom it works. It forms a good instrument for transmission of authority and should prove an enormous help in the accomplishment of daily details.

After the receipt of the directive, an experiment was made. For one week no civilian other than Kreis or Gemeinde officials were admitted to see any officer of this Detachment. It was an incredible relief to Detachment personnel and proved that, forced to it, the population would go through correct civilian channels.

What remains of Military Government at this level will be confronted with two major problems: Property control and liaison between tactical troops and the Germans. The

"The Military Government Liaison and Security Officers will normally consist of two officers plus necessary administrative personnel, per Landkreis and/or Stadtkreis, and elsewhere as needed . . ." para 2e of the Directive.

number of accounts blocked, and properties taken into control, is staggering, and the necessity remains for continuous clarification of Military Government directives for the benefit of tactical troops. Some special arrangements can probably be devised to meet these problems within the limits, flexible as they are, of the October 5th directive.

The Military Government officer at Kreis level is concerned with a comprehensive unit of Germany and is in daily contact with representatives of every class, profession, and type of the small element for which he is responsible to his superiors. He may now believe he is not being allowed to complete his part in a job so magnificently begun by the tactical units. Whether he is justified or not in his point of view remains to be seen. All of Military Government is new — "as new as radar", to quote General Eisenhower — and as we who have gone along with it from the days in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Shrivensham, and Northwest Europe know well, we only discover our weapons in this new kind of war as we fight it.

Change Viewed With Optimism

by Major David R. Blossom, F. A.

Detachment F-213

No difficulty is anticipated in connection with the change from participation to control, as such a change was made by this detachment months ago.

In this detachment, functional officers do not participate directly in local government, nor do they ordinarily exercise functional control in the sense of prescribing the methods to be used in accomplishing results. These functional officers as a rule exercise general policy control only, which, briefly, consists of: Correcting any tendency on the part of civilian officials to evade denazification instructions, discriminate against Allied Nations' nationals or otherwise obstruct any policy or order of Military Government; and acting as intermediary between U. S. Army personnel and civilian authorities, as required by directives.

A Stadtkreis Detachment foresees no difficulties in implementing the Reorganization Directive.

No difficulty is anticipated in connection with complying with the reorganization order as to retaining only such officers whose duties are not paralleled in the German government, provided it is recognized that this would involve the continuation of about 90 per cent of the activities of this detachment.

One reason why it is believed necessary to continue 90 per cent of these activities is that the reorganization order contemplates continuance of general policy control (i. e. correcting tendencies to evade Military Government policies and acting as inter-

Only officers who are performing duties peculiar to Military Government and whose duties are not paralleled in the German government will be retained." Para 2a of the Directive.

mediary). No officer now exercising general policy control (which has been the chief function of this detachment for some time now) can be considered one whose duties are completely paralleled in the German government. Not every official in the German government is anxious to correct tendencies to evade Military Government policies, and none of them is capable of serving as intermediaries.

TURNOVER ALMOST COMPLETE

The Germans already have taken over the work. This was accomplished by the Director advising the Oberbürgermeister that the latter would assume responsibility for governing the city, with functional officers exercising general policy control and serving as intermediaries between U. S. troops and civilian officials. For example, they have assumed the following duties under general policy supervision of the respective functional officers of this office:

Civil Administration — All duties.

Public Safety — All police and fire duties except those reserved to the Provost Marshal.

Legal and Prisons — All duties except military court prosecutions.

Finance and Property Control — All duties except matters which by directive require personal handling by property control officer.

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives — All duties except property control functions with respect to looted or Allied Nations' property.

Public Health — All duties.

Displaced Persons — All duties except those reserved by U. S. Army or UNRRA.

Public Welfare — All duties.

Economics — All duties except those reserved by U. S. Army Production Control authorities.

Public Utilities and Public Works — All duties except those reserved by U. S. Army Engineers.

Transportation — All duties.

Communications — All duties.

Education and Religion — All duties.

Public Relations — All duties except those reserved by the District Information Service Control Command.

WORK NOT PARALLELED

Functions not paralleled in the German government are Military Courts, Fragebogen processing and Property Control. Military Courts of this Detachment hear from 500 to 800 cases a week. While this number can reasonably be expected to be reduced about 75 per cent (if 16,000 displaced persons now in Munich are removed, and if the minor public safety offenses are entirely handled by German courts, as has been for some time authorized), a time when these courts will not be required cannot be foreseen now. Fragebogen processing requires the time of about a dozen officers and men. The end of this requirement cannot now be seen, as there will be returning prisoners of war, returning evacuees, etc., seeking governmental and other important positions for years to come. Property control would seem to require the attention of at least one officer indefinitely.

As this is the largest city in the Zone, containing the Regional capital and Military District Headquarters, it requires more personnel for this office than any other Stadtkreis. To which detachment this personnel is assigned is largely immaterial.

"Within 30 days after the completion of the last election in its area (not later than . . . 30 June 1946 in Stadtkreis) each . . . Stadtkreis . . . detachment [will be withdrawn]." para. 2e of the Directive.

With the withdrawal of the Landkreis detachments, it is anticipated that many persons, who formerly went to other local detachments, will come to this detachment for information. This will impose an additional daily burden of interviewing numerous persons who have no other Military Government detachment to go to for making denunciations, securing help in connection with marriages of United Nations' nationals, complaining of discriminations, etc.

Lest it be concluded that no officer is needed as an intermediary and that occupation troops can always successfully deal directly with civilians, some typical instances of such direct dealings are cited:

(1) French liaison officer gives direct orders to a German civilian jailer

to release a prisoner arrested by U. S. military police.

(2) Military personnel seize building materials duly allocated for the preservation of a church classified by higher authority as an artistic and historic monument.

Such misunderstandings can be quickly adjusted if the civilian official is able to reach a local Military Government officer quickly. For thus civilian officials may settle their problems with those who know the Zone Commander's desire to strengthen the German self-government and to prevent interference directly with its operation.

When it appeared in the press that Military Government personnel at lower levels would be withdrawn, civilian officials were greatly concerned and considered the withdrawal premature. Civilian employees of Military Government feared they would lose their positions on November 5th. This Detachment has tried to correct the erroneous impression among the civilians that a precipitate withdrawal is imminent.

Why The Directive Will Work

by 2nd Lt. Ernest A. Giroux, AUS

Detachment G-227, SK-LK Hof

The Directive on the Reorganization of Military Government is needed in Stadt and Landkreis Hof. The first steps under the projected new system may be faltering, but in the long run a considerable improvement in carrying out the mission of Military Government will result. To understand why it is needed, it might be well to examine the area and the people with whom Military Government Detach-

In a concise analysis of background and problems, Stadt and Landkreis Hof are revealed as typical political divisions in the U. S. Zone.

ment G-227 has had to deal for the past several months.

The City. . . . Hof is situated in the northeastern corner of Bavaria, bord-

ering the Russian Zone of Occupation and the Czechoslovak frontier. The city of Hof, which lies roughly in the center of the Landkreis, was before the occupation an important stop on the direct Berlin-Munich railroad. It is strictly a manufacturing city, its predominant industry comprising cotton and flax spinning and weaving mills (450,000 spindles, 4,000 looms). The present population of the city, which was 45,000 before the war, has been estimated at anywhere from 70,000 to 100,000. This great increase is the result of the vast influx of refugees who have poured in from all over the U. S. Zone, and, finding the Russian border closed for long periods, have stayed here. At present a refugee is given a food card valid for three days and then must move on. Fortunately, the Russian border was reopened towards the end of October, after being closed for months, and the pressure is expected to be eased partially.

The city was burned to the ground in the 1830s and rebuilt during a period of architectural bastardy. Not by any stretch of the imagination could it be called attractive. The fact that none of the buildings have been repainted during the war accentuates its drab appearance. There has been slight bomb damage in Hof, mostly concentrated around the railway station. Necessary repairs have been under way for some time.

The Country The Landkreis, which consists of 40 communities, is in direct contrast to the city. It is entirely agricultural, with rolling hills, small farms, and well cared-for forests. The population has increased from 22,000 to 35,000, but the increase is more easily absorbed in the small villages than in the city, particularly from the standpoint of food supply. There are only two towns of

any size in the Landkreis, Schwarzenbach (5,700) and Oberkotzau (4,600), neither of them remarkable in any way. It might be mentioned, however, that an important cotton printing firm, now closed, is located in Oberkotzau. Beautiful hand work in linens is done by the women of the little villages and the finished products sold through the firms in the city. There are some porcelain factories in the area, but they are not as famous as the firm of Selb, located in a neighboring Kreis. The country people are typical Bavarian farmers, hard-working and hard-headed, little interested in politics. They believe in Bavaria for the Bavarians and are annoyed by refugees and all other foreigners. For them, the war itself was a particular annoyance and intrusion.

The problems of Hof reflect Military Government's headaches throughout the Zone.

Displaced Persons . . . In Hof, displaced persons are quartered in a Wehrmacht Kaserne, a permanent post of the German army which consists of a number of stucco buildings, well constructed and insulated, having adequate sanitary, recreational, educational and hospital facilities. The displaced persons population has fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,700 for the past few months. Shortly after V-E Day, some 5,000 persons were temporarily housed in these quarters. The local tactical unit took the initiative in setting up a co-ordinated program for re-habilitating the displaced persons, which was carried out in conjunction with UNRRA, Military Government, and the local civil authorities. A full supply of wood, adequate for the winter, was hauled to the Kaserne grounds, broken windows were re-

placed, and considerable painting was done. A general clean-up was also completed.

Wood-cutting... The wood-cutting and hauling program for the city of Hof is now about 50 per cent complete, with many factors causing delay in completing it. During the latter part of June, local civil authorities were warned that coal for civilian use would not be available this winter; but the warning failed to result in any action on the part of the Germans. Coal was available in a number of districts less than 100 miles distant, and the fact that coal could not be brought to Hof was not believed. Members of the clergy were advised to warn their parishioners of the true situation and to urge them to take steps to save themselves.

It was not until late summer that the civil authorities were under way in an organized effort to bring in wood. Sufficient labor was available, but transport was lacking. Twenty-five trucks were brought in from Ansbach by Military Government, but the civil authorities were unable to provide the necessary fuel. On Third Army orders, tactical troops made gasoline available. Axes and saws were also lacking, and there was much delay in obtaining release of equipment, former Wehrmacht property, which was stored only a few miles from the city. On October 22nd, the equipment was finally released, and the program has speeded up since that date.

"SIBERIA OF BAVARIA"

Winter... The people of Hof are facing a difficult winter. Winter in this area (called the "Siberia of Bavaria") is always long and severe. Despite the results of the wood-cutting

program, there will be little space heating. The food supply currently available is insufficient to provide strong bodily resistance against cold and disease. The best that Military Government and the local food officials hope for, and are striving to accomplish, is that there will continue to be enough food to sustain life. Rationing controls are strict, and a constant vigil against the black market is maintained. The churches are making every effort through relief campaigns to implement aid to the thousands of refugees in the city, who are of necessity living in overcrowded, disagreeable conditions. Grim as is the prospect for the winter, it is recognized that conditions in Hof are better than in other areas. Most of the basic necessities for life are available.

Typical of the whole Zone are Hof's politically listless people and their inexperienced and denazified administration.

Political listlessness.... A factor worthy of consideration is the psychological condition of the people. There has never been a sign of organized resistance to the occupation in this area, and negligible evidence of individual resistance or desire for revenge. Most people are too concerned in their own struggle for physical and economic survival to think about the broad aspects of defeat and humiliation. Too, those who are sincere and intelligent are undergoing a severe period of spiritual transition. A rigid structure of twelve years' standing has collapsed, and many illusions have fallen with it. Some have found the solution to their problems in suicide, and others have continued to attempt to fill the void of doubt and confusion.

Denazification has resulted in a highly inefficient administrative structure in Hof. The Landrat has proved to be a poor public official. He spent twelve years in Dachau, and now is much more interested in rich living than he is in Landkreis affairs. The Landratsamt has been swept clean, and the politically pure employees who are left are very inexperienced and ineffectual. The Bürgermeister of practically all the 40 towns in the Landkreis have been replaced. It is very difficult to find a good replacement for Bürgermeister in a rural community, or even to find a man who wants the position. The Oberbürgermeister of Hof is intelligent but a weak administrator and is propped up considerably by his adjutant, a young man recently released from an internment camp in Canada. The Bürgermeister for the Stadt is aggressive and honest, but not particularly well educated or polished, an important factor in Germany. The members of the Stadtrat, which is composed of two Communists, two Social Democrats, two Bayerische Volkspartei men and two Democrats, have had little municipal experience and are just beginning to operate smoothly as a group.

Unfortunately, no other candidates of proved anti-nazi background have appeared, in spite of a diligent search for men who are both politically clean and able administrators.

The fact that the Church does not play an important part in Hof's politics makes it more typical of the western part of the U. S. Zone.

Hof is Lutheran, and the Catholic party has not played an important part in the political life of the area. Before the advent of the NSDAP, the Social

Democratic Party held the upper hand and there are many who believe that it would again, should a free election be held at this time.

It is the Communist Party, however, better known in the city as the Anti-Fascist League, which has employed the most aggressive tactics in the city. Some believe that many former nazis are seeking refuge in the Party, hoping to ride back into power under a different banner. It must be remembered that the denazification program is loosely uniting a large group of able men in a common cause, and they may, in the course of time, make political capital out of the very fact that they were removed from office by Military Government.

It must also not be forgotten that officials appointed by Military Government, who are by and large well-meaning and hard-working but not experienced public officials, may in time be blamed by the German people for the bad conditions of the post-war period, just as the democratic government of Germany bore a certain guilt in the eyes of the German people for the signing of the Versailles Treaty after World War I.

RELEASE OF FUNCTIONAL CONTROL

During October each officer of this detachment has been gradually transferring as much work and responsibility as possible to the German officials whom he supervises. More and more reports are being made through civilian channels, thus relieving Military Government to a certain extent of the almost overwhelming job of submitting accurately the flood of reports required. The task of Military Government, in the true sense of the term, has seemed often to be an almost insurmountable problem.

The city of Hof would not be in a strong administrative position if Mili-

tary Government should pull out completely and suddenly. This is not the intention of the Directive. The only way that this detachment can see of encouraging the inexperienced and relatively unaggressive administration for both the Stadt and the Landkreis is to retire from all functional responsibility.

It must be made clear to the civilian officials that the only functions of Military Government are to watch the local situation, serve as liaison between the Germans and tactical units, and ensure that Military Government laws are being obeyed.

The emergency measures which require functional operations in the German government at Landkreis level during the summer and fall have developed sufficiently for the Germans to assume full responsibility for their operation. No more than a symbol of the authority of the Military Governor of the U. S. Zone is required to be present in the Kreis, and it must be supervisory only in the eyes of the officials. It must not detract from the authority of the officials in the eyes of the people at large by appearing to have any functional responsibility for government.

Brevities

Authority to arm regularly organized displaced persons police at assembly centers, when deemed advisable by commanders of occupational forces, was granted in a recent USFET cable. It was stipulated that such arms will be subject to the same conditions and limitations as to numbers and rounds of ammunition as apply to German police.

* *

Authority for the reopening of schools, other than universities and

institutions of equivalent rank, may be delegated to the Education and Religious Affairs Office of Military Government detachments at Land level, according to a recent USFET announcement.

* *

The meeting of Military Government public welfare officers, scheduled for USFET Headquarters November 30th and December 1st, has been postponed until Friday and Saturday, December 7th and 8th.

Affiliated Nazi Organizations

Beginning with this issue, a series of summaries on the affiliated organizations of the NSDAP will appear in *The BULLETIN*. These articles are intended to clarify the relationship between the affiliated organizations and the NSDAP, and will discuss the relative importance of the various organizations and their officials in relation to the Nazi movement and program. The information contained in this article and those to follow should be of assistance to Special Branch and other Military Government officers in determining the status of those Germans who were members or officials of such affiliated organizations.

The NSV

(Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt)

By a decree of May 3rd 1935 the NSV, an affiliated organization of the NSDAP, was designated as the only welfare organization authorized for the Reich. Its offices were established at all levels of government, from Reich to Kreis, and consisted of five main sections: Organization; Recruiting and Training; Finance Administration; Welfare and Youth Aid; and Public Health. At the Ort level the NSV office did not maintain a public health section, while at the Zelle and Block levels all NSV functions were embodied in the NSV Zellenwarter and NSV Blockwarter respectively.

Denazification

Distribution of Special Branch Findings

Special Branch Findings	Total
Non-employment Mandatory	141,0
Employment Discretionary:	
Adverse Recommendation	48,9
Employment Discretionary:	
No Adverse Recommendation	134,8
No Evidence of Nazi Activity	314,0
Evidence of Anti-Nazi Activity	4,1
Totals	643,0

An examination of these tables reveals the outstanding problem of the U.S. Zone. More than 900,000 Fragebogen have been submitted out of the estimated civil population in the U.S. Zone. Of this

It is equally evident, however, that the thorough denazification of the 277,000 Fragebogen that still remained to be processed on November 10, 1945, was not done. If not a single additional Fragebogen was received by any Special Branch in approximately six weeks to complete. Yet during the four-week period every week by Military Government in the U.S. Zone, and the number were still pouring in. Although Special Branches in both Great Britain and the U.S. Zone disposed of exceeded the number received the week of November 10, the same period exceeded the number processed by more than 100,000.

The reports indicate that Special Branches are processing and returning them. In this connection Special Branches reported that 75,000 officers who have not yet returned them with reports as to whether they are 75,000, more than 12,000 represent mandatory-removal cases and

Military Government officers in some detachments have not returned them. An examination of the denazification reports tends to confirm the dangerous assumption on the part of persons so misinformed, that the responsibility for planning future operations of Military Government rests by a sincere but misplaced fear of a resultant decrease in efficiency is mandatory. Such cases have decreased considerably, and conform with U. S. policy and directives.

From the above tables it can be seen that the Special Branches are making While the success of denazification rests upon him to a large degree and assistance of the functional Military Government officers, it is required if the United States war aim of making certain that the world is to be achieved.

Trend in Receipt and Disposition

Period (1945)	Total U. S. Zone			
	Received	Disposed of	Carried Forward	Received
Week Ending Oct. 13	68,611	54,579	223,714	33,762
Week Ending Oct. 20	59,528	48,496	218,292	34,815
Week Ending Oct. 27	73,507	58,569	243,471	37,165
Week Ending Nov. 3	47,024	49,375	273,088*	27,030
Week Ending Nov. 10	57,595	53,565	277,118	36,850
Cumulative to Nov. 10	920,073	642,955	277,118	509,888
% of Total Received	100	70	30	100

*Revised.

Unfinished Business

By Regions and Totals to Date

one	Bayern		Württemberg and North Baden		Great Hessen (Including Bremen)	
2%	87,716	24%	26,572	19%	26,782	20%
7%	26,027	7%	13,035	9%	9,867	7%
1%	79,595	21%	30,461	22%	24,842	19%
9%	176,837	47%	67,175	49%	70,012	53%
1%	2,241	1%	659	1%	1,234	1%
0%	372,416	100%	137,902	100%	132,737	100%

ade in investigations connected with the denazification program in to Military Government, equivalent to slightly more than six per Special Branches have disposed of and processed more than 640,000. ted by U.S. policy and directives is far from finished. A study of 10th calls attention to the enormous job that still remains to be hment, the backlog remaining to be processed would still require starting October 13th, an average of 61,000 Fragebogen was received ending November 10th, revealed that an additional 57,000 Fragebogen nd North Württemberg—Baden reported that the number of Frage- 10th, in Bavaria the number of Fragebogen received during the

heets faster than functional officers are taking action on them and an 75,000 action sheets outstanding in the hands of functional r not the persons involved have been retained or removed. Of these 6,000 discretionary cases with adverse recommendations.

ately reported the retention of nazis whose removal is required under ow up such discrepancies. Such misleading reports serve to create a larly those both here and in the United States who have the Many of the officers guilty of such subterfuge have been motivated tion attendant upon the removal of Germans whose non-employment action has been and will continue to be taken to insure compliance

er is carrying a gigantic load in the Military Government program. he cannot hope to accomplish this mission without the full support ombined, energetic effort of all Military Government officers is and militarism will never again threaten the peace and safety of the

Fragebogen by Regions and by Weeks

n	Wurtemberg and North Baden				Great Hessen (Including Bremen)		
	Carried Forward	Re-ceived	Disposed of	Carried Forward	Re-ceived	Dis-posed of	Carried Forw.
0	96,831	23,898	20,097	57,601	10,951	10,502	69,282
2	101,743	19,296	11,967	59,240	5,417	12,777	57,309
1	113,590	16,469	16,341	55,802	19,873	13,487	74,079
8	126,619	7,600	10,344	66,473	12,394	13,913	79,996
7	137,572	9,080	11,323	64,230	11,665	16,345	75,316
6	137,572	202,132	137,902	64,230	208,053	132,737	75,316
	27	100	68	32	100	64	36

RELATIONSHIP TO THE NSDAP

The various organizational levels of the NSV were established in exact conformity with those of the NSDAP. Moreover, at each level of government the head of the NSDAP Office of Public Welfare (das Hauptamt für Volkswohlfahrt), also held the corresponding title and position in the NSV. Thus the Reichsamtseiter of the party office also held the title and office of Reichswalter der NSV; the Gauamtseiter, Gauwalter der NSV; the Kreisamtseiter, Kreiswalter der NSV, while the Ortsgruppenamtseiter of the NSDAP Office of Public Welfare also served as Ortswalter der NSV. At the levels of Zelle and Block, however, no comparable party organization existed.

Each NSV leader at the various levels was not only responsible directly to the NSV leader above him, but also was subject to disciplinary action by the NSDAP leader at his particular level (e. g. the NSV Kreiswalter was subject to disciplinary action by the party Kreisleiter, the NSV Zellenwalter to the party Zellenleiter, etc.) In addition by a decree of 29 March 1935, the NSV, as an affiliated organization, was made subject to the financial supervision of the NSDAP Treasurer.

THE NSV ZELLENWALTER

While all officers of the NSV, from Reichswalter to Ortswalter inclusive, were of necessity members of the NSDAP, the criteria for choosing a NSV Zellenwalter were somewhat more elastic. According to the "Organization Book

(Continued Page 18)

of the NSDAP", the NSV Zellenwalter should be a member of the party. However, in exceptional cases this was not required providing that his "political reliability and personal trustworthiness" had been established. In the many cases in which the NSV Zellenwalter was a party member, he was eligible to (and usually held) NCO rank in the NSDAP. Such rank ranged from corporal (NSDAP Hauptarbeitsleiter) to and including Sergeant Major (NSDAP Hauptbereitschaftsleiter).

The NSV Zellenwalter, as an official of the NSV, is in a mandatory removal category.

THE NSV BLOCKWALTER

A recent cable directive of November 6th, 1945 interpreted that the position of NSV Blockwalter was not to be considered as an official of the NSV, and accordingly placed that position in a discretionary-removal category.

Although the NSV Blockwalter was considered the lowest ranking functionary within the NSV, the prerequisites for his selection were the same as those of the NSV Zellenwalter. The NSV Blockwalter was to be, preferably, a member of the NSDAP, but in any case he had to be politically and personally reliable. If he were a party member, he was eligible for (and usually held) an equivalent rank in the NSDAP, ranging from Lance Corporal (NSDAP Arbeitsleiter) to Staff Sergeant (NSDAP Bereitschaftsleiter). In the event that the NSV Blockwalter held one of these ranks in the party, he is in a mandatory-removal category as an NCO in the NSDAP.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be seen that the NSV Zellenwaltern and NSV Blockwaltern very often were members of the NSDAP; and that when they were they also

usually assumed corresponding rank in the NSDAP. Moreover, even in those cases where NSV Zellen and Blockwaltern were non-party members, their selection was still made on the basis of "political reliability". From this fact and by the very nature of their work, NSV Zellenwaltern and NSV Blockwaltern were within the orbit of the NSDAP jurisdiction and influence, and should be judged accordingly by Special Branch Officers.

The RLB

(Reichsluftschutzbund)

ORGANIZATION

By a proclamation of Göring, the RLB or Air-Raid Protection League was founded in April 1933 to provide an organization for the dissemination of air-raid protection information and civil defense training measures throughout the Reich. The geographical areas of the RLB were subdivided into Gruppen, Bezirksgruppen, Ortsgruppen, Gemeinde, Blocks and Hauser, with the corresponding chief officials entitled Gruppenführer, Bezirksgruppenführer, Ortsgruppenführer, Gemeindegruppenführer, Blockwart and Hauswart respectively. With the exception of the Gruppen areas where the organization of the RLB was patterned after that of the party, all other area units of the RLB corresponded to some unit of the State administration. In this connection, the police districts existing in the larger communities were generally utilized.

NAZI ASPECTS OF THE RLB

A directive issued by the RLB Headquarters on June 2nd, 1942 with respect to an agreement reached between the RLB Headquarters and the NSDAP Chancellory disclosed the fact that prior to 18 May 1942 it had been necessary for RLB officials (Amtsträger), including House and Blockwardens,

to secure a "Certificate of Political Reliability" from the local party headquarters in order to be eligible for such positions. After 18 May 1942 although it was unnecessary for officials below the rank of Community Group Leader (Gemeindegruppenführer) to furnish such a "Certificate", they were still required to furnish a statement on their political status. However, a "Certificate of Political Reliability" continued to be required of all RLB officials holding the rank of Community Group Leader or higher.

Sports Interest Rising

An upswing in sports interest is reported from Regierungsbezirk Kassel, with an increased number of applications being processed for the formation of sports clubs as they existed prior to 1933.

The youth of the Regierungsbezirk seem to be more interested in sports than politics, and it is hoped this interest may be utilized to transfer their unrest into more useful channels. So far sports activity has been largely confined to soccer games, but a more varied program is being considered in several of the Landkreise.

Similar interest is being shown in the revival of the pre-1933 choral societies, and applications for permission to operate are being processed.

The RLB directive evidences the fact that the NSDAP had jurisdiction over all appointments made to the RLB, especially before May 18th, 1942, and that any known anti-Nazi or other opponent of the party could hardly have held any official position within the RLB. The USFET cable directive of November 6th, 1945 places the position of RLB Blockwart in a discretionary-removal category. All officials of the RLB above the rank of Blockwart, however, are in a mandatory-removal category.

Gasoline Coupons Exchange

In order to facilitate essential civilian travel within the U.S. Zone, the State Economic Offices in Wiesbaden, Stuttgart and Munich have devised a plan for the exchange of gasoline coupons.

Each month coupons covering 2,000 litres of gasoline and 3,000 kilograms of Diesel oil will be exchanged between each of the three States. It is planned to distribute these coupons primarily in the Kreise adjacent to the other States, as that is the area in which the need for gasoline and oil to be used in such travel will be greatest.

Guide for Clarifying NATIONALITY OF DPS

In order to clarify the question of nationality, a USFET letter has been issued listing countries and political entities. This furnishes a guide for military personnel concerned with care and repatriation of displaced persons, UNRRA teams in the determination of nationalities of displaced persons and summarizes standing policies and procedures for dealing with various categories.

There has been a tendency, in many cases, to identify persons by reference to their religion, geographical regions, national sub-divisions, ethnological groupings and to other unrecognized categories, rather than by reference to the political state of which they are citizens or nationals.

The list of countries and political entities is as follows:

UNITED NATIONS

Albania	Ecuador
Argentina	Egypt
Australia	El Salvador
Belgium	Ethiopia
Bolivia	France
Brazil	Greece
Canada	Guatemala
Chile	Haiti
China	Honduras
Colombia	Iceland
Costa Rica	India
Cuba	Iraq
Czechoslovakia	Iran
Denmark	Lebanon
Dominican Republic	Liberia

Standing policies and procedures for dealing with various categories of DPS summarized in USFET Letter.

Luxembourg	Syria
Mexico	Turkey
Netherlands	Union of South Africa
New Zealand	United Kingdom & North Ireland
Nicaragua	United States of America
Norway	USSR
Panama	Uruguay
Paraguay	Venezuela
Peru	Yugoslavia
Philippine Islands	
Poland	
Saudi Arabia	

Persons living in the mandated areas are to be reported in the category of the United Nation responsible for the mandate.

"Great Britain", as referred to in the above list, does not include British Dominions or India, but does cover the United Kingdom, the British Crown Colonies (e.g. Gibraltar, Cyprus, Burma), the Colonies (e.g. Malta, Newfoundland) and British mandated territories (e.g. Palestine). Persons from these areas should be classified and reported as "British".

The category "USSR" includes all Soviet Republics. The incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union as republics has not been recognized by the United States government.

PREFERRED TREATMENT FOR ITALIANS

While Italy is regarded as an ex-enemy nation, its nationals, under standing SHAEF and USFET directives, are to receive priority treatment over other ex-enemy nationals.

Persons of Jewish faith who desire to be repatriated to the country of which they are nationals will be classified as citizens of that country. Those Jews who are without nationality, or those Jews (not Soviet citizens) who do not desire to return to their country of origin, will be reported as "Jews".

Ex-enemy nationals (other than Jews) persecuted because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, should be classified and reported separately from other ex-enemy displaced persons.

NEUTRAL NATIONS

Afghanistan	Spain
Eire	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
Portugal	

POLITICAL ENTITIES

Estonia	Lithuania
Latvia	

EX-ENEMY NATIONS

Austria	Japan
Bulgaria	Roumania
Germany	Siam
Italy	

SPECIAL CATEGORIES

Jews (non-repatriable)
Other persecuted, persons of ex-enemy nationality.
Stateless

Beer Production Resumes

The prohibition of the production of beer for consumption by German civilians will be rescinded effective

February 12th, 1946, it has been announced by USFET.

Commencing December 1st, malting barley will be released to German malsters and brewers. The total delivery of this year's crop will not exceed 39,000 metric tons. A total of 21,000 tons will be made available in the Eastern Military District and 18,000 tons in the Western Military District.

Allocation and distribution of raw materials to brewers will be handled by qualified German civilians. Until sufficient coal is available to provide adequately for the maximum operation of food processing establishments in each military district, no assistance will be rendered malsters and brewers in obtaining fuel.

Present inventories of beer, according to the announcement, now may be sold through normal civilian channels. Because of incomplete information regarding hop inventories in breweries, however, no hops are to be released to German brewers until further instructions are issued by USFET.

Non-Germans Allowed To Leave Country

The Combined Travel Security Board is prepared to issue military permits to leave Germany to persons of non-German nationality who have been in Germany since prior to 1933 and who desire to return to their countries for repatriation.

The granting of these permits, it was pointed out in a recent USFET Directive, will be subject to necessary security clearance in each case and will be issued under arrangements to be made by the Military Government authorities concerned.

Applicants will accomplish CI Form No. 226 (available at Military Government offices in duplicate, and the national representative designated to

screen persons of the nationality concerned will indorse the application, indicating that applicant is acceptable in his home country. The application forms, thus indorsed, will be forwarded direct to the Combined Travel Security Board.

Cut Wood Left Lying In Forests

Considerable progress is being made in cutting fuelwood for consumption during the winter, according to reports reaching USFET Headquarters, but only a small percentage of the amount cut is being transported out of the woods.

The lack of accumulated stocks of fuelwood is most serious in urban areas, where the shortage of fuel is critical.

Since existing fuelwood cut and lying in the forests will be covered with snow shortly, it is imperative that this wood be transported to collecting points immediately. USFET has, therefore, recommended that immediate action be taken to expedite this transportation, using available civilian and military transport.

Liaison Set Up For Coal Shipments

Representatives from U.S. Military Districts are contacting North German Coal Control personnel in Essen direct concerning shipments of coal from the Ruhr and Cologne areas to their respective districts, USFET has been informed.

The Quartermaster has established an authorized liaison office in the Ruhr, and all such contacts with North German Control may be made through the liaison office. Direct contacts and negotiations with coal control authorities, without the knowledge of Quartermaster Liaison Group, located at Villa Hugel, Essen, Germany, may confuse allocations and hinder dispatch of solid fuels to U.S. claimants.

Field Reports Continue

Existing field reporting from Kreis and Regierungsbezirk detachments, as well as from Regional detachments, will be continued at least until the completion of the reports due to be submitted through December 10th, it has been announced by USFET.

M. G.'s Civilian Help Total Held as Low

Maj. Frank L. Tracy, Commanding Officer of Det. G-233, LK Traunstein, takes issue with The BULLETIN over an item appearing in the edition of October 20th. He writes:

"Reference is made to the following statement (Page 34) credited to the President of a Bavarian Regierungsbezirk in his report to the Minister President of that State: 'The large number of Military Government civilian employees has, in some localities (for example LK Traunstein, where there are 250 such employees) necessitated setting up special wage-calculating bureaus. The resultant tax burden is heavy.'

"The above-quoted statement is false. Actually, German civilian employees of army units in this Landkreis are as follows:

"Military Government	56
"UNRRA	27
"124th S.R.I. Company	31
"Company M 39th Infantry Rgt.	33
"245th Engineers Combat Bn.	32
"17th Ordnance Group Rest Center	30
"CIC	14
"American Red Cross	10
"Miscellaneous	15
"2nd Chemical Battalion	120
"112th Evacuation Hospital	100

"It should be further pointed out that approximately one third of the employees of this unit are hired on a part-time basis as charwomen, etc."

Freedom of the Press



Under the Title "Führer Principle or Democracy" the *Frankfurter Rundschau* of November 13th launches a vigorous attack on the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, drawing its inspiration from an article written by the Oberbürgermeister, Dr. Blaum, and printed in the *Reichsverwaltungsblatt* in 1940. We reprint the editorial appearing in The *Frankfurter Rundschau* as representative of a tendency to political criticism which is only now beginning to reappear in the German press after a silence of many years:

"We do no injustice to Dr. Blaum, the Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, in stating that he considers the 'Führer Principle' an extremely valuable discovery. He himself has said as much in a treatise on the civil administration of Strassburg which was published in The *Reichsverwaltungsblatt*, 61st volume, 1940. (The *Reichsverwaltungsblatt* was edited by Dr. Lammers, Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellery, one of Hitler's most intimate confidants). At that time, France had just been overrun and the nazis were cutting a swath in Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Dr. Blaum felt himself called upon to write several articles on Alsace-Lorraine in this *Reichsverwaltungsblatt* to explain how efficient the German administration of this region had been in the years between 1871 and 1918 (in reality it was absolutely anti-democratic and wretched), and also to damn French administration methods. In this connection, he writes on page 536: 'Twenty years were

Ascathing Editorial in Frankfurter Rundschau, alleging "Führer" tendencies in the Oberbürgermeister is representative of the political criticism now reappearing in German papers.

enough for the French overlords in Alsace and German Lorraine to reduce living conditions and the efficient administration to a heap of ruins.'

AUTOCRATIC CONCEPTION SEEN

"We know what the expression 'heap of ruins' means. Herr von Papen employed it when he took over the Reichs Chancellery in 1932. Hitler and Goebbels flourished on these lies. We shall not try to discover the motives which drove Dr. Blaum to express these thoughts at the very moment of the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine by the nazi troops, or whether or not he was attempting by this means to keep himself in the good graces of the authorities. However, it is important to explain Dr. Blaum's standpoint at that time in order to understand why he now believes that there is no need to make haste in the democratization of the Frankfurt administration, but rather to fill it with so-called "competent" administrators. This is closely connected with his autocratic conception of the position of Oberbürgermeister. In this connection, he writes in the same periodical on page 651: 'The formerly imported communal administration made of the position of Bürgermeister in Alsace-Lorraine a

veritable führer position. The city council was placed under the authority of the Bürgermeister. It had absolutely nothing to do either with the actual administration of the city nor in the appointment of officials and employees in the public service.'

"He repeats this idea further on and explains that 'the Strassburg administration was founded on the sound Führer Principle'. Then he praises the Bürgermeister of Strassburg and says, 'Back and Schwander had reached the same conclusion that maximum success could be obtained in the administration of German cities by adopting the same system based on the Führer Principle.'

"When one reads of Dr. Blaum's enthusiasm for the Führer Principle during Hitler's regime, then one should not be surprised to find evidence in his articles of his complete agreement with Hitler's policy. Dr. Schwander, formerly Dr. Blaum's chief, and always his companion in thought, today is functioning as confidential adviser in the Frankfurt city administration.

PREVIOUS STAND RECALLED

"Dr. Blaum has recently complained of the enormous task confronting the German authorities as a result of the influx from the East of refugees. He made no such complaints during the Hitler era. 'The victory march of the German Army in the West', so he writes on page 677, 'has faced the Third Reich with a new task in 'space politics', that of successfully incorporating this area into Greater Germany as an integral part of it.' He considered this type of incorporation as being in keeping with the Himmler method of intensive geopolitics, which strove to transform mixed areas into racially pure German territory, by uprooting hundreds of thousands of people and sending them into Western France. He defended the same policy for the Eastern part of the Reich and

wrote in this connection: 'Since the central problem in the establishment of Greater Germany lies in the successful resolution of the foreign trade and strategic situation, it was necessary to incorporate the new areas into Germany with these factors given their due importance.'

"The writings of Dr. Blaum in 1940 demonstrate that he had made these nazi principles his own.

"Today, as Oberbürgermeister of Frankfurt, he attempts to carry on according to the same principles. The events of the past days, in particular the gag rule applied to officials and employees, may be understood in this light.

"We, on the other hand, subscribe to the democratic principle that it is the right of a free citizen to make himself heard when he discovers events which should be brought to the public attention. Whoever sees, that denazification is being sabotaged, that active militarists are being shown preference in employment, that officials are derelict in the performance of their duties, that corruption is widespread, is, as an official, duty-bound to expose the situation, and no Oberbürgermeister has the right to silence him.

"When anyone in our State is silenced by official decree, the Führer principle is being exercised, for it was such actions that characterized Hitlerism."

The Rumor Mill

Perhaps some time in the future a German historian, driven by the systematizing instinct which characterizes so many of them, will collect an anthology or, better yet, a "Corpus" of the various rumors in circulation during the early months of the Allied occupation of Germany. He may even go so far as to publish a special monograph entitled, "The Rumor of the

Deutsche Volk as a Primordial Expression of the Continuum of the Relationship on the International Level of Nations of the United Nations in the Politico-Economic Sphere in the Actuation of Post-Nazi Administrative Procedures." In this work, he will seek to point out the connection between what was actually accomplished and was said.

Certainly there is a very definite relationship between rumor and fact. In the first weeks of the occupation, the Germans, although not greeting American troops as liberators, were relieved that their arrival meant the end of the terrific nervous strain of the war and particularly of the Allied bombardments. This sense of relief was reflected in a fairly optimistic early crop of rumors. But, as the harsh reality of the occupation began to make itself felt, and as it was realized that Americans had not come to Germany as benefactors, the rumors became increasingly pessimistic and gloomy. And, mistaking wish for actuality, fantastic stories of an imminent declaration of war between the United States and Russia received wide circulation, as much in the Russian Zone as in our own.

WIDE CIRCULATION ASTONISHING

It is astonishing, indeed, with all means of communication curtailed as they are, that rumors should obtain such wide circulation, appearing often in Kassel and Regensburg in substantially the same form. In some instances, they may spring out of circumstances and conditions which are very similar, and in others they seem to be spread by travellers or refugees.

As yet there is no evidence for believing that rumors have been used systematically for subversive ends. Nevertheless, they do show that the German public is still very much under

the influence of nazi propaganda, particularly in the eagerness which is displayed in accepting and passing on tales which concern relations between Russia and the United States. The same state of mind is apparent in all rumors having to do with DPs. Poles and Russians even now are referred to in the same terms of contempt as were employed by Dr. Goebbels.

It is interesting to trace back to its origin one of the recent rumors concerning DPs which had a very wide circulation, particularly in Bavaria. Here are two detachment reports from Mainfranken which state the situation typically:

"For the past two weeks, a rumor has circulated that Poles had been authorized to loot on November 9th. Rumor was so strong persons who usually pay no attention to rumor began to believe it. Tactical troops were alerted..."

RUMOR NOT FULFILLED

"The rumor has prevailed throughout the Landkreis that the Poles would loot any and all premises they desired, except those occupied by U.S. Forces, on the day and night of November 9th, with the permission and approval of Military Government. This rumor seemed to start quietly about three weeks ago and greatly increased in circulation to all small villages in this Landkreis. The population was actually very frightened, and several communities took precautionary measures, such as storing their valuables in one central building, etc. In spite of extra guards in the villages, jeep patrols, arming of Gendarmes and Police, which were extra precautions taken, the fear prevailed, especially in the cases of those who lived in smaller villages and outlying farmhouses. The above unrest was strengthened by three armed robberies and shootings by Poles... Nothing happened during the period

8—9 November to fulfill the rumor." Possibly to the disappointment of some who had looked forward to experiencing a modified Eve of St. Bartholomew."

And here is the payoff, as reported by a third detachment:

"It is rumored in various Gemeinde that there will be a levy over a given period placed on each of the towns during which Polish DPs may enter the homes to take necessary clothing. As a result, public officials report people are hiding and burying valuables. The cause of this rumor was traced

to the Bürgermeister of P....., who, after being unable to procure two cream churners for DP use, published a note that unless these churners were produced Military Government would release Poles to search the homes. The Bürgermeister was corrected for his action."

The fact that the Germans added the specific date of November 9th, the anniversary of the beginning of an intensified program against the Jews, would seem to indicate a most uneasy conscience.

TRANSLATING PRICES SET

The demand for English translations has caused many new translating services to open, and with it numerous complaints have arisen over the prices demanded for such work.

In Bavaria it has not been considered feasible to invoke a rigid price regulation, so two tariff regulations in effect for some years — "The Academic Translation and Interpreter Office of the Studentenwerk Munich" and "The Reichsfachschaft of Interpreters in the Deutschen Rechtsfront of 1936" — are being used as a basis for price formation. All translating and interpreting services are being supplied with copies of these tariffs with orders to abide by them.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

LK Burglengenfeld, in order to prevent an eventual outbreak of communicable diseases, has decided to have the Kreisarzt inspect the sanitary conditions among the German refugees living in centers and to take immediate steps to ameliorate situations where necessary.

A special consultation service for pregnant women and mothers in the area will be established. Such consultations will be free for persons who cannot pay, and it is the opinion of the detachment that this move will be of help to the population and reduce the high infant mortality rate in the Kreis.

Apprentice Training Programs *to Alleviate Labor Shortage*

An acute shortage of skilled workers in the building trades in Bavaria is causing a serious problem in the field of labor allocation as well as in the housing field.

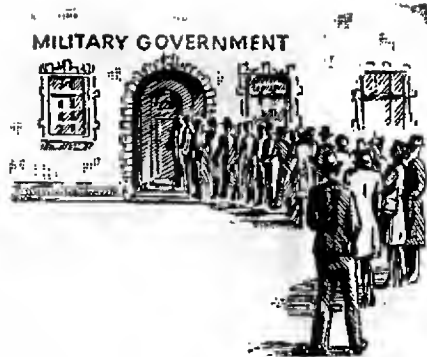
To alleviate this shortage, apprentice training programs have been set up, with use being made of those persons who have no trade as well as those whose skills are no longer needed in their particular fields, such as workers in the war industries.

These programs are expected to relieve, to a considerable extent, the shortage of skilled building trades workers as well as to give many persons the opportunity to learn a useful trade.

HOUSING DISPUTES

The Landrat of Miesbach, in Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern, has adopted a new tack in settling housing disputes.

He has ordered all quarrelers over housing matters — such as landlords, tenants and sub-tenants — who formerly came to him separately, to appear with both sides represented as well as a competent arbitrator such as a Bürgermeister or an official of the Wohnungsamt.



Instruction in skilled trades is expected to provide competent workers for Bavaria housing field.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY BACK

A travelling library again is operating in Munich. In a streetcar, equipped with bookshelves, hundreds of publications are being offered to German civilians. Books and even pages have been eliminated in order to remove any trace of Nazi ideology.

SEWING, KNITTING PROJECTS FOR UNEMPLOYED CLERKS

Sewing and knitting projects are looked upon as a partial solution to the problem of unemployed female clerical employees, especially those who had work in the German war industries in LK Landshut.

The sewing and knitting undertakings on work peculiar to that area will employ a number of persons. Many women could obtain employment as domestic workers, but the lack of coal and the cold quarters discourages a decision to resort to such a means of livelihood.



Starvation and Policy in

NEWS SPOTLIGHT

With commentators stressing the importance of preventing mass starvation to save Europe from chaos, the "Battle of Winter" provided a major topic for discussion during the week. Relations between the Western Allies and Soviet Russia also continued to command much interest. Though editorial commentators welcomed evidences of the desire of the three great Powers to collaborate in maintaining world peace, they pointed out that sharp differences in policies at some points still exist between Soviet Russia on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other.

The New York Times on November 12th devoted two full pages to an account of conditions in Europe. Writing from London, C. L. Sulzberger declared that "despite redoubled relief efforts by the victorious Allied powers, the unhappy Continent of Europe faces one of its bleakest, saddest winters since the chaos of the Thirty Years War." Another Times correspondent, Raymond Daniell, in a dispatch from Berlin, said that "this will be a winter of cold, hunger and idleness in all of Germany. It probably will be remembered as the worst the German people have faced in all modern times".

"We cannot afford to let them starve, irrespective of what they have done others in the last ten years", declared Cedric Foster in a broadcast over MBS. "Starvation means chaos — chaos means years of occupation and

The press emphasizes that starvation is not an American instrument of policy.

the restoration of order". Another American commentator, David Lawrence, warned that if news photographers "do an honest job, the American people will see movies of starving men, women and children which will rival in their horror the pictures of the Buchenwald concentration camps".

Disclosing that at the present time the food situation "is more critical than at any time since we entered Germany", Field Marshal Montgomery, in a talk with British and American correspondents in Berlin, described his plans for fighting the "Battle the Winter" in the British Zone.

In an editorial on November 13th, The London Times explained that Field Marshal Montgomery had in mind not so much a struggle against scarcity "as against general disintegration and chaos". If a complete breakdown is to be prevented in Germany "there is urgent need to draw more effectively on German experience and German administrative competence and to do so on the broadest possible scale", The Times declared. "To deal with the grave problems of the German economy in isolated zones in default of any German authority competent to take a general view of

the whole is to make a difficult task impossible”.

The emphasis placed by Allied leaders in recent statements on the principle of international collaboration was hailed by The New York Times “as a victory for the public opinion of the world”. But the latest speeches of Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Churchill and Foreign Minister Bevin, The Times added, “have again emphasized the divergence of views between Great Britain and the United States on the one hand, and Russia on the other.” Speeches of the British leaders, in the debate on foreign policy in Parliament, “indicate the depth of the rift which today exists between British and Soviet concepts on world affairs”, asserted The Washington Star.

Soviet opinion was divided on the proposal of the United States, Great Britain and Canada that secrets of the atomic bomb be withheld until safeguards are worked out against it by the United Nations. Though according to one Soviet view it might be satisfactory, another suggested that the three Powers might be fishing for Soviet information while holding back the secret of the atomic bomb. Soviet observers pointed out that the previous position of secrecy of the bomb taken by the United States had created a considerable amount of suspicion elsewhere.

In the opinion of a well-known American commentator, the Allies in trying to settle the war, are making the great strategical error which they avoided in waging the war. “We are dispersing our strength on sideshows in the secondary theaters instead of concentrating first of all on the central and primary objective” declared Walter Lippman. “Since Potsdam and indeed in considerable degree since Yalta, we have lost sight of the main issue in Europe, which is the German settlement, and have drifted into secondary

disputes all around the edges of Europe. We may have been right as far as about such questions as Trieste, the Italian colonies, the Roumainian Government and the Bulgarian elections. They were, nevertheless, not the questions which deserved to come first, and the real reason we got nowhere in settling them is that they cannot be settled until a basic German settlement has been agreed to”.

OCCUPATION CRITICS

Military Government continued to provide a target for some editorial criticism during the week. Commentators laid particular stress on rapid redeployment, and alleged lack of qualifications among personnel as factors affecting the efficiency of Military Government operations.

A typical criticism was that of The Washington Post, which declared that “Military Government in Germany is rapidly breaking down”. One reason for its failure, The Post said, “is the reckless shifting of trained Army administration officers out of Germany, leaving many inexperienced officers and incompetents in charge. Probably more important is the fact that these officers are often not equipped to handle the basic problems of a defeated nation. The real problem is that of finding competent civilian personnel”.

Another critical comment was that of Frank Mason, of The North American Newspaper Alliance, who said in a dispatch printed in The New York Times that “confusion and chaos in the Military Government in the United States Zone of Germany is frequently contrived by our officers with the singleness of purpose shown by the British, Russian and French occupation forces in their respective areas”.

In the opinion of The Boston Herald, however, the criticisms of the administration of the American Zone “would probably be as widespread and bitter

if civilians had taken over immediately after the surrender". Pointing out that there was no experience to which any group could turn for guidance, The Herald reminded its readers that "a great nation has vanished", and warned that the "readjustment or reconversion of the remnants of it to a kind of life entirely different from that of the past will be immensely difficult and protracted. Until the process is completed, and the Germans, stripped of their power to initiate another war, are again their own masters, the wisest of military or civilian rulers will be likely to make many blunders."

GERMAN INDUSTRY

General Eisenhower's third monthly report has directed attention anew to the urgency of a problem in the solution of which little seems to have been accomplished, declared The Baltimore Evening Sun, in a recent editorial. This is the problem of treating Germany as an economic unit, it explained. "Unless German production can be resumed, there will be mass hunger and mass unemployment", The Sun said. "Those things can drive a people into conspiracies and resistance which, though futile against our power, can prolong and embitter the whole job of remaking Germany. Were we to assume the burden of feeding Germany through the winter, we should not thereby provide work for its people. But if they can be put to work, then they will begin to make progress toward feeding themselves".

French proposals for the internationalization of the Ruhr received strong support from William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard writer on foreign affairs. "For the sake of French economy, the status not only of the Ruhr, but the whole Rhineland should be

settled at the earliest moment" said Simms. "Unless we wish to contribute to the ruin of democratic France, our traditional friend and ally, we should favor placing the Rhineland's resources at her disposal."

SOVIET CENSORSHIP

American commentators welcomed the recent lifting of Soviet censorship on news dispatches filed by American and other foreign correspondents in Russia. Major George Fielding Elliot described this action as "an event which may well be one of the most important and significant occurrences of the post-war period," and hailed it as a "great forward step." Said a New York Times editorial: "We hope that the new policy sticks, and that it will be followed by other steps to encourage a freer flow of news from Russia."

Soviet Russia is as anxious as the United States to reduce the size of its occupation force in Germany, while only the British are skeptical of the advisability of reducing military occupation to token size, Raymond Daniell asserted recently in a dispatch to The New York Times.

"American pressure for reduction is compounded of sentiment and the need for economy and tax reduction," said Daniell. "The Russians want to hasten demobilization because of the acute shortage of manpower for agriculture and industry at home. British reluctance to withdraw springs from a deep conviction that German reform can be accomplished only by a show of the Allies' military force and the military idea that as long as large air and land forces must be maintained, Germany is a better place than the home island in which to train them."

QUALIFICATIONS for CIVILIAN Jobs

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

HEAD OF ECONOMICS FUNCTION — P-7

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$ 8,968.75)

Must have broad knowledge of German economy and comprehensive familiarity with all public and private activities in public utilities, industry, mining, POL, commerce and trade, and price control and rationing. Must have demonstrated capacity to estimate requirements and make allocations for all economic goods, except food, to meet minimum German needs, to insure that in no case will their standard of living rise above that of liberated countries, and to effect the reorganization of German economy in such a manner as to provide maximum vulnerability to blockade and bombing.

Must be able to formulate policy on existing declarations and general objectives of Allied economic controls and to direct and exact obedience from highly trained and experienced administrators, manufacturers, commercial specialists and others. Knowledge of present and past German economic structure should be of such nature as to enable him to detect any evasion of policy or inefficiency of operation on the part of these personalities. Should have college degree in economics.

PUBLIC UTILITIES SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$ 7,787.50)

Must be thoroughly experienced in the utilization and control of all public

utilities — water, sewage, light, power, and gas; be able to prepare and enforce administrative and technical directives, and to impose controls that will make impossible the diversion of electricity or gas to unauthorized industries. Must be able to define relative needs of German and Allied enterprises and make proper allocations of public utilities services. Must have administrative experience and should have engineering degree.

The position of Staff Member in this section is also available with lesser degree of responsibility at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas, \$ 5,375.

STAFF ASSISTANT-ENGINEER — P-3 (Base Pay Plus Overseas — \$ 4,550)

Experience in general will be the same as for Staff Member with acceptable background in engineering. Emphasis should be on organizational and engineering problems common to all types of industrial controls. Degree in engineering desirable.



TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Richard G. Jackson,
3d M. G. Rgt.

Maj. Jacob N. Silvey, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO MAJOR

Capt. Myron D. Downs, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Capt. Albert C. Schweizer,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Capt. Elmore R. Torn, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt. Chester C. Axvall,
3d M. G. Rgt.

TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

2nd Lt. Murray Ackermann,
3d M. G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. William C. Hunt, Jr.,
2d M. G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. Frantz G. Loriaux,
3d M. G. Rgt.
2nd Lt. Richard J. Schiff,
3d M. G. Rgt.

TO MASTER SERGEANT

T/Sgt. John M. Haney, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt. Robert G. Jaeger, 3d M. G. Rgt.
S/Sgt. Vincent P. Piano, 3d M. G. Rgt.
S/Sgt. Clifford White, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO STAFF SERGEANT

Sgt. Rubin R. Faine, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Joseph H. Gindele, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 John H. Heyman, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Sgt. Horace E. Luscomb, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Charles C. McKee, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Tec. 4 Guenter Borg, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO SERGEANT

Cpl. Edward J. Berra, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Cpl. Bernard F. Farber, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Eugene A. O'Connor,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Charles A. O'Rourke,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Cpl. Bernard F. Shaw, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Cpl. Gerald H. Thorson, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Tec. 5 Lee St. Evans, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Jacob D. Fry, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 John H. Moore, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Mack B. Morris, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Manfred Philip, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO CORPORAL

Pfc. George Carl, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Lawson M. Crone, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Jerry Dale, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ralph B. Dockendorf,
3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ellied Douglas, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ofenton Gomillion, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Harry Huberman, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Walter Oxe, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Charles Schwartz, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Jack D. Bostwick, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ross P. DiGiorgi, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Frank J. Geredy, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Robert E. Huck, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Julian B. Kline, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Harry D. Levitan,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Ernest W. Moser, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Daniel J. Reppert, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Carl A. Seydewitz, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Gerrit W. Vreeman, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt. William Carton, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Peter D'Archangel,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. James S. Gallegos,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Matthew M. Haupt,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Bracey L. Hilton,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. J. V. Owens, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Hans Pasch, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Louis A. Tapia, Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Edmund Wiezbowski,
2d M. G. Rgt.
Pvt. Charles E. Young,
Hq. 3d M. G. Rgt.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 19 — 1 DECEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	3
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	4
The January Elections	4
Political Activity at Land Level	7
Towards Strong Administration	9
Analysis of Returns of Political Activity Report	13
Democracy vs. the "Police State"	20
GENERAL	24
The Jubiläumsbau at Marburg	24
Transportation Responsibility Switches to Germans	26
Soviet Repatriation	27
Uniforms for Interpreters	27
Ration Scales	27
Law 8 Interpretation	27
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	28
GERMAN REACTIONS	30
German Political Leaders on Denazification	30
PRESS COMMENTS	36
War Trials Seen as Historic Landmark	36
Occupation Alternative	37
German Arrogance	38
Change in Command	38
Random Comments	38
PERSONNEL DATA	41
Qualifications for Civilian Jobs	41
Payment in Lieu of Terminal Leave	44
Promotions	44

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendments to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section, "Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichspost"	20 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Release of Soviet Citizens, Subject to Repatriation Under the Yalta Agreement, from Employment by Germans in the U. S. Zone	17 November 1945 (file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Letter, "Instructions to Military Government Finance Officers No. 2 and No. 3," (File GEC-100 [Germany] dated 22 October 1945)	20 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Action to Strengthen German Civil Administration in the U. S. Zone	21 November 1945
Uniform for Military Intelligence Interrogators and Investigators	21 November 1945 (file AG 421 GBI-AGO)
Amendment (Channel of Communication to the Council of German Minister Presidents of the U. S. Zone) to Letter, "Regional Government Coordinating Office", dated 2 November 1945	21 November 1945 (file AG 322 GEC-AGO)
Amendment to Inclosure 2 (Section III — Political Activities) to Letter dated 27 August 1945	23 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment (Local Government Codes and Elections) to Directives. "Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany," dated 27 August and 20 September 1945, (File AG 014.1 GEC-AGO), and Directive GE-000.1, "Gemeinde Elections in U. S. Zone," dated 12 October 1945	23 November 1945 (file GE-EX 000.1)
Amendment to Section XXV, Reports and Information on Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone in Germany, dated 3 August 1945	23 November 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Applicants for Information Control Activities	24 November 1945 (file AG 201.3 PMG-AGO)



The **JANUARY** Elections

The Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone, issued (November 23rd) a Directive on local government codes and elections under which local councils will be elected in approximately 11,000 Gemeinden. This is an important step toward restoring the representative basis of local democracy which Hitler destroyed twelve years ago and toward forcing the Germans to assume a greater share of responsibility in their own affairs.

Military Government officers generally feel that January is too soon to hold elections, because the Germans are preoccupied with the immediate problems of food, fuel, clothing and shelter. As far as the larger cities are concerned, such an objection is valid, but it is less true of smaller communities which, on the whole, have suffered comparatively little war damage and in which the conditions of life are easier. Many Gemeinden in the U. S. Zone have fewer than 5,000 inhabitants and should be able to hold elections on comparatively short notice. The directive specifically excludes Stadtkreise and other Gemeinden with more than 20,000 population from the January elections.

Military Government regulations applicable to the elections are chiefly found in four Directives issued as follows: August 27th as amended November 23rd (Political Activities and Formation of Political Parties); September 20th (Local Government Codes); October 12th (Police Registra-

USFET has returned the local election codes to the Land Governments and issued its directive on the elections to be held in January.

tion Files to be Kept up to Date so That Lists of Voters May be Promptly Prepared from the Files); and November 23rd (Local Government Codes and Elections).

The Directive of August 27th authorizes the formation of democratic political parties under prescribed conditions and subject to the approval of Military Government. Approval has already been given to a considerable number of parties, but there will doubtless be others which will make application in the near future. Since the time is short, it is imperative that Military Government officers expedite action on these applications. Under the November 23rd amendment, parties may be organized on a Land basis and not just on a Kreis basis. For parties organized on a Land basis, the Land Office of Military Government will be responsible except for the security requirements of political meetings for which the Kreis Military Government Office is still responsible.

"HANDS OFF"

In general the primary responsibility for the elections rests upon the German Land and local governments. The role of Military Government will be

largely that of supervision and facilitation. To avoid any possible charge of bias, prejudice or favoritism on the part of military personnel, the role of Military Government will be to maintain a "hands off" policy towards politics and election matters except to insure a fair, orderly and impartial election, and compliance with the provisions of Directives.

The November 21st Directive purposely leaves many things to the Land governments. The local government codes (Gemeindeordnungen) have already been drafted by the Land governments and approved by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.). The Gemeindeordnungen contain provisions relating to the suffrage, the method of election (proportional representation of majority election system), terms of office organization and powers of Gemeinde governments, etc. The details relating to the conduct of elections are found in Land Wahlordnungen. The Gemeindeordnungen and the Wahlordnungen constitute the German law governing elections.

The September 20th Directive specifically states that the date of the election will be "determined at the discretion of the detachment commander of the military government detachment having jurisdiction over the Gemeinde concerned". Subsequent developments have made this provision obsolete. It is now contemplated that each Land government, in consultation with the Office of Military Government for that Land, will determine the date or dates of elections. The commander of each Landkreis Military Government Office will, however, be responsible for certifying that the elections in the Gemeinden under his jurisdiction are "consistent with military security".

Before 1933 German elections were normally held on Sunday, and it is

likely that the same plan will followed in January. Because of the shortness of the time, the first Sunday in January may be out of the question, but January 13th, 20th, and 27th are possible dates.

The November 21st Directive defines German citizenship for purpose of voting, fixes the minimum voting age for men and women at 21 years and prescribes that not more than one year of residence in the Gemeinde prior to the election may be required as a qualification for voting. One year was the maximum residence requirement permitted under the Weimar Constitution of 1919. Under the Directive, a Land government may set any residence requirement so long as it not over one year.

The Directive defines the four categories to be used in the denazification of voters.

Excluded from the suffrage by Par. 6a are "persons in the mandatory arrest categories unless already released from arrest". Since most of these people are still actually under arrest in detention centers, they will physically be unable to vote even if otherwise qualified. Persons who have been released from arrest or from arrest categories may vote, if they are not disqualified, under Pars. 6b, c, and d.

Par. 6b excludes two principal groups — the nazi party members and the members of the SS. No person who has been at any time a member of the SS may vote. In the case of nazi party members, a line is drawn between those who joined before May 1st 1937 and those who joined afterwards. No individual who joined the party before May 1st, 1937 may vote.

All active party members who joined after that date are likewise denied the vote. But what is an "active" party member? An "active" par-

ty member is one who has been an official, officer or non-commissioned officer of the party or who has otherwise demonstrated that he was more than a nominal participant in its activities.

Par. 6c excludes officials, officers or non-commissioned officers at any time of Sturmabteilung (SA), Hitler-Jugend (HJ), Bund deutscher Mädel (BdM), NSD-Studentenbund, NSD-Dozentenbund, NS-Frauenschaft, NS-Kraftfahrkorps and NS-Fliegerkorps.

Officials or officers of the party organizations (Gliederungen) and of the associated organizations (angeschlossene Verbände) are excluded from voting, except insofar as they are not party members.

Under Pars. 6b and c, officials, officers and non-commissioned officers include all persons whose functions or responsibilities in the party and the party organizations entailed any duty or authority beyond that of the ordinary member.

Par. 6d denies the vote to "known nazi sympathizers and collaborators". This is the most difficult of the categories to enforce according to objective standards. It is not intended to be indiscriminately used on the basis of mere denunciation but should be invoked only where the evidence of sympathy or collaboration is clear and where it is not possible to disfranchise under categories a, b, or c.

DENAZIFICATION a GERMAN TASK

Undoubtedly a large number of Germans will be kept from voting under the categories of Par. 6. This does not necessarily mean that all such people will be permanently disfranchised. The German Land governments will later be given an opportunity to work out methods for restoring the suffrage to Germans who have been cleared. But for the present, the men and women responsible for wrecking democracy in

Germany will not be allowed to participate in the first elections of the post-Hitler era.

The administration of denazification of voters will be carried out according to the methods prescribed by the Land governments in consultation with the Land Offices of Military Government. It may be that the Land Governments will entrust the responsibility to the regular precinct and Gemeinde election committees which are provided for in the election laws. Another method is by special Fragebogen filled out by the voters themselves. This was used with considerable success in the preparations for the Austrian elections of November 25th. In any event, the problem is one for the Germans themselves to solve. Military Government officers are not called upon to vet the voters but will judge and report through Military Government channels the adequacy of the German effort.

In addition to ensuring that the elections are held "consistent with military security", Military Government must ensure that candidates are eligible to vote and hold office.

The November 21st Directive states that candidates for the Gemeinde Council must be qualified voters and that Military Government at the Landkreis level "will disapprove candidates who have not been completely cleared of nazi ideology". Here Military Government does have a direct responsibility for ascertaining that candidates meet the qualifications for voting and also for holding office as prescribed in Section II of the July 7th USFET directive. Military Government should endeavor to complete its examination of candidates as promptly as possible before the election. This may not be feasible in the case of last-minute en-

tries. These late comers should not be automatically excluded but will have to run the risk of being disapproved after the election.

It will not be easy to hold elections under present conditions. Shortages of equipment and supplies will without doubt be widely felt. In particular, paper will be needed for election posters and proclamations and for printing the official ballot envelopes and ballots. Military Government officers will do

all they can to assist German officials in securing the necessary equipment and supplies. Moreover, Land and Kreis governments may require additional transportation and communication facilities if the elections are to be carried through on schedule. Here again Military Government can help. Finally, Military Government should facilitate the prompt return of the election results through German channels by the quickest available means.

Political Activity at Land Level

Permission for the formation of democratic political parties to engage in political activities throughout each Land can now be granted by Regional Detachments, according to an amendment to the July 7th Directive (Section III, Political Activities, issued August 27th) which was published on November 23rd.

The Potsdam Agreement provides that: "All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany." As a first step towards implementing this premise, political parties were authorized in August to organize at Kreis level. At the time, it was undesirable to permit organization at higher administrative levels, chiefly because it was considered that the Land governments were not sufficiently stable to permit extended political activity at their level. Communications were so inadequate that, had political parties been allowed initially to organize at Land Level and then to filter down to the people throughout the Kreise, it would have been far more difficult to adjust the political parties to the real political inclinations of the people.

Having been forced to establish themselves initially at Kreis level, the

USFET has authorized political parties to expand their activities from Kreis to Land level organization.

political parties which are now flourishing in the U.S. Zone have an authentic "grass-roots" quality about them — and an appeal which has a far more personal and vital interest to the individual German than if they had been started in the Land capitals and had, conceivably, been in the hands of persons far less capable of handling political questions than those who will now arise.

ATTITUDE OF LAND OFFICIALS

The Minister Presidents and their cabinets all recognized the value of the political parties as they were originally formed at Kreis level, and have looked forward to the time when the step of allowing the parties to form at Land level could be taken. They have felt the need for a contact with the people — a contact which can only be obtained through political channels. There has also been the question of emphasizing the coalition characteristics of each of the three

cabinets, which correspond roughly to the political parties now active. The Minister Presidents have, in addition, felt that permitting the parties to organize at a Land level would give them a popular support which they do not now enjoy.

All the major political groups, of course, have ardently sought for permission to operate at Land level. That they are sufficiently established at Kreis level from a "grass roots" point of view is demonstrated by the analysis of the returns of the Military Government Political Activity Report (see page 13). Not only have the two left-wing parties (the Communists and Socialists) but also the so-called bourgeois parties have looked forward to extending their organization to higher administrative levels.

Both German Officials and Military Government officers have felt that the political parties, permitted to operate at Land level, could assist the Land governments by: Preparing for the coming elections in communities which are now wanting both in leaders and interest; emphasizing the political responsibility of the citizen towards establishing the democratic way of life; carrying on positive propaganda which would run parallel to denazification; developing new leaders, at the same time working among former Hitler-Jugend and returned PWs; and by developing and disciplining their own party organizations throughout the Land.

Of particular importance to the Land governments is the need for Land level organization of political parties prior to the coming elections, so that there may be a cohesion along democratic lines brought about by the election.

Thus, within the limitations set down by the Potsdam Agreement, the Germans in this Zone may anticipate clearly defined unities, disagreements, and issues which will be of interest to the

whole Land (agricultural reform in Greater Hessen, for example) such as are healthy and necessary to a democracy.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECTIVE NEEDED

The permission now granted to parties to organize on a Land level, as set forth in the Directive, is merely a permission in principle. The Regional detachments are required to inform the political parties, and to make the necessary readjustments in order to supervise political activities. For instance, existing authorized Kreis political parties may continue their separate existence if they wish. The fact that there will be Land level political activity must be taken into account in effecting the October 5th Directive on the Reorganization of Military Government.

Problems of other kinds will undoubtedly arise. The directive, for example, makes no provision for the limitation of the number of political parties. It merely states: "Except for the extent of the area of activity, all provisions of the directive referred to . . . (in the basic Directive) shall be applicable to such parties and their activities, and to the procedures for, nature of, and reports on permissions." The Land Hessen government has directed that before a political party or a coalition of several parties may enter candidates for election within the Land it must prove that it has twenty per cent of the electorate. This is considered a legitimate means of limiting the number of parties. Such legislation comes before Military Government for approval prior to being adopted. The Land detachments will have many such problems of a political nature on which decisions, bearing on political parties at their administrative level, will have to be made.

Towards STRONG CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

In a letter* dated November 21st, the Director, Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, brought together in one paper all of the data thus far published by USFET on the functions of the German Civil Administration and its relationship to Military Government. It is published below in its entirety for the information of all concerned with the two significant directives issued on November 23rd, which have been discussed in preceding articles of this issue.

I. The steps which have been taken to accomplish the objective of requiring German authorities to exercise responsibility for the operation of the machinery of government make it necessary that the Minister Presidents of the several States be fully informed of their responsibilities and the powers which they may exercise and of the control which will be maintained by Military Government. The information given in the succeeding paragraphs of this letter will therefore be transmitted to such Minister Presidents:

1. RELATIONSHIP OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

The relationship between Military Government and the German authorities is based upon the establishment of an autonomous state government in the three states of the United States

Zone subject to a centralized Military Government control applied at the local state government level. (Incl. 3 to ref. c.).

2. CONSTITUTION OF LÄNDER.

Three Lander were constituted in the U.S. Zone for Germany by the Theater Commander's Proclamation No. 2. (Incl. 3 to ref. c.).

3. ORGANIZATION OF STATE (LAND) GOVERNMENTS.

Provision was made for each to have a state government, with executive, legislative, and judicial powers, the state government to exercise all powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the state and in addition, within the state, the powers formerly exercised by the Reich government. The state government is composed of functional Ministries, responsible for the performance of all functions, including those formerly performed therein by Reich agencies. Such Ministries are subordinate to and accountable to the Minister President, who in turn, is responsible to the Director, Office of Military Government for the state (Land). (Incl. 1 and 3 to ref. c.).

4. POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE (LAND) GOVERNMENT.

The state government has full responsibility for the operation of the machinery of government within the state and the authority to take whatever action is necessary to fulfill such responsibility, subject to such control as must be exercised by Military Government to accomplish the purposes of the occupation, and except as the exercise thereof would be in conflict

*letter headquarters USFET, Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) subject: Action to Strengthen German Civil Administration in the U. S. Zone, dated 21 November, addressed to the Directors of the Offices of Military Government for Western Military District, Bavaria, Greater Hessen, and North Baden-Württemberg.

with actions heretofore or hereafter taken by the Control Council for Germany or any central authority established by it. The initiative must be taken by the German authorities, the duty is theirs. (Incl. 3 to ref. c.).

a. Executive Functions.

The Minister President and his functional Ministers have the right to appoint all officials within the state subject to the prior approval of Military Government with respect to political reliability. This power will not, however, be allowed to interfere with the authority of representative bodies when such are chosen by elective process. Until revised Civil Service legislation is produced and put into effect, all appointments and all retentions in office are on a temporary basis. However, removals will not normally be effected except for cause.

b. Legislative Functions.

(1) Subject to the authority of Military Government each state is given full legislative, judicial and executive powers except as the exercise thereof would be in conflict with actions heretofore or hereafter taken by the Control Council for Germany or any central German authority established by it. The authority of the Landräte, mayors, and other local officials to enact legislation and exercise other governmental power to the same extent to which they had such authority under German law in force at the time of the occupation, as from time to time modified by the Control Council for Germany or by or with the approval of Military Government, is recognized and additional authority is given where necessary or appropriate to carry out the tasks with the performance of which that are charged by Military Government. (Incl. 3 to ref. c.).

(2) All legislation issued by German authorities at any level will be issued

upon their sole responsibility and no such German legislation shall contain anything which would indicate or might be construed to indicate that it was issued in the name of or having the approval of Military Government. (Incl. 1 to ref. c.).

(3) Until such time as it is possible to establish democratic institutions it is sufficient for the validity of state legislation that it be approved and promulgated by the Minister President. (Incl. 3 to ref. c.).

(4) The issuance of legislation by a Lander or its subdivisions is subject to the prior clearance of the Office of Military Government for such Land. (Incl. 1 to ref. c.).

(5) Kreis legislation need not be examined by Military Government prior to its issuance but copies will promptly be forwarded to the Office of Military Government by the local authority at the time of issuance. The repeal of any such legislation which is in conflict with the policies of Military Government will be directed. (Incl. 1 to ref. c.).

(6) All legislation will be judged on the basis of the objectives sought and not on the basis of the machinery devised for their accomplishment. Comparable legislation to be adopted by two or more states will however, so far as feasible follow a common pattern. (New.).

c. Judicial Functions.

Justice will be administered in German courts in accordance with the principles announced in Control Council Proclamation No. 3. The administration of the judicial system is under the control of the State Minister of Justice, and its organization, composition and operation is provided for by the "Plan for the Administration of Justice in the U.S. Zone." The administration is subject to the li-

mitations imposed by Military Government Law No. 2 and orders heretofore or hereafter issued by Military Government. (Incl. 1 to ref. f.).

5. INTERSTATE COORDINATION.

The division of Germany into 4 zones of occupation and the further division of the United States Zone into 3 states subject to no higher German authority creates the problem of effective coordination and control within each zone for the various special administrative services which formerly came under direct control of the central government. The various state offices require coordination with other state offices performing similar functions. This is particularly true in the field of economics, transportation, communication, etc. To meet this problem a Council of Ministers has been created and a Joint Coordinating Staff for all Länder and for the various national administrative services has been established with a Secretariat at Stuttgart. Meetings of the Council of Ministers will be held from time to time for the purposes of exchanging ideas and experiences, discussing plans for strengthening their respective government, especially in the direction of supervision over the special administrative services, and preparing a plan for the Joint Coordinating Staff to serve all state governments and all national functioning agencies. The Joint Coordinating Staff will provide the exchange of information and studies necessary to keep all aspects of German Government in the United States Zone working in union. Such staff will be composed of German functional experts in the various fields, will be small and will in no sense be considered a zone authority.

6. EXERCISE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

a) At the earliest possible date and not later than 31 December, 1945, Military Government authority over

German authorities will be exercised at the level of the state governments and all instructions to German authorities from Military Government authorities will be through the Minister Presidents and the functional ministers of their respective states. (Ref. b.),

(b) To complete the organization for the coordination and control within the United States Zone of the various administrative services formerly under the direct control of the German central government and now the responsibility of the 3 states, a regional government coordinating office has been established as an agency of the Deputy Military Governor. Additional purposes of the Regional Government Coordinating Office are to control and supervise the German joint coordinating Staff, to approve or disapprove the recommendations of the Joint Coordinating Staff which have been approved through normal Military channels to the U. S. Military Government personnel concerned and to insure that approved recommendations of the coordinating staff are carried out uniformly within the U. S. Zone. The Regional Military Government coordinating Staff and the relationship of the Joint Coordinating Staff and the Regional Government Coordinating Office will be the same as that of a state government to the Office of Military Government for such state. (Ref. d.).

(c) Military Government will, to the extent available, render assistance in the provision of necessary transportation and communications facilities, including the issuance of special passes to the higher German governmental officials.

II.

1. If the German Länder governments appointed by Military Government are to be successful in the administration of their respective Länder under the procedure outlined herein and in ac-

cordance with United States policy, it must be evident to all that they have the full confidence and support of Military Government.

2. It is believed that this can be attained only when our own Military Government controls are exercised through the three Minister Presidents. Within the field of Länder responsibility, it is therefore essential that at the earliest practical date and not later than 31 December 1945, orders, instructions and interpretations of policy by Military Government be issued to the German governmental machinery by the Länder Offices of Military Government through the several Minister Presidents. Such instructions should pass to the lower elements of German government through the German administrative machinery. Copies should be furnished to all of our field officers below the Länder Office of Military Government for information so that they may properly observe compliance by the Germans with such instructions. Violations of policy, however, should not be corrected through lesser German officials, except in cases of real emergency, but will be reported by our field offices to the Länder Offices of Military Government so that remedial measures may be required of the Minister Presidents.

3. Prior to elections and subsequent to elections for appointed officers, future appointments of German officials should be made by the Minister Presidents, subject of course to the approval of Military Government. Minister Presidents should also be given the right of removal except that no official appointed by Military Government should be removed except for cause and then only with the approval of Military Government.

4. A constant effort must be made to improve the transportation, com-

munication, and office facilities available to the Länder officials. Special passes should be given to the Ministers and such other key officials as appear desirable to permit their free and unrestricted passage throughout the United States Zone. They must be provided with sufficient dignity of office to impress their responsibility upon the German people.

5. In general, the instructions to Minister Presidents should be confined to the fullest extent possible to the delineation of policies and should avoid detailed instructions as to the execution of such policies. The German Länder Governments should be required to prepare and present plans for execution of policy for the approval of Military Government. The action of Military Government on such plans should be based only on the compliance of the proposed plans with United States policy and not on its views of the efficiency of the plan. The efficiency of German government is not in itself our responsibility except as a lack of efficiency interferes with the execution of approved United States policy. A highly efficient German administrative machine can not be expected until the machine has gained more experience in the administration of government.

References.

a. Letter Headquarters, USFET AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, subject coordination of German Länder Governments and Special Administrative Services (Sonderverwaltungen) in the American Zone, 5 October 1945.

b. Letter Headquarters, USFET, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, subject Reorganization of Military Government control Channels in Order to Develop German Responsibility for Self-Government, 5 October 1945.

c. Letter Headquarters, USFET, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, subject, Administration of Military Government in the U.S. Zone in Germany, 1 October 1945, with inclosures.

d. Letter, Headquarters USFET, AG 322 GEC-AGD, subject, Regional Government Coordinating Office, 2 November 1945.

e. Letter Headquarters, USFET, AG 014.1 GEC-AGD, subject, Administration of Justice, 4 October 1945.

f. Letter Headquarters, USFET, AG 014.1 GEC-AGO, subject, Amendment to Directive "Administration of Military Government in U.S. Zone in Germany, 7 July 1945", 21 October 1945 as amended by letter, Headquarters, USFET, same subject, 25 October 1945.

Analysis of Returns of Political Activity Report

As the preceding article points out, the expansion of the activity of political parties from Kreis to Land levels comes after a period in which the parties have succeeded in becoming well grounded locally.

The Military Government Political Activity Reports are the basis for the chart on the following page, which shows that by November 1st political organizations had been formed in 45 per cent of the 224 Kreise for which reports had been received.

For the convenience of Detachment personnel responsible for their completion, the following analysis is arranged in the form and with the headings used in the Political Activity Report:

"Names and character of political organizations authorized during period under review."

Political organizations formed by November 1st fell into four main groups: Communist and Socialist on the left (including ANTIFA and other small leftist groups), and Christian and Democrat on the right (including various smaller groups). The fact that political activity is now being carried on at Kreis level throughout large sec-

tions of the Zone, and that four main groups seem to be emerging, clearly underlines the necessity for carrying political activity to the higher administrative level now authorized. The decision to permit political parties to organize up to the Land level should do much to clarify the political picture in the Zone and give added impetus to political activity.

There have been indications that in the case of the SPD and the KPD some contact has already been established between the groups in the different Kreise and at different administrative levels. Therefore, the adoption of the name SPD or KPD is more than mere historical reminiscence; it is indicative of a trend toward the organization of these two parties on a national basis.

The same cannot be said of the other parties which have been organized. There seems to be no connection whatever between the various groups calling themselves ANTIFA or using any other leftist label. These groups came into existence more or less spontaneously with the beginning of the occupation. Their members were, for the most part, formerly members

of the SPD or KPD, and as these latter parties proceed with their organization the ANTIFA groups disappear. The ANTIFA remains strong only in those communities here there is strong sentiment in favor of a united party of the left, and such sentiment exists only where Socialists and Communists are near a numerical equality, as in Bremen. Elsewhere, the numerically superior Socialists are avoiding collaboration with the Communists, without, however, going so far as to make a complete break.

There is a zone-wide, indeed a nation-wide, tendency for conservative elements to group themselves in a party with a confessional orientation or in a Liberal-Democratic party. As yet, both tendencies are very ill-defined and the local groupings are weak and chaotically organized. Only in Bavaria

does there seem to be a concerted effort to form a party of potential national significance, in the Christian Social Union or CSU. It seems to be the intention of the leaders of the CSU to enroll as members all whose political sympathies are to the right of the SPD, including former members of the Zentrum, the BVP, and various other rightist parties.

At present the activities of the CSU are confined to a few communities in Bavaria. However, there is reason to believe that it should expand rapidly, at least throughout the area formerly dominated by the BVP. Perhaps the fact that the CSU has endeavored to cover so much ground is its greatest weakness. Within the administrative directorate of the party there are factions at present in strong opposition to each other; one with leftist in-

Note: Parties have been arranged by political character, from left to right.

"ANTIFA" or other leftist anti-nazi organizations, include all those groups which were originally organized for the sole purpose of eliminating nazis and nazi influence. They are composed, for the most part, of members who belonged, before 1933, to various parties of the extreme left. In some cases they have joined the ANTIFA seeing in it a unified group which might eventually replace other leftist parties; in others, because it was at the beginning of the occupation the only political organization existing in many localities.

"KPD" The German Communist Party. The principal features of its present program are the elimination of nazis, the acceptance of war guilt, and the reconstruction of Germany along democratic lines. At present it is making a very determined effort to increase its influence by adopting the tactic of the United Front with the Socialist Party and by attempting to win over members of the middle class and farmers. The extent of its affiliation with Soviet Russia is unknown at present, although it is presumed to be close inasmuch as many of its leaders passed the war years there and were politically indoctrinated with Marxist-Leninist principles.

"SPD" The German Social Democratic Party The Social Democrats are also determinedly anti-nazi but not altogether persuaded of Germany's collective war guilt. They, too, favor radical democratization of German life during the reconstruction. They have, for the most part, opposed the Communist United Front activity, except in cases where they find themselves numerically inferior.

The Social Democratic Party has close connections with the British Labor Party and the French Socialists. Many of its pre-1933 leaders emigrated to London, Paris, and Zurich.

Christian "Social Union or Christian Democrats". This groups includes all those parties which have been influenced in the formation of their program by the former Center Catholic Party. Most of them now, although advocating Christian principles, are opposed to active participation of the clergy in political affairs. The CSU, or Christian Social Union, the dominant party in Bavarian politics, is the strongest of the groups.

"Liberal Democratic and other rightist" parties. These are, for the most part, characterized by a negative attitude. That is they are opposed to Communism and to all socialization. At present, there is no connection whatever between the various groups and all are very weakly organized.

BVP — Bavarian Peoples Party. This group is a carry-over from the pre-1933 era. It has been organized in several towns by persons who were formerly connected with it. Its program is Christian and conservative. It is felt that when the Christian Social Union is authorized to organize throughout Bavaria, it will probably absorb these groups, whose program in no way differs from that of the CSU.

POLITICAL PARTIES AUTHORIZED IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE GERMANY UP TO NOVEMBER 1ST

	Antifa or other Leftist anti-nazi organizations	KPD	SPD	Christian or Confessional	BVP	Liberal Democratic and other Rightist Movements	Total	No. of Kreise	No. of Kreise with auth. pol. org.	% of Kreise with auth. pol. org.	No. of Kreise from which reports rec'd	% of Kreise reporting with auth. pol. org.	No. of MG Detachments	MG Detachments reporting	% Detachments reporting
MAINFRANKEN		6	5	7			18	25	9	36	25	36	23	22	95
OBER- UND MITTELFRAKEN	1	8	12	2		1	24	42	16	38	40	40	30	30	100
NIEDERBAYERN UND OBERPFALZ	1	2	5	1	3		12	47	7	15	44	16	42	40	95
OBERBAYERN		9	9	4	1		23	29	13	46	23	57	28	23	82
SCHWABEN		3	3	3		1	10	21	5	24	12	41	20	10	50
BAVARIA	2	28	34	17	4	2	87	164	50	30	144	35	143	125	87
WURTTENBERG	2	5	6	1		2	16	22	10	45	16	63	22	15	68
NORTH BADEN		5	6	6		2	19	13	8	61	13	61	13	13	100
NORTH BADEN-WURTTENBERG	2	10	12	7		4	35	35	18	51	29	62	35	28	80
KASSEL	1	9	10	4		3	27	18	12	66	17	70	13	13	100
HESSSEN	2	10	10	3		3	28	14	13	93	13	100	12	11	91
WIESBADEN		12	15	13		4	44	16	16	100	16	100	11	11	100
GREATER HESSEN	3	31	35	20		10	99	48	41	85	46	89	36	35	97
BREMEN	1	4	4			3	12	5	5	100	5	100	5	5	100
U. S. ZONE	8	73	85	44	4	19	233	252	114	45	224	51	219	193	88

clinations under the leadership of Mueller, the other staunchly conservative, under Schaeffer.

Under the column "Other Rightist" parties in the table are included those groups who have ill-defined or no programs, except that they are vaguely in favor of "Reconstruction".

"Data on sponsors and leading personalities; appraisals."

The material which has been submitted in detachment reports on the personalities in the various political parties is very inadequate in most cases. This may be due to the fact that no strong personalities have as yet emerged on the political scene, excepting those who are taking part in the civil administration of the various communities, many of whom are generally known. It would appear, however, that the vast majority of political leaders have an extensive background of anti-nazi activity, and many of them have spent terms in concentration camps. Their reliability, at least where the parties of the left are concerned, is unquestionable. On the other hand, there are indications that certain rightist groups are attracting former nazi "fellow-travelers".

Within the parties themselves it is noteworthy that the great majority of Socialist leaders are men of mature years or advanced age. A recent Socialist congress in Nürnberg very much resembled a "Last Man's Club". Some younger figures are, however, beginning to emerge. Notable among these is the leader of the SPD in Offenbach. Schumacher, the recognized head of the SPD in the three Western Zones, although a pre-1933 member of the SPD, is young enough to carry on very extensive activity for the party.

In the KPD it seems to be a matter of policy to assign the younger and more energetic members to positions of leadership. The difference in this

respect between the two leftist parties is striking, although the rank and file of both are largely middle-aged workers.

"Number and character of public meetings authorized; number of attendants at each; character of speeches and any other significant developments."

There is a wide degree of variation in the U.S. Zone with respect to public meetings, both in character and attendance. A few detachments have taken a very liberal attitude in permitting party members to convene as often as was deemed necessary, both for organizational and propaganda purposes. Other detachments have adopted the practice of limiting parties to one meeting per week or per month. The number of enrolled members of the parties varies in direct proportion with the number of meetings authorized.

In some areas rallies have been held which were jointly sponsored by all anti-fascist parties. The attendance at these was, in some cases, as high as two or three thousand, but the majority of meetings have had an average attendance of around 200, and there is even some recent decline in this figure, as the newness of political activity wears away. It is to be expected that after the initial enthusiasm has disappeared public meetings will be attended only by those who are actively engaged in politics. The general public will be contacted, if at all, by handbills and other literature.

"Applications received on behalf of speakers domiciled outside the United States Zone."

No detachments have recorded receiving applications from speakers outside of the U.S. Zone. However, it is known that representatives of the Central Committee of the SPD in Berlin have travelled extensively in the

Zone and have made public or semi-public appearances. The Berlin Committee is actively engaged in organizing the Regensburg group of the SPD, and this group seems to be the only one in the U. S. Zone which does not recognize the leadership of Schumacher. A Socialist congress in Nürnberg was also addressed by a representative of the Berlin Committee, who was not altogether favorably received.

It is noteworthy that delegates from many communities in the U. S. Zone travelled to Hannover to attend the Congress of the SPD for the three Western zones.

"Estimated number of members of each political party; increase and reduction in members and apparent reasons therefor."

No exact statistics are available at present on the membership of the political parties. But it would appear that in the Western Zone the SPD is leading the field by a substantial margin, outnumbering the KPD about five to one in the smaller communities and two to one in the cities. In Bavaria it is believed that the SPD will acquire at least a plurality of the voting strength in about a dozen of the large cities, while the CSU will take the lead elsewhere. But it must be recognized in this connection that the parties of the right are still badly organized, and have made very little effort to acquire members. A display of energy on their part might very much alter the picture given above.

"Review of monthly sworn statements on funds and significant developments in this regard."

Only about a half dozen detachments have submitted figures on the financial standing of the political parties. In every case the sums reported were

insignificant, and were usually contributed by donation rather than by regularly assessed dues which have not yet been required by most parties. It is highly significant that trade unions, on the other hand, have amassed considerable sums from paid dues and initiation fees. (The Mannheim Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund has RM 183,618 in its treasury.)

"Approximate volume of political literature distributed and its general character."

Practically all towns of any size have now had posted in them the bills of different political parties, particularly the SPD and the KPD. No attempt has been made in them to set forth in detail the programs of the parties. The posters are usually confined either to the announcement of forthcoming meetings or to anti-nazi slogans and appeals to help the victims of nazism.

"Authorization refused for formation of political parties and carrying on of political activity; reasons for refusal."

Only in three or four instances has authorization for political activity been refused. Refusals were usually motivated by the fact that one or more of the personalities involved was a former member of the NSDAP.

However, it is felt that the procedure for obtaining authorization for political activity is so complicated that this in itself has acted as a deterrent. And even where all the necessary steps have been taken by the interested parties, there is often a very long delay before authorization is actually granted. In some instances six weeks or two months have elapsed between first application date and final authorization.

"Changes made in advisory groups and appointive positions in the light of observed trends in authorized political activity."

Advisory groups began to be used extensively in the Zone about the same time that political activities were first authorized. At that time the complexion of these groups was largely conservative, and did not correspond to the political trend which began to develop. Some changes were then made giving a somewhat more pinkish tinge to the advisory groups, but on the whole, it is still felt that they do not adequately represent the present known political sentiments. This feeling was expressed, in a somewhat different connection and on a higher level, by the joint letter of the KPD and the SPD addressed to Dr. Geiler in which they asserted that they were given inadequate representation in the government of Greater Hessen.

"Recommendations regarding discretionary requirement that party officers and programs be confirmed by popular elections."

Military Government detachments have made no recommendations in this regard. However, the attitudes of the parties themselves, at least of the SPD, the CSU, and the KPD are known.

The SPD is at present debating whether or not it should follow the old-line Marxist program, based on the conception of the class struggle, or adopt a now, less dogmatic program, more apt to attract the sympathies of the middle class. The Berlin committee seems to favor the former alternative, while the Western Socialists are swinging toward the latter. Both will probably go their separate ways until a representative national congress can be convened to decide the issue on the basis of the feelings of the majority of the membership.

The CSU is likewise torn in a struggle between right and left. The issue here, too, can be resolved only by a national or regional convention.

The program of the KPD will not be subject to revision by popular election.

"Extent to which political activities contribute to revival of democratic procedures."

Here again the Military Government Detachments have not committed themselves. Our only information comes from the German press and from German political leaders. Since there is very little scope at present for democratic procedures to be exercised in political activities, the question can be answered only by reference to activities of a parallel nature where such scope does exist, that is, in trade unions. Here it is notable that hundreds of elections of shop stewards have already taken place and that they have elicited from those participating great enthusiasm and much favorable comment. The election of public officials is not looked forward to with the same degree of enthusiasm, possibly because it is felt that no matter who may be elected he will still function merely as a tool of Military Government. When this negative attitude is overcome, it is to be expected that the general public will demonstrate much greater interest in politics, and that there will be a genuine revival of interest in democratic procedures.

Evidences of underground activity, political, of any kind."

It has been noted above that unauthorized contact has been established between political groups at different levels and in different zones. In addition to this type of underground activity there is very little else to

report. Insignificant groups of former nazis have occasionally met, but they seem to have no guiding plan or principle. At present they constitute an annoyance but not a menace. Anti-American activity which is being carried on at present appears to be the work of a few disgruntled individuals rather than the result of any organized political activity.

"Recommendations as to public offices which might be filled by local elections at an early date."

Practically all detachments are in agreement that the offices of Bürgermeister and city council might be filled by early popular elections. It is suggested by some that the Landrat and members of advisory council might also be elected. However, it is felt that adequate safeguards must be taken to prevent former nazis from dominating the elections. Some detachments suggest that all nazis in the mandatory removal category be disfranchized, others all nazis of whatever category.

Several detachments have pointed out that the actual incumbents in

public office will be severely handicapped when elections come because the population will hold them responsible for the hardships which they are at present suffering. It is felt that if they are put entirely at the mercy of the electorate they will be voted out of office and there will be a serious disruption of public administration as a result.

"Recommendations, suggestions and general comment."

The two problems with which the Military Government Detachments are at present most concerned are the withdrawal of Military Government functional activities and the coming elections. A majority of the detachments state that they feel Military Government should not relinquish any of its functions until after the January elections. Present office holders feel that they no longer can count on the support of Military Government and they have become very pessimistic over the outcome of the elections. They feel their chances would be much better if the public could be persuaded that they still have the support of the Military Government detachments.

DEMOCRACY

Vs the "Police State"

To the German people, the police have always represented the strong civil arm of a traditionally authoritarian state. The role and function of the German police as the executive agent of the government were that of controlling the people, not of serving them. This concept of the "police state" was both an old and accepted one in Germany, and therefore difficult for Americans, raised in a country where such a concept was unknown, to understand. It is extremely important, however, that Military Government officers recognize and comprehend the significance of this German concept. For its retention or rejection by the German people will, in a large measure, determine the corresponding failure or success of Military Government to eradicate one of the roots that nurtured the growth of nazism and militarism in Germany.

Up until the nazi reign, the powers of the German police, while extremely broad, were still defined and limited by law, the general police power being derived from the General Prussian Code of 1794. Broadly speaking, the police were authorized to take all measures for maintaining public safety and order within the framework of existing laws. Under the Weimar Republic, the democratic principle that the police would confine their duties to the maintenance of law and order was introduced, although even then the police continued to exercise special functions in the fields of public health, buildings, factory laws, etc.

While each Land maintained a strong centralized police force, usually under the Minister of Interior, no national police existed in Germany prior to

This analysis of the German concept of the "Police State" highlights the dangers of allowing it to remain and shows how USFET directives aim at smashing it.

1933. Under the Weimar Republic, national police control by the Reich was limited largely to legislative acts which placed enforcement responsibilities upon the Land police, together with such central control as was achieved through the effective system of Reich financial grants to the Länder.

With the advent of the nazis, however, a national centralized German police was established which was to provide the fullest expression to the "police state" concept. It began on January 30th, 1934, when the sovereign right to exercise police power was transferred from the Länder to the Reich. (Previously, the decree for "Protection of People and State" of February 28th, 1933 had suspended in effect all civil liberties and personal freedom). It was followed by the creation of the post of Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of Interior and consequently by the centralization and control of all municipal and rural police forces and agencies within Germany. It went so far as to place fire brigades under police authority, renaming them Fire Protection Police and equipping them with firearms and military uniforms and titles.

THE NAZIS' INSTRUMENT OF TERROR

The history of the German police system under the nazi regime as a national instrument of oppression and

terror is well known. "From an agency used to 'prevent dangers to public safety and order', the nazis built an instrument to reshape the life of the German people, to intervene in all spheres of public and private endeavor, and to remodel the German citizen according to the new concepts of a 'racially super; or society'.

The Gestapo was set up in April 1933 by Göring, who was then Prime Minister of Prussia, to take over the tasks of the former Prussian Political Police. In this connection, it is an interesting point to note that the Gestapo, although its officials were usually the most loyal and able Party members that could be found and were largely drawn from the SS, did not constitute the party police. Sicherheitsdienst (the SD Security Service) of the SS was actually the party police organization.

In April 1933, the existing political police in the other Länder were, for the time being, charged with the duties of the Gestapo. Himmler, (who had been appointed chief of Political Police first in Bavaria and later in the other Länder, including Prussia), by April 1934 was in effect Chief of the Gestapo for all Germany. As a result, the Gestapo, was then in fact, if not formally, a Reich force.

When Himmler was appointed chief of the entire German police force in June of 1936, he combined the Gestapo and Reich Kriminalpolizei to form the Security Police. Heydrich was named head of the latter. Following the assassination of Heydrich, Kaltenbrunner was appointed to succeed him and became Head of the Security Police in January 1943. At that time, the Security Police became Office IV of the Head Office for the Security of the Reich.

Thus developed the notorious German police system, designed and empowered to serve faithfully the in-

terests and purpose of the nazi government. The Gestapo was given complete authority in the power of arrest and punishment. Its police power, as the expression of the nazi will, was absolute and there was no appeal to any other authority or court of justice. Thus the national centralized German police force was able to maintain in secure power the party dictatorship, even against the later opposition of powerful military and political leaders.

A HISTORY OF OPPRESSION

It was one of the chief Allied war aims that this German police system with its concept of the "police state" be smashed, its police decentralized and stripped of their wanton authority. The history of oppression has shown how the use of a centralized national police power serves as the ready instrument by which an unscrupulous administration might pervert and perpetuate its power. The lesson of the German police in that respect, as it was in the case of Italy, Japan and the police of all dictatorships, is both terrifying and significant. It explains why popular resistance, even if it had been strong in Germany, could hardly have hoped to succeed.

Accordingly, it is the policy of the United States as expressed in its directives that the centralized German police system be abolished; and instead, locally constituted police agencies be established which shall be free from command or supervision by any national authority, or any other authority outside of the governmental unit it serves. Further, that the undemocratic concept of the "police state" be outlawed; and that the recreated German police agencies be made responsible to the chief local civil official, subject to written law. Also, that such police forces operate according to the democratic principle that they are the servants of the people

and exist only for the maintenance of law and order and the safeguarding of the public safety. The interpretation of what measures constitute the maintenance of law and order and safeguarding the public safety is not for the police to decide but rather for the community as expressed in the laws of the land.

Under U.S. policy and directives, local control and responsibility for the police goes beyond that established under the Weimar Republic. It was shown that the Weimar Republic permitted financial control of the police from the Reich and Land-controlled police within the Länder. Also, the rural Gendarmerie, as well as the police in many important cities, were Land-controlled. This strong Land centralization assumed great significance both as a device for dominating the people, as seen in Prussia, and later for facilitating the shift of the police control-apex from the Länder to the Reich.

To prevent the use of the police as an instrument of oppression without responsibility to and control by the people it should serve, the U.S. program provides for specific safeguards. Thus it abolished secret police agencies like the Gestapo. It frees the local police department from command by any authority, national or state, outside the unit of local government which it serves. It makes the appropriate local officials completely responsible for all police matters, from budgeting to recruitment of personnel, under the supervision of Military Government. The formation of separate criminal or security police agencies is also prohibited. Under the former German police system, the criminal police became an independent, powerful force which later was used as an adjunct to the Gestapo. Such criminal investigation units that are or may be set up will be part of the regular municipal or

The U.S. program provides that the police are responsible to the chief local civil official. ?

rural police department, subordinate to the force it serves.

In each municipality, the local mayor is charged with responsibility and duty of providing for a unified police department headed by a chief responsible to him. Only in the special case of the frontier control will police responsibility and control of the police be vested in the Minister of Interior of each Land.

Under the former German police system, many governmental controls, which in the United States are normally performed by governmental agencies concerned (i. e. health, buildings, food inspection, etc.), were performed instead by the Administrative Police (Verwaltungspolizei). This practice served to centralize further under the German police all regulatory power of government over the civilian populace. This excess of regulatory power is considered very undesirable, and U. S. policy calls for the transfer of all such functions not of a proper police nature to those governmental agencies to whom they more appropriately and safely belong.*

MILITARY CHARACTERISTIC OF OLD SYSTEM

At the end of the last war, German militarists were quick to utilize the German police as a cadre for a future German Army. Accordingly, the German police were modelled into a military organization, given military training and equipped with many basic military weapons. In order to prevent their use again as a cloak for train-

*Section VIII, Part 2, Paragraph 4 of the July 7th Directive.

ing and building up a German Army, the use of all military titles, insignia, uniforms and saluting are expressly forbidden. Military formations and drills are likewise outlawed and no firearms except those of a non-German and non-automatic manufacture will be authorized. In addition, reserves and police auxiliaries are prohibited, although special police guards may be authorized by Military Government to protect special installations such as fuel dumps and warehouses. Such guards will be selected, trained and subject to discipline by the local police chief, but they will not enjoy the civil service privileges of the regular police.

The United States has a democratic tradition and an established police system which reject any concept or use of the civil police for the regulation of the populace beyond that necessary for the maintenance and preservation of law and order. The idea of a police force used to execute the policies or selfish purposes of any political party or tyrannical administration is abhorrent to the American people and would not be tolerated. In Germany, however, there has been no such tradition of liberty, no such concept of individual freedom from the control of a "police state." The German police have always tended to regulate and control every form of human behavior and to take such

police measures as they deemed expedient.

It is not difficult to see, therefore, that under such conditions it would be possible for a new form of nazism and militarism to rise to power, employing the German police to execute their despotic orders and suppress any opposition that might arise. Nor would it be difficult for the German police to revert quickly to their old familiar role and practices. That is why it is so important that the system and authorizing power that facilitated such abuse of police power be thoroughly eradicated. That is why secret and political police agencies have been abolished, the reason behind the decentralization of the German police, and the establishment of locally constituted police departments free from higher governmental authority.

It is the responsibility of Military Government, and more specifically, of Public Safety officers to make certain that U. S. policy and directives in this respect are carried out and that constant and continuing enforcement be maintained to insure compliance on the part of the German civil administration. Upon the success or failure of such officers to do so will depend largely the success or failure of Military Government to inculcate in the Germans the understanding of and desire for individual liberty and freedom in which lie the salvation of a democratic-minded Germany.

The JUBILÄUMSBAU at MARBURG

Publicly-owned treasures of art hold something of the same importance in European minds that the flag or the Declaration of Independence have for Americans, in that they are symbols of national integrity and dignity. To be able to see them again will help to convince the German visitor that his country can some day recover its former standing as a leader in scholarship and appreciation of the beautiful.

In this building, the Art Institute of Marburg University, is now housed the first important exhibition of masterpieces of paintings belonging to this country to be opened in Germany since the end of the war. Marburg is a collecting point for works of art removed from insecure repositories by the Monument, Fine Arts and Archives organization of the U.S. Military Government. The pictures now on view include possessions of incalculable value from the Rhineland and Berlin district museums, hastily evacuated by their owners to mines at Siegen and Bernterode. The collective value of the art assembled at Marburg cannot be estimated, since the experts say that if it were all put up for sale at one time it would break the art market.

Some of the paintings have suffered grievously from adverse atmospheric conditions in the mines. The celebrated Van Gogh portrait of Armand Rollin was removed, just in time, in an almost unrecognizable condition. Expert care has restored the painting to its

original beauty. This work, with many other equally well-known nineteenth century paintings, as well as the glorious Watteau "L'Enseigne de Guersaint" (the shop-sign of the art dealer Guersaint) and other old masters including Boucher, Chardin and Cranach, are now being admired by both military personnel and civilians. The exhibition has been received with great enthusiasm by Americans and Germans alike and serves to emphasize one purpose of Military Government — the preservation of the valuable elements in German culture.

The Art Institute of Marburg is known as the "Jubiläumsbau", the Jubilee Building, because it was opened in July, 1927 when the university celebrated its 400th anniversary. It housed both the collections of the university and the lecture and concert halls, study rooms and offices of the departments and faculty members concerned with the arts and archeology. The Institute was conceived both as a tool for teaching and as a source of enjoyment to the general public. In this respect, it resembles such American university institutions as the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, to which, indeed, it is sometimes compared in other respects by visitors familiar with Cambridge, Mass.

One point of similarity, in spirit if not in actual style, is its quiet and dignified appearance, in harmony with its surroundings but not slavishly imitative of other buildings in the ancient



university. The Jubiläumsbau is, therefore, the more markedly original and is an unusual example of post-war, pre-Hitler buildings. It is neither in the uncompromisingly modern style (developed in Germany after the last war by a group of architects who are now mostly in various institutions in the United States — the “Bauhaus”

group, which in turn was originally inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright) nor in the savage, spiritually proto-nazi style of the post-war administration building of I. G. Farben at Höchst. The Jubiläumsbau seems the product of a rather timid good taste, comparable to the town hall buildings at Stockholm. The nazi architects, des-

pising the real originality of the Bauhaus, over-developed its studied simplicity and, by making it blatant and grandiose, created such bleak and meaningless mausoleums as the Führerbau at Munich.

The fact that war punctuates history is nowhere more clearly shown than in the great cultural void which arose in Germany with its collapse last May. Twelve years of national socialism and six years of war have wreaked such havoc in this country that it is im-

possible for the Germans to fill, in a day or a year, this void; and it will take some time for the German people to acquire a focus in retrospect which will enable them to see what is left on which to build. By the work of ICD and by such exhibits as this, pioneering for a revival of the finest in the German cultural tradition, the Germans may come to know what the peoples of the world hope and expect to be the basis for the future contributions of Germany to human society.

Transportation Responsibility

Switches to Germans

The responsibility for effecting rail and inland waterway transportation movements in Germany after January 1st will be turned over to the German government officials and transportation agencies, it has been announced by USFET.

The supervision of the German transportation system will be assumed by the Director, Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone.

The Minister Presidents, together with the civil transportation agencies, will be required to establish the necessary organization and procedures for the programming of civil movements as well as the movement of military personnel, supplies, commodities and other military traffic ordered by the Theater Chief of Transportation. The following priority basis has been set up:

First: The movement of U. S. military personnel and supplies and commodities and equipment required in the support of U. S. Occupational Forces in Europe.

Minister Presidents and civil agencies will be charged with programming both military and civil movements under supervision of O. M. G. effective January 2nd.

Second: The movement of other personnel, commodities, supplies and equipment of direct interest to the United States or Allied governments, including, but not limited to, displaced persons, commodities or equipment for reparations, exports to pay for essential imports and shipment through the U. S. Zone of personnel, supplies and equipment for Allied governments. When specifically approved by the Director of the Office of Military Government, movements of second priority also will include programmed or emergency movements of food, coal and other essential items for civilian use.

Third: Such authorized transportation facilities as may be available after

the requirements of priorities 1 and 2 have been met in full will be available to the German authorities in meeting the essential needs of the German economy.

Soviet Repatriation

An instruction prohibiting employment by Germans, public or private, of any Soviet citizens subject to repatriation under the Yalta Agreement has been issued by USFET.

The Letter directs that Oberbürgermeister and Landräte be advised that only those persons who were physically present in and citizens of the Soviet Union on September 1st, 1939, and who were displaced from or left the USSR on or after June 22nd, 1941, are to be considered Soviet citizens subject to repatriation under the terms agreed upon at Yalta.

Such Soviet citizens will be collected and transferred to camps operated under Soviet administration. All Soviet citizens falling in this category also will be transferred from camps administered by UNNRA. The use of troops to enforce such collection and transfer is not authorized, but no Soviet citizen subject to repatriation under the Yalta Agreement will be provided for after December 1st in any displaced persons camp except those under Soviet administration.

Soviet repatriation representatives claim to have uncovered 18,919 persons in the Eastern Military District and 2,707 in the Western Military District who are subject to repatriation under the Yalta Agreement but are employed by Germans in factories and on farms.

Uniforms for Interpreters

A USFET letter authorizes all military intelligence personnel used as interrogators and interpreters to wear a uniform, designating no rank, while

engaged in interrogative or investigative missions when the situation necessitates.

The metallic U. S. insignia will be worn on the upper lapels of the jacket, field, wool and on both sides of the shirt collar when the shirt, wool, OD is worn as an outer garment. Similarly, civilian clothing may be worn by such personnel where the particular mission makes such clothing desirable.

Commanders will not authorize enlisted personnel to wear the above uniform habitually, but only when such personnel are employed on these special missions.

Ration Scales

Ration scales for the 83rd rationing period in the U. S. Zone of Germany, excluding Bremen Port Command and the U.S. Sector of Berlin, will be the same as those prescribed for the 82nd rationing period, it has been announced at USFET.

The 93rd period will commence December 10th.

Deviations from the rations established for the 83rd period will not be made without prior authorization from USFET Headquarters.

Law 8 Interpretation

The following interpretation of Law No. 8 has been released by the Legal Branch of the Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone:

"The question has been raised whether or not an employee of a business enterprise, occupying a supervisory or managerial position and who in compliance with Law No. 8 is reduced to a position of ordinary labor, is 'removed' from office so that his property is blocked under the provisions of Military Government Law No. 52 and Par. 45 of General Order No. 1 under that law. The reduction will be held to constitute a removal having that effect."



Apprehension of

German Suspects

The use of diplomacy, rather than strong-arm methods or a display of force, is recommended by Det. I-330, LK Alzenau, for rounding up German suspects wanted for interrogation and possible arrest.

Initially, an officer from the Detachment detailed to apprehend an individual set out with an MP in a jeep, leaning heavily on the horn and acting very much the soldier. By the time they arrived at their destination however, the hunted man had usually left.

A later method adopted was for a Military Government officer to go out in a vehicle without the MP and bring in the suspect. This showed better results and was continued until the services of the German police would be utilized.

With no gasoline at his disposition, the German policeman ordered to bring in a given individual for questioning resorted to the postal system. He dispatched postcards to those he wanted to see, asking them to be at the Detachment office at a specified time. The system has proven highly successful, and to date no one has resisted a written 'invitation' to put in a appearance on a given date!

HELP FOR MINES

A check of German POWs, who were formerly miners, on their return to civilian life is looked upon in Bavaria as a means of increasing the labor pool in the mines.

Det I-330, LK Alzenau, finds that diplomacy rather than strong-arm methods is preferred in rounding up Germans wanted for questioning.

The Regional Mining Authority has submitted a list of former German coal miners who now are reported to be in POW enclosures. Although a survey of this kind was made three months ago, it is believed that, by having the proper agency check the return of the men to civilian status, many can be diverted to their former place of employment. The return of these experienced miners to the deep shaft mines would have a favorable effect on coal production.

ARMING OF POLICE

The arming of individual police in North Baden has resulted in a crime decrease, according to reports from Military Government offices in that area. Statistics indicate a crime incidence comparable to former figures.

Two hundred sticks recently were issued to the police of SK-LK Karlsruhe. These were manufactured in the Bruchsal Prison shops by the inmates, and it is planned to have each policeman in North Baden equipped by the end of the year.

A safety program also has been inaugurated in North Baden with satisfactory results. Numerous arrests and convictions of pedestrians and

drivers charged with traffic violations have taken place.

WELFARE FUND SUPPLEMENTED

The public welfare fund in LK Feuchtwangen is being supplemented with a share of the proceeds from the recently-opened cinema there. This added source of income has proven of great assistance in meeting Feuchtwangen's heavy public welfare expenses.

The movie theater, incidentally, is the first to be operated in LK Feuchtwangen in its over 300 years of existence.

M. G. MISSIONARY WORK

The five officers of Det. H-288, LK Pfaffenhofen, gave a series of talks on the mission and work of Military Government to the enlisted men of the 1st Bn., 60th Inf., on five successive nights recently. It is felt by the detachment that a much better relationship between the troops the populace and Military Government will be attained through this means.

DEALING WITH SPEEDSTERS

A novel plan for dealing with speed violators on the Autobahn is reported by Det. H-288, LK Pfaffenhofen.

An excessive number of people have been arrested for speeding on the Autobahn there, and a policy has been inaugurated of permitting offenders to make contributions to the Bavarian Red Cross in lieu of being tried in Summary Court.

UNEMPLOYED CLEAN UP CITY

The Public Health Department held a "clean-up" day in SK Weiden re-

cently, at which time all unemployed men and women between the ages of 16 and 45 turned out to clean up the city.

A special effort was made to clean out the many small streams, and it is felt that a great improvement has been made in the area's general sanitary conditions.

POLICE COOPERATION

The close cooperation of the rural police of two Landkreise recently resulted in the apprehension of a quartet of robbers and showed what can be accomplished when neighboring police units work together.

Following a series of robberies in LK Illertissen, located immediately to the south of LK Neu Ulm, rural police in the former notified the New Ulm rural police of the crimes and that the robbers had escaped in a northerly direction.

The rural police in LK Neu Ulm immediately set up a road block to check all persons entering the area. When one truck was stopped at the check point, three of the vehicle's occupants fled and another surrendered. The rural police gave chase and notified the Kreis' municipal police of the situation.

The robbers fired some fifteen shots at their pursuers in an effort to prevent capture. The police, instructed not to shoot except in self defense, then returned the fire, wounding one man and causing the surrender of a second. The third was captured by Neu Ulm Municipal police in Iller Forest near the city.

German Political Leaders on

Denazification



The first and most urgent appeal made by the Germans to the occupying armies, long before V-E day, was the cry for differentiation between Germans and Germans. The small number of genuine anti-nazis and the legion of those who because of political misconceptions or partial amnesia believed themselves entitled to this attribute, expressed hope that the occupation authorities would establish a demarkation line based on political considerations, and accord the two groups thus established fundamentally different treatment. When the occupation authorities began to act in this direction, however, by embarking upon a program of denazification, the cry was narrowed to an appeal for differentiation between nazis and nazis. The occupation authorities, themselves aware of this need, took the first step in this direction by issuing the directive which distinguished between those Party members who had joined before May 1st, 1937 and those who had joined after that date. This provision, however, failed to bring satisfaction. Germans of all political creeds considered the dateline as arbitrary and argued, in addition, that many who had joined before 1937 had been ignorant or idealistic while most of those who joined after 1937 were opportunists who knew what they were getting into. Who, then, was a nazi and should be eliminated? Representatives of all social and political groups agreed more or less that the terms nazi and party

The material here presented was originally published in Information Control Intelligence Summary (ICIS). It is believed that it represents the most comprehensive and representative summation of German reaction to denazification that has appeared to date.

member were not synonymous; that justice could be done only by special consideration of each individual case, and that only Germans, under the supervision of Americans, were qualified to weigh the evidence and pass judgement. Law No. 8 was the first edict embodying all these requirements: Providing a chance to the non-activists to clear themselves, it offered redemption to the nazis who had not been nazis at heart; and providing for German composed committees and appeal boards, it gave the Germans a chance to judge their own fellows.

On the assumption that city mayors and political leaders well acquainted with the practical problems of the day and sensitive to the currents of public opinion, would be able to summarize the merits and probable effects of the new law. ICD investigators interviewed nine mayors and 24 political leaders in seventeen cities and towns in the Eastern and Western Military Districts. Of the mayors, four were SPD men, two belonged to the Christian Social Union, one was a

member of the Liberal Democratic Party and two were without party affiliations. Of the political leaders, 14 were Communists, eight were Social Democrats and two were representatives of the Christian Social Union. Investigators were instructed to select a high percentage of leftists because they have always been in favor of strong denazification, and, it was felt that their reactions to the intensification of the policy would be of particular interest. The 33 political leaders were asked to express their views on Law No. 8 and to summarize the effects of denazification to date.

PRESENT STATE OF DENAZIFICATION

All respondents agreed with the basic principle of denazification. Without exception, they were convinced that the elimination of nazis and nazi influence was one of the prerequisites of political and economic reconstruction.

The first and foremost yardstick for measuring a man's share in nazism-membership in the NSDAP or one of its affiliate organizations — was rejected as a reliable indicator by all of the respondents except two Communists. Grünwald, KPD leader for the Kreis Obertaunus, stated that with the exception of about 10 per cent, all former Party Members could safely be considered nazis, and Böning, KPD leader in Heidelberg and former KZ inmate, declared outright that party membership was the true index of nazism. "All who joined the party", said Böning, "no matter what their particular reason may have been, knew about the race theory, the persecutions, the claim for Lebensraum and the personal ambitions of the Führer, all of which meant war." The 1937 dividing line was rejected by all. Instead, there was general agreement among the

interviewees, as among Germans at large (see above) that each case should be judged by its individual merits. Some Communists stressed that special consideration should be given to age; that young people should more readily be given a chance to redeem themselves than older people.

RESULTS OBTAINED

Administration. About half of the respondents in the Western District felt that denazification of administration had been adequate, if not even too severe. Some Communist leaders, however, adhered to a different view. Bock of Heidelberg claimed that mayors were frequently using the excuse of indispensability to protect friends and termed the "dilly-dally attitude of mayors in regard to denazification of bigshots" a passive protest against, if not a sabotage of Allied aims. Communist leader Rost of Offenbach also insisted that several politically most objectionable people were still in important government jobs. Schiefer, SPD leader of Munich, said that it would take him more than a day to make up a list of nazis still in their city government.

Business and Industry. There was overwhelming agreement among the respondents in both districts that business and industry had by no means been cleared of nazis. The few dissenters from this view were an SPD leader for the Kreis Obertaunus, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Party for the Kreis Oberursel, and Scharnagl and Müller, CSU leaders in Munich. Some respondents did not commit themselves on this point; others who were critical felt that progress would soon be made.

The Church. The Church, almost all observers felt, was adequately denazi-

fied, and the few who were somewhat skeptical expressed disbelief that cleansing measures would be taken. Of whatever little criticism there was of nazi influence in the church, the larger part fell on the Protestant Church. Friederich, KPD leader in Hof, named a specific example of a Protestant minister who had not been discharged.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

Inefficiency. The Communists concurred with official US policy and insisted that non-political questions, such as indispensability in essential services, should not even be taken into consideration in the political cleansing process, and in general, doubted the validity of the argument that inefficiency was caused by denazification. The mayors, however, complained that inefficiency was the result of denazification. Braun of Mannheim went so far as to state that dismissals had reached a point where he could not carry on the administration of the city. Treu of Nürnberg made an additional point in this connection: While denazification crippled his administration, Law No. 8, he claimed, made it difficult for him to find replacements since young people with the formal education required had almost certainly belonged to the NS Students League. It was noteworthy, however, that none of the mayors who complained that denazification had caused inefficiency, pleaded for the retention of genuine nazis on the grounds of straight expediency. Rather, they complained that their administration was hamstrung by the dismissal for technical reasons of those whom they considered worthy of their trust.

Injustice. Many of the respondents, mayors and political leaders alike, stressed the "injustices" that had resulted from denazification. Braun of

Mannheim, in a letter to MG, stated in this connection: "The population can endure misery, but it will not endure injustice." Klett of Stuttgart stated that "some cases of dismissal are such a gross injustice that I, an anti-nazi of twelve years standing, find myself compelled to jump to the defense of nazis." Such statements from mayors and political leaders were frequent.

Question of Democratic Procedure.

In criticism voiced by mayors and the more conservative political leaders, the word "undemocratic" cropped up frequently. The word did not carry the same connotation with all. Some seemed to feel that to be democratic meant to be lenient and to forgive and forget. Treu of Nürnberg said: "Ninety per cent of Nürnberg's inhabitants welcomed the Americans as liberators after twelve years of Hitler oppression... The denazification is the only thing which has made the people feel disillusioned about democracy..." Others, however, saw the undemocratic qualities of the denazification measures in the categorizing of individuals.

Social and Economic Dislocation.

Most mayors believed that the denazification would have rather serious social consequences. Veit of Karlsruhe claimed that 22,000 dependents would have to suffer the consequences of unemployment if the city administration were two-thirds denazified; denazification would thus contribute to the economic dislocation. Braun of Mannheim stated that he spent many sleepless nights worrying about the families who had lost their daily bread through denazification. Mayor Klett of Stuttgart used an emergency appeal (submitted to him in the presence of an interrogator) to permit a "denazified" doctor to perform a delivery, to

point out to other social dislocations caused by the cleansing process. The fact that dismisseees were not necessarily breadless but in a position to take on a variety of jobs was not considered by the bürgermeister. A few also pointed out that denazification had had an adverse effect upon economy where owners of businesses, who were themselves free of the nazi taint, hesitated to resume operations for fear of insurmountable personal problems.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

The respondents estimated that about 50 per cent of the public supported the denazification policy. Walz of Heidelberg stated that in his opinion 70 per cent favored denazification in general, but that only 20 per cent favored it as it was being carried out at the moment. Kauper of Bayreuth believed that most people had favored the idea but that "far reaching injustices" had recently made them antagonistic. Leftist political leaders were somewhat more conservative in their estimates as to how many people favored denazification. In answer to the question who the principal supporters of denazification were, the conservatives tended to express themselves in terms of a political division, naming the leftists as the principal supporters; while the leftists tended more toward a class division, naming the workers, aided by a small group of genuine anti-nazi intellectuals. A lone dissenter with this opinion was Rausch, chairman of the SPD in the Kreis Obertaunus, who asserted that "all fanatics" support the American denazification policy, while "all quieter and more humane people are against it." He thought, nevertheless, that half of the people supported it. Rost, secretary of the Communist Party at Offenbach, ventured the opinion that all workers, except those personally affected, supported denazification. Drott, SPD offi-

cial in Offenbach, stated that businessmen were "definitely not interested" in denazification.

CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS

The general criticism most frequently heard from mayors and political leaders was that "the big shots," all in all, were not sufficiently affected and the small fry had to bear the brunt of the measures. The most common suggestion was that a time limit should be set for the condemnation of those found nazi, in order to deprive them of the psychological basis for uniting in anti-social gangs or organizations. A unique suggestion was made by a Communist leader who pointed out that the nationalization of various industries would greatly simplify denazification, as it would deprive nazis automatically of their positions of power and influence.

RESULTS OF DENAZIFICATION

Most mayors, like most other Germans, voiced the fear that the dismissed would become radical and, in protest against the society that was rejecting them, join the Communists. This claim, which has also been made extensively by the rank and file nazis in their whispering propaganda designed to frighten bourgeois circles into desisting from denazification, was supported by the additional contention that a good many Communist workers had changed over to national socialism after 1933 and would, therefore, be just as apt to change back. Most of the Communist leaders, however, did not share this view. Some, like Grünwald, KPD leader for the Kreis Obertaunus, pointed out that the KPD would not even admit the denazified, at least not for several years, while others stated that former Party Members would not join the KPD even if they could. This view was summed up by Bock, Communist member of the Landregierung

Baden and a shrewd political observer, with the statement that "as-a predominantly bourgeois class they (the denazified) cannot give their vote to a party which they consider a menace to their way of life." In all, there were many stray opinions on the subject as to who would benefit politically from the dismissal of nazis. Some thought that they would join, or form, a new radical party of the right; others thought that they would split, the workers turning to the KPD and the bourgeois elements to the bourgeois parties. Others again believed that, having belonged to a radical party, the party member would now calm down and join a middle of the road political organization. A few thought that denazification would act as a brake to political life in general, people being afraid to identify themselves with any party after having seen what happened to members of the nazi party.

A propaganda-minded Communist stated that the leftist trend in the coming elections would have been more pronounced if there had been no denazification since the Communists have now been deprived of the powerful argument: "Look, this or that nazi is still continuing in his powerful position." In general, no definite trend emerged from the answers except that those who predicted that dismissed nazis would turn Communist expected that denazification would result in considerable Communist gains at the elections if party members were permitted to vote.

THE POLITICAL FATE OF THE DISMISSEES

The question as to whether those who had been nazis should be permitted to vote in the coming elections was unanimously answered with a stern "No" by all respondents in both districts, with the exception of the two Christian Social Union Leaders.

The remarkable point about this complete agreement was, however, that the verdict denying the former party members voting rights was arrived at by the different groups as a result of diametrically opposed reasoning and motives. The conservatives felt that voting rights should be withheld from the former nazis because they would vote Communist; while the leftists wanted to refuse them the right to vote because, in their opinion, the party members would vote for the most rightist and reactionary party on the ticket. Although almost all respondents wanted to keep the denazified from voting, none wanted to disenfranchise them for good. Time limitations suggested ranged from one to five years.

The doors of the political parties will be closed to the activists, according to the statements of the majority of those interviewed.

LAW NO. 8

With the exception of the Christian Social Union representation in Munich, all respondents expressed a favorable view of Law No. 8 in general. The main grounds on which the decree was favored were: (a) that it extended denazification to a field hitherto untouched, thus making denazification complete in scope (although excepting the church, as some pointed out; particularly the protestant church); and (b) that it is a definite improvement in the methods of denazification because it corrects two previous weaknesses — rigidity of application without consideration of individual circumstances and lack of German participation in the denazification process. Commenting on the latter feature, Hülsenbeck, KPD spokesman of Stuttgart, Director of the Labor Office, said:

"By giving Germans a share in the denazification, the Americans have restored to the Germans the faith in themselves which they had lost."

Bock, KPD member of the Baden Landregierung, believed that "this law shows that the Americans have learned from past mistakes. It should have been law No. 1."

The general agreement on the desirability of the law, however, was obviously not the result of similar opinions among the more conservative Bürgermeister and the more radical politicians. The point at issue, of course, was **which** Germans would do the denazifying. Respondents split on the question of who should compose the German committees. The conservatives were in favor of keeping party representatives out and putting "reliable, respected professional people" on the committees. The Communists, however, felt that all parties should be represented in addition to the professional people. Trade Union representatives on the committees were favored by all respondents. It was certain that those who considered denazification too harsh and indiscriminate hoped that with jurisdiction partly in German hands the cleansing process would become milder, while those who were impatient with denazification and considered it inadequate, hoped that the process of elimination would become more rigorous as well as more just — and both sides realized that whether their hopes would be fulfilled depended largely on which Germans would be selected for the job.

There was hardly any negative criticism of the law itself. A technical objection was raised by Klett of Stuttgart who stated that with the burden of proof resting on the defendant, many defendants who had to prove that they had not been activists would find themselves in a difficult position since it is hard to furnish such negative proof.

POLITICAL REACTION TO LAW. NO. 8

Most of the respondents believed that the law had popular support. This view, however, was in sharp contrast to findings by 6891st District Information Services Control Command in an investigation of general population reactions in the Western District, and in opposition to other intelligence from various sources. Interrogees, nazis and non-nazis, have condemned the law as unjust and designed to cripple German industry. In view of the fact that these investigations were made soon after the promulgation of the law, it may tentatively be assumed that many Germans reacted so unfavorably because they had not properly understood the law. It seems that they had not yet been informed of the provision of appeal and, in addition, did not realize that the law differentiated between nominal nazis and activists.

In all, it may be said that despite the initial, unfavorable reception based, no doubt, on inadequate knowledge, the spirit of Law No. 8 comes closest of all laws issued so far to the spirit of those Germans who on the strength of their past experience and present outlook may be regarded as the nucleus of constructive and democratic forces in post-Hitler Germany. Its differentiation between must-nazis and activists and its provision for German judges correct the faults which, according to intelligence sources, German anti-nazis considered the most serious in the denazification program. Random investigations of some of those who will be affected by the law, conducted by 6871st District Information Services Control Command, revealed, however, that party members still feel that they are being wronged at every turn since they consider themselves in no way guilty of any crime.



WAR TRIALS

Seen as Historic Landmark

With commentators stressing their significance as a historic landmark in the avoidance of future periodic wars and as an important step in the re-education of the German people, the Nürnberg trials continued to command wide interest during the week. Proceedings were well covered by press and radio, and the trials provided the topic for many editorials.

Comment on the military occupation of Germany emphasized the difficulties of the Army's task, due to such factors as rapid redeployment, and differences in policy between the various zones. Plans for replacing Military Government by civilian authority were generally welcomed as a logical move in the discharge of our post-war responsibilities.

In his opening statement at Nürnberg, said The Washington Post, Justice Jackson "did much to demolish whatever lingering doubts that remained in the mind of reasonable men regarding the trial of the nazi leaders. Beyond punishment of the defendants now before the bar of justice, Justice Jackson saw a far greater purpose in the trial, a purpose which may make the proceedings at Nürnberg a landmark in history. 'The ultimate step in avoiding periodic wars', he explained, 'is to make statesmen responsible to law'. The manner in which the trial is being conducted, the elevated attitude of Justice Jackson himself, the determination with which all the officials concerned are going ahead with their

appointed task, all give the hope that Nürnberg may be a long step in the achievement of that aim".

In a dispatch to The New York Herald-Tribune, William L. Shirer expressed the view that the trials may prove to be "the first great step in the re-education of the German people". A more critical note was sounded by Victor Bernstein, correspondent of PM, who declared that "as a propaganda weapon against nazism and for democracy, this trial is already largely a flop. The one group of people in the world who have most to learn from this trial and for whom it ought to mean the most are getting the least amount of information about it. I refer to the German people themselves. Of more than a score of licensed German newspapers in the American Zone, only five have been permitted to send reporters to the trial".

In an article in The London Spectator, Norman Bentwich pointed out that the trials are not "simply or purely a judicial process, but also an international Act of State. They are designed to demonstrate the application of the moral law to international relations . . . And in this supreme case, creating a new criminal responsibility and a new jurisdiction, the voice of humanity can be heard as well as the voice of the statesmen and the jurists".

While comment of occupation policies continued to show a critical trend, Anne O'Hare McCormick in

The New York Times pointed out that the office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, "is charged with an assignment infinitely harder than any military mission. It is striving — for the most part with scrupulous fidelity to the Potsdam Law, which is the Bible in the American Zone — to do something without precedent in history. Under the most adverse circumstances in an atmosphere of incredible hopelessness, it is trying to change the mind and transform the economic structure of a great nation".

According to The Washington Star, "the basic cause of the troubles which have arisen is the unanimity principle adopted for the Allied Control Council set up to administer Germany". Another newspaper, The Newark News, asserted that "lack of a definite policy is hampering the restorative work of our occupation army in Germany. How can officers and men, charged with enforcing the American program, persuade anti-nazi Germans to accept positions of leadership when the support on which they lean so heavily may abruptly be withdrawn? The rapid demobilization of our forces is largely due to political pressures. There is from families of men who have long overseas duty and from the men themselves a compelling and an understandable demand for quick return".

Military Government policy-making executives in the U. S. Zone "are in a state of uneasiness bordering on fright", declared Edd Johnson in a dispatch to The Chicago Sun. "They are uneasy about the German population. They are uneasy about our relations with the Allies. But more than anything else, they are uneasy about what you people at home will say about the job they are doing".

If the occupation is to be a long one, said The Springfield Union, "it becomes increasingly evident that the

military force we maintain in Germany should be composed of men who are interested in that kind of work and express a specific desire to remain abroad. . . . It is clearly the job of the War Department to build up an occupation force of high caliber with such men".

Occupation Alternative

Citing history to prove that military occupation cannot succeed, an anonymous member of the RAF, in an article in the November issue of Harper's, presented an alternative to the maintenance of large military forces in the U. S. and British Zones of Germany. Following total disarmament, decision by a commission of experts as to what industries Germany is immediately and permanently to forego, and the establishment of a system at the frontiers for the control of German exports and imports, the Harper's article proposed the organization of a mobile task force, made up of highly trained personnel, with the right of entry into laboratories, factories, warehouses and similar installations in Germany.

Back of this, under the proposal, would be a powerful force, stationed outside Germany, on the frontiers of Holland, Belgium, Denmark and France. This military organization would be "the fastest force the world has ever seen", and from time to time units of this force would demonstrate its strength to the Germans by rapidly "driving through their country and out again".

"Let us make no mistake in thinking that we can occupy a country and disclaim responsibility for its condition," the Harper's article warned. "However much the British and American Governments may protest that they have delegated responsibility to the Germans, the armies of occupation are the ultimate power and nothing would

persuade the Germans that the power does not entail ultimate responsibility. And although we shall get little credit for any recovery in Germany, we shall certainly not avoid the blame for the failures that are inevitable and for the suffering that they will bring. The Weimer Republic took over an inheritance of disaster last time. The American and British armies are accepting an inheritance 50 times as terrible".

Military occupation, the article said, though it "may castigate the vanquished, degrades the victor", while sabotage and "dirty underground tricks" tend to undermine the morale of the occupying forces. Unless a substitute for large military garrisons is adopted, it warned, "the subtle, sentimental appeal of the Germans, together with the easy-going nature of our people and the natural disinclination of any decent man to stay where he isn't wanted, will make the occupation a failure and the peace a shorter one than last time".

German Arrogance

Correspondents in the U. S. Zone have recently directed attention to a resurgence of arrogance among the German civilian population. Seymour Freidin, in an article in The New York Herald-Tribune, for example, stated that "there are unmistakable signs that a considerable portion of the German civilian population has regained some of its propagandized arrogance and superiority it manifested toward other peoples before the fall of the Reich".

Another correspondent, Edward P. Morgan of The Chicago Daily News, writing from Berlin, stated that reports from scattered parts of the American Zone "show a noticeable change from the docility among the civilians which prevailed during the summer to a surlier, bolder attitude".

Drew Middleton of The New York Times also found evidence of a similar trend "The German attitude toward the American occupation forces has swung from apathy and surface friendliness to active dislike", he said in a recent despatch. "According to an American Military Government official, this is finding expression in the organization of numerous local anti-American organizations throughout the Zone and in a rapid increase in the number of attacks on American soldiers".

Change in Command

Generals George C. Marshall and Dwight D. Eisenhower received high praise from the nation's press for their wartime achievements following the announcement in Washington that the latter has been nominated for Chief of Staff.

The Philadelphia Inquirer said, in congratulating General Eisenhower on his appointment, that "no man in our memory has better deserved the honor". Another typical comment was that of Walter Winchell, who praised Eisenhower "as a humanitarian who knows what the war was fought for and is battling to hold our precarious peace".

The job of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, new Theater Commander and member of the Control Council, "involves issues of major and delicate importance", declared Bill Costello of CBS in a recent broadcast. "The fact is the Berlin Control Council has become the focal point for a see-saw game of power politics which may determine the future stability of the European Continent".

Random Comments

"Reports of delays, waste and inefficiency by UNNRA and of misuse of this agency for political purposes point to situations that should be cor-

rected promptly, but do not lessen the need for relief and rehabilitation. As Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNNRA, pointed out in a recent address, the longer it takes the liberated areas to recover from the effects of war, the more it will cost us in dollars and cents. It is to our interest, as well as to that of suffering millions, to speed Europe's recovery and restore her to a position of political and economic stability". — Editorial in The Dallas News.

* *

"At every turn, the American President and the British Prime Minister are faced by the rock-like fact that until a thorough political settlement between Russia and the Western Powers is effected, no saving answer can be found to the Sphinx-like riddle of the atomic bomb and other new weapons not less terrible in their cumulative effect". J. L. Garvin in The London Daily Telegraph.

* *

"Most Military Government officers with whom I have talked during this tour of the U. S. occupation zone believe we are being too harsh on the nazis. These officers are decent, democratic Americans. They are opposed to nazism and believe it was responsible for the war. But they have been given a job to do, and denazification, they believe, makes that job unnecessarily difficult. The job of these Military Government officers is to clear up the city or the country to which they have been assigned, to get it running again and hand it back to the Germans." Edd Johnson in The Chicago Sun.

* *

As the result of Quebec, two emergency directives were issued to the British and American armies. The first expressly forbade any and every economic rehabilitation except such as might be found necessary to prevent unrest and starvation. The second enjoined non-fraternization. Men who

were working in SHAEF last autumn have described to me the stunned stupor of the experts when they received these orders. Everyone knew that the first of these meant starvation and disease not only in Germany but throughout Europe, and that the second would very soon break down and in the meanwhile would produce, in practice, non-co-operation by Military Government officers, not with Germans, but with German anti-Fascists. Quebec was the zenith of the 'realist' Anglo-American policy which sacrificed every principle of morality and commonsense in the passion for revenge and the search for an Anglo-American security based on power politics." — Polycritic in The London New Statesman and Nation.

* *

"There is no doubt that most Germans feel sorry for themselves at this point. Few of them pause to consider — or would care much if they did — that the people suffered much more during the last two winters in nazi-occupied Poland, in most of Russia, in the partisan islands of resistance in Yugoslavia and in Italian cities like Naples and Rome and Milan. Even in liberated Paris, last winter was far tougher than it was in Berlin, and was, in some respects, as bad as this winter is going to be here." — Russell Hill in dispatch to The New York Herald-Tribune from Berlin.

* *

"The problem of the expelled Germans is certain to overshadow the German scene for a long time to come. It is an unpleasant, but a fact, that the protests of the Western Powers against the immediate expulsions of Germans from the lands of the Oder and the Neisse as well as from the Sudetenland have not been effective. The expulsions go on; and fairly soon they may be completed. The anti-German mood in Eastern Europe has probably been stronger than the sense of decency

of peoples and governments alike. But there is no use in crying over spilt milk and the milk was spilt at Potsdam, where the Oder-Neisse frontier was accepted de facto. The question which now arises is how to deal, at least in the short run, with the surplus population that has been carried into Germany, or to put it more accurately, into the Russian Zone of Germany." **The London Economist.**

"The trial of General Yamashita in Manila has produced as foul a tale of savagery as is recorded in all history. But the responsibility goes beyond any single Japanese General, however brutal. For this primitive savagery is the deliberate product of the whole Japanese political, religious and military system, which deliberately extirpated all 'softening' influences of both Oriental religions and Western democracy and embarked on a 'rebarbarization' of the nation as the best preparation for war ... For that system, the whole Japanese nation, from the Emperor downward, must accept responsibility and though a moral re-education of the Japanese nation will present special difficulties, at least all the outward symbols of that system can and should be removed". **Editorial in The New York Times.**

"The United States cannot demobilize all the men who served during World War II, make no further provisions for a standing army and still assume its share of the burdens which have come with peace and protect its own future. There should be a standing army of sufficient size to carry out to the last letter the terms which were imposed upon Germany and Japan. If we fail to do this, we run the risk not only of losing the peace, but of fertilizing the battlefields of future wars". **Editorial in The Houston Chronicle.**

"This city's biggest industry at the moment is the manufacture of anti-Soviet stories and the production has reached the point where export is possible in wholesale lots". **Victor Bernstein in a dispatch to PM from Berlin.**

"The mystery surrounding the delay in publishing the Italian armistice terms is certainly not lessened by a perusal of those terms. The trouble was that the document was no sooner signed than it was obsolescent. Here we undoubtedly have the root cause for the long delay in publishing the terms of the armistice. Yet the fact must be recognized that this secrecy played right into the German hands by giving them the opportunity to broadcast fantastic reports as to just what the armistice did contain. How often has it to be demonstrated that secrecy doesn't pay?" **Editorial in the Washington Post.**

"The election results in Hungary by no means solve the terrible economic problems which that country faces. But the fact that a free election can be held at all in the heart of Europe these days should be an encouragement to genuine Democrats everywhere". **Cincinnati Times Star.**

"Why are relations between Russia and the Western Powers strained? Why, instead of mutual confidence, are there ill-concealed suspicions? The plain truth is that Russia's foreign policy today is based upon fear. Russia finds it hard to forget a fact which we find it hard to remember; the fact that from the day when Disraeli came from Berlin crying, 'Peace with Honor', the policy of all the Western Powers until Chamberlain returned from Munich crying, 'Peace in Our Time', was to appease Germany at Russia's expense". **London Daily Mirror.**

QUALIFICATIONS *for* CIVILIAN Jobs

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must have capacity to effect the re-organization of all German Industry in a Land, and to make decisions on which plants shall be allowed to resume business, to define potentially dangerous or useless enterprises, and to guide the enforcement of industrial Allied policy. He must be able to insure that rehabilitated German industry is vulnerable to blockade and bombing and susceptible to Allied control. Must have had experience or training in formulation and enforcement of policies and directives governing industrial control and force recognition and obedience of Allied policy. Some experience in liaison with French, English and Russian occupation forces is desirable.

The positions of Staff Member, Staff Assistant and Staff Aide in this Section also are available with relatively lesser degrees of responsibility at CAF grades 11, 9 and 7 and base pay plus overseas salaries of \$5,375, \$4,550 and \$3,725, respectively.

MINING MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be thoroughly acquainted with the activation, directing and control of mines, quarries and plants for ini-

tial processing of mineral resources. Must be able to effect certain liaison in connection with exchange of minerals on an inter-zonal basis. Under general direction of function head must be able to prepare and enforce technical directives on mining and set policy under Allied over-all rehabilitation plans. This dictates the capacity to exact strict compliance from governmental officials, mine operators, engineers, and workers. Should be experienced in liaison with Allied officials as well as with other sections within the economic structure. Should be a mining engineer with some administrative experience.

The position of Staff Member in this section at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas at \$5,375, is also available.

PETROLEUM, OIL AND LUBRICANTS SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be thoroughly familiar with procurement, conservation, distribution and allocation of priorities on all POL and be able under the very general direction of the economies head to formulate and execute policy on these subjects. Must be able to estimate needs, to prepare and enforce detailed administrative and technical directives and to co-ordinate with other functions of the OMG in matters regarding POL. Extensive experiences in li-

quid fuels and lubricants, is highly desirable.

The position of Staff Member in this section, CAF-11, base salary plus overseas, \$5,375, is also available.

STAFF MEMBER-ENGINEER — P-4
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$5,375)

Selection of individuals will be on the basis of general, over-all experience in mechanical, electrical, civil, industrial and related engineering. Specific experience in public utilities, industry, mining and POL and a degree in engineering will be qualifying.

JUNIOR STAFF AIDE-ENGINEER — P-1
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$2,900)

Degree in mechanical, electrical, civil, industrial and/or related engineering, or six months successful related experience in Military Government or Civil Affairs will be regarded as qualifying. Must have experience in office management, routine reporting and statistics.

STAFF MEMBER-ECONOMIST — P-4
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$5,375)

Must be broadly experienced in general, over-all economics and/or business; will be assigned wherever work load indicates a need, and experience as outlined for regular Staff Member for commerce and trade, price control, and rationing and allocations and requirements will qualify. College degree in economics desirable.

STAFF ASSISTANT-ECONOMIST — P-3
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$4,550)

General, over-all experience in field of economics, public and private, required. Experience or training should

have developed capacity to evaluate controls, draft inventory and reporting systems and administrative procedures. Should have extensive statistical experience or training. College degree in economics desirable.

JUNIOR STAFF AIDE-ECONOMIST — P-1
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$2,900)

College degree in economics or related field, or six months successful experience in Military Government or Civil Affairs in economics or administration. Experience should embrace reporting, statistics and office management.

**COMMERCE TRADE AND
MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST — CAF 13**
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Broad experience and training in complete control of all wholesale and retail firms not specifically under another functional head, and in over-all regulation of intra-regional commercial, business and economic activity. Must appreciate Allied policy for rehabilitation of small industry and co-operatives and have the capacity to plan their reorganization. Must have demonstrated capacity to formulate detailed policy on very general directives from higher authority, to prepare and enforce detailed technical and administrative directives on reorganization, licensing and liquidation of business firms, and to promote re-establishment of wholesale and retail outlets for essential consumer goods. Experience should embrace field investigation and inspection.

The position of Staff Member in this section with lesser degree of responsibility but requiring similar background is available at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas, \$5,375.

**TRADE MANAGEMENT
SPECIALIST — CAF-13**
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Experience for this position will have emphasis on capacity to negotiate free trade among Allied and American-held territories, and will embrace clearance of shipments of restricted items, familiarity with German disposition to "export" among its own Länder on a barter basis, effecting agreements to overcome restricted trade, investigations, reports and recommendations concerning trade with Russian-occupied areas, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, etc. Broad experience in inter-state commerce and trade, and knowledge of one or more languages — French, Russian, German — are highly desirable.

The position of Staff Member in this section is also available at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas, \$5,375.

**PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING
SPECIALIST — CAF-13**
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Broad experience in price control of all goods and services is essential, but capacity to co-operate with other function heads on price controls or services under their jurisdiction is also essential. Some intimacy with policy making is desirable, and ability to execute the policy of higher authority is required. Experience must embrace making or directing the accomplishment of comprehensive investigations of price increases on the general economy, existing price regulations, consumption, currency supply, wage and salary structure, tax and subsidy payment, interzonal trade, etc. Applicant should be able to direct the reorganization of German agencies dealing with price control and rationing. Degree in economics with major study in price control desirable.

The position of Staff Member in this section is also available at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas, \$5,375.

**REQUIREMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS
SPECIALIST — CAF-13**
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Comprehensive experience in procurement and distribution of supplies is qualifying. In conjunction with the Head of Economics should be able to define relative needs of various functions for commodities and establish priorities for them. Must have the capacity to formulate policy and apply established policy to the marked differences in need existing in various parts of Germany. Familiarity with QMC, Engineer, G-4, and UNRRA functions as regards supply is essential. Must be able to prepare, consolidate and interpret information and statistics of supply significance.

The position of Staff Member in this section at CAF-11, base pay plus overseas, \$5,375, is also available.

FORESTRY SPECIALIST — CAF-13
(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$7,787.50)

An individual experienced in management and utilization of forest and parks is required for this job. Should have, through experience, the ability to organize, train and operate a forestry and game warden service. Further, he should be able to spot check and improve operations in forest management and utilization so as to keep a closely co-ordinated and ambitious forestry program in the proper direction in reforestation, control and production, as will be necessary during the occupation and reconstruction of Germany. Individual must have the necessary ability to aid in the complete denazification of the German Forestry Service, and in addition be able completely to understand the existent German system of

communication. Should be a forestry school graduate.

FORESTRY SPECIALIST — CAF-11

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$4,550)

Individual whose main job is to aid Section Head and to take over a specialized part of a section (Fishing) where his qualifications are outstanding. Should be a forestry school graduate.

FORESTRY SPECIALIST — CAF-9

(Base Pay Plus Overseas —
\$5,375)

A field supervisor — well informed on management of forests. Should be able to take immediate cognizance and action of any area which is being mismanaged as well as a complete understanding of necessary production and control of wood and all its outlets.



TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Miner B. Phillips, 3d MG. Regt.

TO MAJOR

Capt. Hugh St. Baumgardner, 3d M.
G. Rgt.

Capt. John L. Reitzel, 3d MG. Rgt.
Capt. Clarence M. Bolds, 3d MG. Rgt.
Capt. Carl W. Groppe, 3d MG. Rgt.

TO CAPTAIN

1st Lt. Hermann E. Auerbach, 3d MG.
Rgt.

1st Lt. Charles A. Lavery, 3d MG. Rgt.
1st Lt. Kurt Fredericks, 3d MG. Rgt.
1st Lt. Edward C. Nichols, 3d MG. Rgt.

Payment in Lieu of Terminal Leave Approved

The bill authorizing lump sum payment in lieu of terminal leave has been passed by Congress and signed by the President.

This means that personnel of the armed forces who have performed active service since May 1st, 1940 may accept civilian employment with the U.S. Government while on terminal leave pending separation and receive pay for such leave in addition to the salary of the civilian position.

Those persons who already have relinquished all or part of their authorized terminal leave in order to accept civilian employment may present their claim for terminal leave pay to the disbursing officer who paid final pay account. If payment therefore is proper, it will be made in a lump sum.

A person serving in a U.S. Government civilian position without pay because of receiving terminal leave pay now may submit a claim for civilian pay to the general accounting office, and payment for this will be made in a lump sum. If a position with a state or political sub-division thereof was accepted while on terminal leave, a claim may be presented to disbursing officer who paid the final pay account for payment for leave in lump sum.

No waiver previously effected will now bar payment for any amounts otherwise due under this Act.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 20 — 8 DECEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

PAGE

Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	3
---	---

HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	4
--------------------------------	---

Schools for Democracy	4
---------------------------------	---

What is Militarism?	15
-------------------------------	----

The Survival of the Mercenary Tradition	20
---	----

GENERAL	22
-------------------	----

Dyeing of Uniforms Deadline Temporarily Suspended	22
---	----

Travel to Berlin	22
----------------------------	----

Special Yule Curfew	22
-------------------------------	----

Priority Labor Needs	22
--------------------------------	----

Civilian Rail Traffic	27
---------------------------------	----

Disbandment Directive	27
---------------------------------	----

GERMAN REACTIONS	23
----------------------------	----

The German and Foreign News	23
---------------------------------------	----

Last Warning to All Concerned	24
---	----

The City Council Meets	25
----------------------------------	----

VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	26
--------------------------------	----

PRESS COMMENTS	28
--------------------------	----

Policy Changes Seen Result of Price Report	28
--	----

Nürnberg Trials	29
---------------------------	----

European Elections	30
------------------------------	----

In the Far East	30
---------------------------	----

Random Comments	30
---------------------------	----

PERSONNEL DATA	32
--------------------------	----

Qualifications for Civilian Jobs	32
--	----

Information Control Division Offers Job Positions	34
---	----

Promotions	34
----------------------	----

Station List	35
------------------------	----

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendment to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

Amendment to Section XXV, (Reports and Information)

10 November 1945 (file
AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)

Removal of Nazis and Militarists in the German Reichsbahn and Other Fields of Transport (revision of Letter dated 31 August, same file number and subject)

26 November 1945 (file
AG 014.3 GEC-AGO)

Organization and Responsibility for the Supervision of Civil Transportation in Germany

27 November 1945 (file
AG 322.011 GEC-AGO)

SCHOOLS for DEMOCRACY

Part I

Elementary and Secondary Schools

By Robert S. Berlin

Military Government inherited from the nazis a German educational system perverted by nazi doctrine and crippled by the war. During the early weeks of the occupation, Military Government authorities in the field, faced with emergency problems of reorganizing and purging German civil administration, caring for and repatriating displaced persons, and restoring communications and transportation, could spare little time for the broader and more abstract task of reforming and revitalizing education in Germany on a democratic basis.

However, more and more attention and increasingly greater efforts are now being exerted by Military Government throughout the U. S. Zone in order to accomplish one of the basic aims enunciated at the Potsdam Conference. The conference report stated: "German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas". Expressed thus, in one sentence, is a double responsibility which Military Government must assume and accomplish if the cause for which we fought, and the basic reason for which Military

"German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas" — The Potsdam Agreement, August 1945.

Government now exists in Germany, is to be justified and realized.

In order to understand how fundamental and far-reaching the reformation of the German educational system must be, it is necessary to survey the history of its development prior to 1933 and its perversion under national socialism.

COMPULSORY SCHOOLING 300 YEARS OLD

More than 300 years ago, in 1619, the first compulsory school attendance law was proclaimed in the State of Saxe-Weimar. After 1763, when the General School Regulations of Frederick the Great came into force in Prussia, the principle of compulsory school attendance up to the age of thirteen or fourteen was generally accepted throughout the present area of Germany; a policy which was

reaffirmed by the Empire, the Weimar Republic, and by the nazis. In addition, the Weimar Constitution prescribed a minimum of three years of further instruction after the elementary course had been completed. Under the nazis, this three-year requirement was cut to two years for those children engaged in agriculture.

Education under both the Empire and the Weimar Republic was decentralized, with the individual states, through their Ministries of Education, exercising complete control over all phases of school and university administration.

Traditionally, the principal aim of all teaching was viewed as the striving after truth, and schools were expected to provide a general rather than a vocational education. This was particularly true of the secondary schools and universities, where the emphasis was placed upon the classics, and the goal was the production of a literate people led by a small intellectual elite.

WEIMAR ATTEMPTS SCHOOL REFORM

The framers of the Weimar Constitution sought to provide a foundation for a liberal and progressive educational system. The Constitution guaranteed freedom in the arts and sciences, the rights of minorities to education in their own language, the right of parents to educate their children, and the free choice of schools. Opportunities were to be provided whereby all gifted children could receive a higher education. In all schools, teaching was to aim at developing personalities of moral stability, well prepared for their future social and professional life.

Very few basic reforms were achieved by the Republic, as religious differences and the sharp cleavage between Bavaria and the rest of Ger-

many made it difficult to gain support for the necessary unifying legislation. The various Länder, therefore, continued to follow their own traditional educational patterns, and, when the nazis came to power in 1933, the educational system prevailing in Germany did not differ radically from that which had existed under the Empire. Actually, the only major democratic reform accomplished during the Weimar period was the abolishment of the special elementary schools (Vorschule) for prospective secondary school students and the requirement that every German attend the free, public elementary schools (Grundschule) for the first four years.

HIGHER EDUCATION UNDEMOCRATIC

Generally, education in Germany was characterized by a marked social division. While attendance for the first four years at a free, public elementary school was compulsory for all, only the wealthier classes could ordinarily afford the expenses incurred in progressing to a secondary school. As a result, under both the Empire and the Weimar Republic, there were approximately twelve times as many students in elementary as in secondary schools. The secondary schools were intended, primarily, for students preparing to enter upon either a civil service or professional career.

Since the traditional secondary school course extended for nine years, few lower-income families could afford the relatively high tuition fees and the loss of a youth's earning power for so long a period. To ease this situation, the Weimar Republic established secondary schools with a six year course (Aufbauschule) in order to permit needy students to enter high school after six instead of four years of elementary schooling. In addition, scholarships were provided for exceptionally gifted students, but both

measures, comparatively limited in scope, proved relatively ineffective in bridging the gap between elementary and secondary school education.

During the twentieth century, a multiplicity of secondary school types developed, differing principally in curricula. The oldest type, the Gymnasium, was the traditional classical school. Other popular types comprised the Realgymnasium which emphasized Latin and modern languages; the Oberrealschule which stressed mathematics and natural sciences, and the Deutsche Oberschule, a creation of the Weimar Republic, which concentrated on German and history.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS POPULAR

Those students who could not afford, or who were incapable of following a secondary school curriculum, usually continued their education for the full eight years of the elementary school (Volksschule). After graduation they either enrolled for courses at a continuation school (Fortbildungsschule) or entered a vocational school. Many different types of these schools existed, specializing in trades, commercial studies, and agriculture. Under the Republic, about 70 per cent of the youths eligible were attending some sort of vocational school.

There had also existed an intermediate school, the Mittelschule, which provided education at a nominal cost for students until the age of sixteen. Graduates of these schools could, if they were capable, continue on to secondary schools and universities. After 1931, graduates of the Mittelschule were also eligible for clerical positions in the professional civil service ranks. The number of such schools had, however, been decreasing in favor of the formal secondary school for more than a century, and, under the nazis, virtually passed out of existence.

"The development of mental capacity is only of secondary importance". — A. Hitler, "Mein Kampf".

The nazis did not radically alter the existing administrative educational structure, but they imposed upon it an educational philosophy which completely perverted and distorted the principles which had been developed over the course of the preceding 150 years. Instead of the development of a harmoniously integrated individual provided with a general culture, the nazis proposed an education which would "ensure the instruction of German youth in the spirit of national socialism".

The initial paragraph of a nazi directive on the elementary school states: "It is the task of the German School, together with other nazi educational instruments, to educate the youth of our nation in such a way that they become spiritually and intellectually strong German men and women who, firmly rooted in the home soil and nationhood, are prepared to sacrifice themselves for the Führer and the people. It is not the task of the elementary school to impart a vast body of knowledge for the personal use of the individual. It has to develop and harness all physical and mental powers of youth for the service of the State. Therefore, only those subjects which are necessary to achieve this aim have any place in the school curriculum".

EDUCATION CENTRALIZED IN REICH MINISTRY

Centralized control over all phases of education was obviously a prerequisite to the complete indoctrination of German youth, and therefore, on May 1, 1934, the nazis established the Reich Ministry of Education. Its func-

tion was to issue all legislative measures pertaining to education and to supervise the execution of such legislation by the delegated Land authorities. The Ministry was charged with regulating school attendance, initiating administrative changes in the schools, determining curricula, establishing teaching standards, and selecting textbooks. All teachers throughout Germany were incorporated into the Reich Civil Service, but the Minister of Education had the power to appoint and dismiss all teaching personnel. He exercised that power directly, however, only in the case of university professors.

The Reich Ministry of Education was actually superimposed upon the existing educational system, for the individual Länder retained some degree of control and responsibility for their schools. The Länder continued to be responsible for their own educational finances and for the personnel policy of all but university staffs.

NAZIS REGIMENT TEACHERS

Above all else, the nazis considered it of paramount importance to make the educational system the means by which the youth of the nation would be moulded to the needs of the State. Tremendous pressure was, therefore, exerted to draw teachers and school administrators into the ranks of the Nazi party and to eradicate opposition wherever manifested or even suspected. To a far greater extent than in most other professions, the nazis won adherents among German educators. Even under the Weimar Republic, the teachers were predominantly reactionary, and, therefore, even before 1933, the nazis had gained from among them many converts who devoted themselves to the undermining of the Republic.

A paragraph in an official Prussian publication illustrates the situation in the late twenties: "We cannot con-

clude the chapter on the secondary schools without touching one apparently sore spot — the political attitude of the teachers' councils There are doubtless teachers who have still not recovered from the collapse of the old regime (the Empire) and who feel unable to adopt a positive attitude towards the Republic. There are even teachers who abuse their position as friends and leaders of our youth and deliberately inculcate hostility towards the People's State".

Where opposition appeared, the nazis found it comparatively easy to break down resistance. Before a teacher could be promoted, his local nazi party organization was asked for a political evaluation. Resistance meant either no promotion, transfer to a less desirable area or school, or even dismissal. The National Socialist Teachers League (NS Lehrerbund) was one of the means by which the nazis linked the teachers of Germany to the NSDAP. Membership in the NSLB was compulsory; in August 1942, it claimed 360,000 teacher-members and carried on continuous nazi indoctrination within its ranks.

SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES PERVERTED

The nazis exploited every possible method to influence German youth. Textbooks in every subject were tuned to the national socialist doctrines. Elementary school arithmetics stated, "One Hitler Jugend plus one Hitler Jugend makes two good nazis". A primer, in a story entitled, "We March to War", impressed its young readers with the fact that "Our Führer does not want to make war at all, but the enemy forces him to do so. When the Führer commands, we soldiers go to war".

The aim of geography was "to educate the youth to be 100 per cent Germans and 100 per cent nazis". In

biology, students were taught the "biological nonsense of equality".

Even the universities, proud of their ancient traditions of freedom of teaching and learning (*Lehr- und Lernfreiheit*), were forced into the nazi mould. Courses on racial biology and German war history replaced humanistic studies which were anathema to the nazis. The universities were prostituted to invest national socialism with the glamor of research and intellectual thought. Scores of Germany's eminent men of science and letters, men who had made universities such as Heidelberg and Munich famous throughout the world, were dismissed, exiled, or thrown into concentration camps whenever they refused to fall into line. The Rector of Berlin University declared that its aim was to "eliminate the dregs of a past liberal age", and the leader of the National Socialist League of German University Teachers stated, "the German University will be nazi or it will not exist at all".

The nazis' racial purge of education began in the universities as early as 1933, and what reservations existed were swept away by the Nürnberg Laws of 1935. Under its terms, not even lecturers who had non-Aryan wives were permitted to retain their posts. A decree of April 1933 limited the proportion of non-Aryan students to 1.5 per cent, and those admitted were subjected to severe restrictions. They were excluded from medical and other professional examinations, and, after 1937 no full Jew was allowed to take the doctorate. Part Jews could do so only with ministerial permission. Similarly, a Ministry of Education decree of March 1935 completely barred Jews from public secondary schools, and a further decree in 1938 extended the ban to all public and private elementary schools.

INTELLECTUAL TRAINING DISCOURAGED

Generally, the nazi attitude toward education in the early years of the Hitler regime was anti-intellectual. The greatest emphasis was placed by the nazis on the moulding of youth to obey rather than to question, and vocational training was stressed at the expense of general, cultural education. By 1937, a distinct decrease in secondary school and university attendance had become apparent, and the nazis, alarmed at the threatened depletion of the professions, the civil service, the Officer Corps, and the leading strata in business and industry, reversed their entire policy. Attempts were made to increase the number of secondary schools, and university attendance was encouraged. This policy was adhered to even during the war, and members of the German armed forces were granted leaves and furloughs to attend the universities. Women, too, were increasingly encouraged to take up higher education, and all quotas on their attendance at universities were discarded. Despite the change in policy, however, enrollment at institutions of higher learning continued to decline, and by 1939 had fallen more than 50 per cent below the attendance for the winter of 1932-33.

The nazis further damaged the educational structure by introducing the leadership principle (*Führerprinzip*) into the schools. Teachers became followers rather than leaders, and the autocratic power of the school principal, or, in the case of the universities, of the Rector and the faculty Deans, effectively reduced the prestige and self-esteem of the subordinate members of the profession. Furthermore, the relatively low salaries paid to elementary school teachers and the slowness of promotion at all levels resulted in a serious decline in the numbers of candidates for teacher-training

institutes and for teacher appointments. The war decimated the ranks of the profession, and in 1943 the Bavarian Minister-President estimated that at least 50 per cent of the teachers were serving in the armed forces and that another ten per cent were engaged in war industries where the financial return was considerably higher. As a result, the nazis were forced to recall many teachers from retirement and to lower teacher standards to maintain even minimum staffs.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR FUTURE HITLERS

Despite the vigorous efforts expended to nazify the secondary schools, the nazis found it necessary to establish special secondary schools to train a select party élite to serve as the future Gauleiters and standard bearers of national socialism. These new schools were of three types: The National Political Educational Institutes (Napolas), the German State Boarding Schools, and the Adolf Hitler Schools. The selection and supervision of the pupils of these schools were undertaken partly by the SS and partly by the NSDAP. The schools were free boarding schools and entrance was based upon the political reliability and importance of the parents, the racial purity of the family, and the degree to which the pupil had distinguished himself in the Hitler Jugend. The resultant product of the school was a guaranteed, 100 per cent nazi whose education had been based on intolerance, glorification of Germany and Germandom, and on a idealization of war and conquest as the crowning achievements of man.

WAR COMPLETES SCHOOL BREAKDOWN

In the last two years of the war, the ever-increasing demands of the armed forces and the staggering impact of the Allied air offensives against Ger-

man cities hastened the deterioration of the German school system. Youngsters of secondary school age, boys of fourteen and fifteen, were serving in anti-aircraft units at the front, and bombings of large cities had forced the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of younger children into rural areas where adequate school facilities were not available.

When the war ended, therefore, Military Government authorities found the German school system virtually paralyzed. In most of the larger cities of the U.S. Zone, schools had been closed for many months before American troops arrived. In Heidelberg, for example, even though the city was virtually untouched, schools had been closed since the summer of 1944. Military Government education officials were thus confronted with an educational system which was physically crippled and intellectually distorted and stagnant.

Military Government found a diseased and paralyzed German educational system, requiring both antiseptic and therapeutic treatment.

It was obvious even before occupation that rehabilitation of German education would not be enough; the task was virtually one of re-creation. Education for democracy could not be erected on the poisoned foundation of nazi educational philosophy; new philosophies and ideals could not be grafted on old and withered roots.

The initial step, therefore, was to close all educational institutions and to prohibit all teaching. All nazi-developed secondary schools were permanently abolished. Directives emphasized that only when all undesirable teachers had been eliminated, when the schools had been freed from nazism

and militarism, and when an adequate supply of satisfactory teaching materials, including textbooks, was available, would the schools be reopened.

October 1st was set as the target date for the opening of all eight grades of the elementary schools throughout the U.S. Zone. After the elementary schools had been opened, immediate steps were to be taken to reopen secondary schools and institutions of higher learning.

DENAZIFICATION FUNDAMENTAL STEP

Education officers throughout the U.S. Zone placed their primary emphasis on the selection of politically reliable administrative and teaching staffs. Policy decisions had been made to maintain the basic school administrative organization at Land and Kreis levels, and the first step was thus the temporary selection and appointment of Kreis school supervisors (Kreisschulräte) and the reorganization of the various Land ministries of education. After these officials had been carefully vetted for their political reliability, they were instructed to prepare lists of available teachers and to distribute fragebogen to all teachers whom they proposed to use.

The results of this meticulous method of selection give ample proof of the success with which the nazis had gained control of the German educational system. In Würzburg, for example, 92 per cent of the teachers within the Land and Stadtkreis were nazi party members. Approximately 75 per cent of the available teachers in Regierungsbezirk Schwaben had also been party members. Similarly, denazification in Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz resulted in the removal of between 75 and 80 per cent of the teachers, raising the over-all teacher-pupil ratio in the area to the staggering figure of one to 175. Though the proportion of removals varied from one area of the

Zone to another, generally, only a relatively small percentage of those teachers who taught under the nazi regime could be retained. Denazification thus presented educational authorities with their greatest problem, for without teachers, all other efforts towards reopening the schools became meaningless.

Many expedients designed to alleviate the problem have been adopted, and though some progress has been made, teacher scarcity remains the principal obstacle to the full re-establishment of schools in the U. S. Zone.

DAMAGED SCHOOLS POSE PROBLEM

At the same time, the availability and physical condition of school buildings presented another serious problem. In many cities, Allied air raids had destroyed and damaged the greater percentage of existing school plants. In Munich, for example, reports indicated that ten per cent of the schools had been totally destroyed, 78 per cent required more or less extensive repairs, and only twelve per cent were undamaged. Nürnberg, Augsburg, Mannheim, Frankfurt, and Karlsruhe were also badly hit. Every effort has been made to effect emergency repairs, but acute shortages of construction materials have severely hampered reconstruction.

Furthermore, the nazis, in the last months of the war, had converted many schools into emergency military hospitals, and U. S. Army use of others for troop billets, hospitals, and displaced persons barracks further limited the number of available school buildings. The Army has, however, returned many of these schools to the German authorities upon request of Military Government.

EMERGENCY TEXTS DISTRIBUTED

Another major problem which required solution before the schools could

be reopened was that of assuring adequate educational supplies, primarily textbooks. Immediately upon occupation, all textbooks in use in the German schools were impounded. As an emergency measure, pending production of acceptable texts by the Germans, pre-1933 texts were selected for use in the schools. These books have been printed in Germany, and more than 325,000 books were distributed by October 5th. Twenty-one emergency texts were selected for publication, including books for use in all eight elementary school grades; nine were readers, five arithmetics, four nature studies, and three histories.

In addition, post-1933 texts are being carefully screened. A large percentage of those thus far vetted have been found acceptable, although in some cases revisions had to be made. Original texts, now being written by Germans, and new revisions of old texts, are proving, however, to be generally satisfactory.

To date, much has been achieved in meeting and adjusting the problems which have arisen. The October 1st target for the opening of elementary schools in the U.S. Zone was met, and approved secondary schools are now being reopened daily.

The following table, showing the status of elementary schools in the U. S. Zone for October 1st and November 1st, clearly indicates the progress which has been made and the problems which still exist.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	1 Oct 45	1 Nov 45
Pupils in School	1,200,174	1,576,553
Pupils not in School . . .	510,866	404,861
Percentage of Pupils in School . . .	70.10	79.60
Teachers Employed	14,176	19,947
Additional Teachers needed	16,896	13,637
Percentage of Teachers needed	54.3	40.6
Pupils per Teacher	84	79

	1 Oct 45	1 Nov 45
School Plants in Use . . .	6,182	8,606
Schools in Temporary Quarters	265	240
Schools Used for Other Purposes than Teaching . .	400	679

Education for democracy requires dynamic, convincing leaders. The most perplexing M. G. problem is finding teachers to act as leaders for German youth.

With the rapid reopening of secondary schools, the problem of teacher procurement has assumed more serious proportions. Because of their added prestige and higher civil service status, the nazis were even more thorough in their selection and control of secondary school teachers, and thus an even larger proportion of them have proved to be in the mandatory removal category. Furthermore, many secondary school teachers have been appointed to elementary school positions and, therefore, many of the secondary schools within the U.S. Zone are at present unable to open for lack of teachers. Here, too, the decline in secondary and university attendance under the nazis has wrought its havoc in that there are now few properly trained teachers who can satisfy the education standards of the secondary schools.

To meet this situation, emergency teacher-training programs, initially organized under Military Government direction before the opening of the elementary schools, are being continued and accelerated. In most cases, German school officials have been exceedingly reluctant to lower teaching standards, but Military Government authorities are encouraging them to appoint potentially capable teachers who are as yet untrained. In many Kreise, such assistant-teachers are being usefully employed. Very often, they teach five days per week, and



Typical of the conditions prevailing in many of the heavily-damaged cities of the U.S. Zone is this picture of school children entering an elementary school in Bremen on opening day. Unless the boarded windows can be replaced by glass, winter will make the continuance of classes extremely difficult.



Before the formal reopening of the schools, Bremen schoolboys were kept busy rehabilitating public places under the direction of the local school authorities. These boys of twelve to sixteen were filling shell holes in a church yard. In many cities all over the U.S. Zone, such programs were developed to keep youth usefully employed and off the streets.

on the sixth day attend teacher-training classes organized by the local Schulrat. Considerable emphasis is being placed upon in-service training as a means of accomplishing maximum results with the minimum waste of necessary personnel.

At the same time, plans are being pushed for the reopening of regular teachers colleges. At Weilburg (Greater Hessen), the teachers college, closed by the nazis in 1939, is expected to open shortly. The college faculty has already been screened and approved, as has the greater proportion of the student body. Of the 1,100 applicants, approximately 200-250 will be accepted. It is expected that these students will be able to begin teaching sometime next Spring.

TEACHERS OVERBURDENED

Meanwhile, the task of the present teachers is extremely difficult. Not only are they carrying a pupil load which makes adequate teaching almost impossible — in some Kreise, classes run to more than 100 pupils — but they are equally handicapped by a universal lack of classroom equipment. In the elementary schools, textbooks have been distributed to all grades — usually two children share one book — but other materials such as chalk, copy books, and paper are in extremely short supply. It is frequently impossible to assign written homework, for example, because the students do not have the books in which to write. In secondary schools, where even textbooks are often not available, the situation is even more difficult.

Emergency measures to extend schooling to all children under fourteen have resulted in many schools running in two or three shifts, thus shortening the daily schedules for the students and lengthening them for the teachers. In some rural areas, two Gemeinden occasionally share the ser-

vices of the only available teacher, with the schools open in each town on alternate days, or in one village in the morning and in the other in the afternoon.

Responsibility for the operation of the school system has been placed in the hands of the Germans, but Military Government is keeping close check on the schools. Local Military Government education officers accompanied by the local Schulrat make unannounced spot checks of schools in their areas. No major attempts on the part of school officials or teachers to evade Military Government directives have been reported thus far. In some instances, nazi documents have been uncovered in schools and have been impounded. Usually, the failure to remove such books has been attributed to the inexperience and neglect of the teacher or official, rather than to a deliberate failure to comply with regulations. Immediate disciplinary action, in the form of suspension or dismissal of the responsible individual, is taken when such conditions are found to exist.

Military Government is encouraging and assisting those administrators, who are actively anti-nazi, in their efforts to re-orient their present teaching staffs. If our aim to bring democracy to German and to set German youth on the road to world co-operation is to succeed, every effort must be devoted to the creation of an active pro-democratic core of German teachers.

WINTER MAY CURTAIL SCHOOLS

Currently, much of the progress that has already been accomplished is threatened by the approach of winter. Most city schools are equipped for central heating only, and, since fuel is unavailable, it is feared that many will be forced to close. Furthermore, lack of glass and roofing material will make it impossible to use many schools

which were opened in late summer. Attempts are being made to keep the schools open, if, necessary only long enough to assign homework to the students, but the critical shortages in slates and copybooks and in secondary textbooks may make even that expedient unworkable. Some schools, particularly those in rural areas, which are heated by wood stoves, may, of course, be able to continue.

Whether the schools are temporarily forced to close or not, however, the foundations have been laid. It is to be hoped that the present German educators will continue to work toward the goal expressed by the Bavarian Minister of Education and Religion, on opening a teachers conference on August 27th. He declared: "The values of true culture, working for mutual understanding, for humanity, freedom, for the respect of the convictions of other peoples, states, and nations, for all that must be sacred to mankind, must be communicated to our youth in a new spirit and with a new attitude so that our youth may comprehend it as values, as an inner valuation and a basis of a new existence worthy of a human being".

Military Government has thus far achieved a creditable record in the re-establishment of the German educational system, in so far as German children are once again attending schools — schools now cleansed of nazi leadership and doctrine — and the higher institutions are also ready to resume operations. But, from now on, the greater part of the burden lies on the shoulders of the German educators themselves. Henceforth, Military Government will exercise only supervisory functions to insure that the schools are complying with its policies.

THE TASK AHEAD

Perhaps the most serious complaint that has been leveled at the present

situation concerns the lack of positive education for democracy. Demilitarization and denazification have generally been accomplished, but the more subtle task of inculcating democratic ideas has not yet been markedly successful. Military Government observers have expressed the view that the present teaching staff appears to be composed of individuals who are theoretically non-nazi, but only a very small percentage of them can be considered anti-nazi and positively pro-democratic. A large number of teachers are themselves in an intellectual void, and their efforts are thus essentially negative rather than positive. Teaching, for many of them, represents only security and a refuge from the bitter physical labor of reconstruction, rather than a challenge for positive action.

German youth cannot be re-educated in a day or in a year. The poison which national socialism poured into the educational system for twelve years cannot be removed from the minds of young Germans as it can from books with shears and paste-pot. The teachers of Germany must by their own personal example in living democracy make the meaning of democracy clear and worthy of adoption by the youth they lead.

The process of re-education must be continuous, for in substance it involves the complete reshaping of the mentality, the attitudes, and the ideals of an entire people. It is the most difficult task confronting the German people, but it must be relentlessly pursued and finally accomplished if Germany is ever to regain its right to the respect and confidence of the free nations of the world.

The universities, the fountainheads of German intellectual thought, will be discussed in Part II of "Schools for Democracy" in the next issue.

What is *Militarism*?

The following article is intended only as a guide to assist Military Government and Special Branch officers to understand and recognize the background and forces that fostered militarism in Germany. Membership in one of the militaristic-minded organizations listed does not necessarily constitute proof in itself that the person was a militarist or a supporter of militarism. However, it does indicate that a further and complete investigation of the person in question is warranted. The eradication of militarism is one of the expressed war aims of the United States, and it is the responsibility of every Military Government officer to search for and root out all active militarists in his respective jurisdiction.

A German militarist does not necessarily have to be a member of the regular German Army. Militaristic indoctrination and ideologies have traditionally been widespread among certain sections of the German people. Moreover, many of those circles extremely active in professing and furthering militarism were composed of some members who never had contact with the German Army itself. In order to understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to examine the history and manifestations of this German engendered concept of power and aggression which has twice forced the United States into war.

Frederick William I, father of Frederick the Great, is generally regarded as the father of Prussian militarism, although the German militaristic tradition goes back much further to the medieval German feudal system. The modern German state was founded in 1871 as a result of two successful wars: 1866 against Austria and 1870

against France. Since then various groups and organizations have been active in promoting the ideals of German militarism, the most important being the "Alldeutscher Verband" (Pan-Germanic League). Founded in 1891 in opposition to the Anglophile policy of the Bismarck government, the League was financed and supported by heavy industry. It stood for militarism and helped to create the psychology which led to the outburst of jingo hysteria on August 1st, 1914 when spontaneous militaristic demonstrations took place in numerous cities throughout all Germany following news of German mobilization.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1918

After the end of World War I, a large number of young German fanatics and unemployed soldiers, raised with the ideals of German militarism, did not cease to the "Freikorps", they joined the White Russians in their fight against the Red Army in the Ukraine and Baltics, fought against the short-lived communistic government in Bavaria, and the Polish occupation of Pomerania and Upper Silesia. Most of these Freikorps later formed the "Tannenberg Bund". In March 1920, an intensified nationalistic and militaristic propaganda campaign led to the Kapp Putsch which aimed to replace the liberal German government with a strong militaristic regime. After the failure of the Kapp Putsch, many of its ardent supporters united in the "Deutsch-nationale Volkspartei".

Junker and Industrialists. For many decades a comparatively small but extremely powerful group had guided the destiny of Germany. The key men of this group were the so-called "Junkers", members of the old Prussian aristocracy who were mainly the great landlords of extensive properties in East Prussia, Silesia, Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Also included in this oligarchy were the leaders of the West German industry. Around this nucleus a political party was formed in 1918 which attracted the support of the nationalistic conservative elements in Germany, the **Deutschnationale Volkspartei (DNVP)**.

After a few changes of leadership within this party, the command was taken over by Alfred Hugenberg, one of the chieftains of German industry, owner of a large newspaper publishing concern (Scherl) and of Germany's largest movie industry (UFA). A former managing director of the Krupp armament plant, Hugenberg later became chairman of the Steel Association and other important industrial organizations.

The DNVP stood for the reactivation and strengthening of the German army, rearmament, reincorporation of parts of the Reich which had been ceded to the Allies at Versailles, recovery of the colonies and opposition to the principles of the Weimar Republic. The DNVP not only exerted a great influence in the German Army, but it fostered and supported as well a number of military and para-military organizations. The largest of these was the **Stahlhelm** with an estimated strength of more than 600,000 men, mostly veterans, commanded by former Army officers. Of all the military organizations which existed in Germany prior to 1933, with the exception of the regular army, the Stahlhelm was the best trained and best disciplined. A special order issued by Hitler in

1933 made it possible for every member of the Stahlhelm to join the ranks of the SA, and its former president, Seldte, was appointed to the Nazi cabinet as Minister of Labor.

GROUPS AFFILIATED WITH DNVP

Other nationalistic military organizations which were directly or indirectly connected with the DNVP were the **Reichsbund Deutscher Offiziere**, the aforementioned **Tannenberg Bund**, the **Bund Deutsche Osten** and the **Kyffhäuser Bund**. The Kyffhäuser Bund consisted mostly of extremely nationalistic veterans of World War I and later on was swallowed by various Nazi organizations, especially the **Reichskrieger Bund** and the **NSKOV**. The **Bund Deutsche Osten** aimed toward the expansion of Germany to the East (Poland, Ukraine and the Baltics), advocating the political slogan of the "Drang Nach Osten". A similar idea, though on a more scientific and philosophical basis, was advocated by the **Fichte Bund**.

Closely connected to the DNVP was the organization of the **Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA)**. Its main purpose was the fortification and support of German minority groups in foreign countries and propaganda for Germanism. The former war minister, Gessler, notorious as the father of the **Schwarze Reichswehr** (Black Army) which was a device to increase the strength of the German Army against the conditions of Versailles, became chairman of the VDA in 1931. In 1933 the VDA had 2,923 Ortsgruppen, and through the **Deutsches Auslandsinstitut** edited 335 foreign newspaper and 654 magazines. Its files contained the names of all organizations devoted to questions of Germanism in foreign countries. In 1933 the VDA became officially affiliated to the NSDAP.

In connection with the DNVP, another patriotic organization should be mentioned, the **Jungdeutsche Orden** (JUNGDO). Founded in 1920 by Artur Mahraun, it followed a somewhat mixed mystical and chauvinistic ideology. The organization was to follow the principles of the medieval orders of knighthood with the spirit of the crusaders. In the early 30s, however, the JUNGDO turned away from the DNVP and attached itself to the liberal Democratic Party.

FRATERNITIES AND TURNVEREINE

For the oligarchical group which dominated Germany, the DNVP was but one link in its chain of command; it gave the group an opportunity to place its own representatives in the Reichstag, thus influencing the German legislature and executive. Outside of its political party, the group maintained influential connections which in many ways were of greater importance.

In this connection the student fraternities, whose influence in public life as well as in private industry and business was extremely strong, should be mentioned.

Many of these fraternities could only be joined by members of aristocratic or industrial families of high social standing, or by persons who had very good connections to those circles. Far more than the American student, the German remained an active member of his fraternity for the rest of his life. The "Alten Herren" (post-graduate fraternity members) usually maintained an active interest in the welfare of their younger fraternity brothers after they had left the university. The result was that membership in an influential fraternity guaranteed an extremely rapid career in public life and private industry due to the fact that

the "Alten Herren" held key positions in practically every important public office, business or industry.

The **Burschenschaften**, formerly a democratic movement founded in opposition to the feudal CORPS, changed in the Bismarck period and shared with the Corps, in addition to the wearing of distinctive colors and uniform-like garments, a haughty exclusiveness. These organizations, Corps and Burschenschaften alike, followed a stiff obsolete "code of honor" and were imbued with a patriotic warrior spirit. This warrior spirit was encouraged and stimulated by the practice of dueling which often took on a sadistic form.

There were fraternities of course, especially Roman Catholic and Jewish, which, apart from having less rigid rules, represented a different point of view. It is furthermore true that even the most reactionary fraternities produced some men famous for their liberalism and democratic ideas. Nevertheless, in general, membership in one of the fraternities of the **Kosener S. C.** or the **Weinheimer S. C.** offers a good indication of a militaristic, nationalistic tendency in the individual. Within the **Kosener S. C.** the outstanding Corps were the **Borussen** and the **Saxonen**.

Closely connected with the early Burschenschaften were the "**Jahn'schen Turnvereine**", designated to build up a valiant and healthy youth. Political activity played an important part at the time of the formation of these organizations, which developed into a stronghold of German nationalism. This is especially true of the **Deutsche Turnverein**, founded in 1860, which in 1919 added to its constitution the following purpose: "The promotion of 'Turnen' as a means to physical and moral strengthening, as well as the cultivation of the German nationalistic consciousness and patri-

otic sentiment". The **Deutsche Turnvereine** had branches in many foreign countries and its members, the **Turner**, were well known for their active German propaganda. Their insignia, incidentally, looked very similar to the swastika. These foreign branches were all controlled from Berlin by the **Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Deutsche Leibesübungen im Ausland**.

RURAL INSTRUMENT FOR POWER

Another effective instrument of power, especially for the landed aristocracy in East Prussia and Silesia, was the **Landschaften**. Founded in the 18th century for the purpose of extending cheap credits to the owners of estates, the **Landschaften** were corporations of public law which served as credit organizations of locally confined districts. Through the issue of so-called "**Pfandbriefen**" which were backed by the joint security of all estates within that district, they furnished cheap credits. Their offices had the position of public office and were auxiliary organs of public administration. The **Landschaften** developed into the highest authority for all land and mortgage questions within their respective districts. They enabled the large landowners to assess and evaluate the property of the farmers and thereby succeeded in making the peasantry completely dependent upon the landed aristocracy. Membership in the **Landschaften** should be considered cause for investigation into the militaristic background of the person concerned.

Another organization of interest here is the **Osthilfe** which was founded originally by the Brüning government to provide credits for the over-indebted small peasants in the German East. The **Osthilfe**, however, was taken over by the Junkers and used for their own selfish purposes to refinance themselves through the funds of the **Osthilfe**. As a consequence of this activity, the

notorious **Osthilfe** Scandal occurred which served to discredit the Weimar Republic. Practically all of the big land owners, including the Imperial family and President Hindenburg, were involved in this scandal which helped the nazis to take over the government.

Also meriting attention was the **Herrenklub** which during the years preceding the Hitler regime played an important role as the very exclusive meeting place of the leaders of the Junkers and large industrialists. Franz von Papen, a typical representative of German militarism, was chairman and the guiding power of the **Herrenklub**.

FROM THE DNVP TO THE NSDAP

To a great extent Hitler's success was based upon the help he received from various nationalistic, militaristic individuals and groups, and from their chief political organization, the **DNVP**. While the methods of the **DNVP** differed somewhat from those of the nazis, their aims were practically identical. After they had connived the fall of the Brüning government, they supplied the German chancellors themselves; first, the super-politician von Papen, and, after his failure, General von Schleicher. When things finally developed contrary to their expectations, von Papen managed to sell Hitler to the leaders of high finance and big industry. Then von Papen arranged the famous meeting between Hindenburg and Hitler which resulted in the appointment of Hitler as chancellor. Despite his appointment, however, Hitler's future position depended mainly upon the outcome of the elections in March 1933.

Here again the **DNVP** leaders came to his aid. By the creation in 1932 of the **Harzburger Front**, Hugenberg had officially linked the destiny of the **DNVP** with that of the **NSDAP**. It was this coalition destiny of the

DNVP and the NSDAP which swung the elections in favor of Hitler and gave birth to the totalitarian Third Reich.

THE MENACE OF MILITARISM

German militarists will present a severe problem for the administration of occupied Germany and a constant threat to the future peace of the civilized world. In general they are much harder to ferret out and recognize than the nazis, and for that reason much more dangerous. Moreover, their external appearance and the favorable impression they are apt to present are highly deceptive and, therefore, doubly treacherous. Unlike the nazis, one will seldom find within their ranks the cheap opportunists and job hunters so typical of many members of the party. The nazi ideology has little tradition, and people who joined the

party in order to gain personal advantages (they are often those who claim they were forced to join) have little political character or backbone. Such Germans will hardly ever work against the occupational forces or the civil administration as long as this is dangerous or disadvantageous for them.

The "Deutschnationalen", on the other hand, have a tradition and they adhere obstinately to their ideas. Given a policy-making or influential position in public administration or business enterprise, such Germans will try energetically to foster and prefer their militaristic friends, just as they did during the years preceding World War II. If they succeed in this, the forces that have given rise to a despotic aggression which in 25 years has twice led the United States and the World into war will again be set in motion.

The Survival of the *Mercenary Tradition*

By Franz Marmorek

The tradition of the mercenary soldier can be traced, in Germany, down to the present. That this tradition should have survived into the Twentieth Century is a fact which democratic nations find hard to grasp. There is ample evidence that, even though unorganized and without central direction, certain manifestations of this phase of militarism in Germany are surviving even under occupation conditions. The presence of adequate Allied troops is enough to prevent these manifestations from causing a serious threat to Allied security. Military Government cannot, however, be satisfied that it has fulfilled its mission in Germany until this unregenerate spirit is completely stamped out.

Since the time of ancient Carthage, warlords have used mercenary soldiers to do their fighting. The high tide of the mercenary, however, developed after the decline of knighthood during the Fifteenth Century. From that time on, the German Mercenary, the Landsknechte, became a familiar figure on all European battlefields.

For the mercenary soldier, fighting was a regular profession and he lent his services to any warlord who agreed to pay his fee. After the battle was over and the fee and spoils were spent, the mercenary looked for a new lord, who might very well be his former foe. Fighting, for the Landsknechte, was more than just a way of making a living; he loved the life of a soldier and loved the fight for the fight's sake.

Although the institution of mercenary soldiers largely vanished during the Fifteenth Century, the Landsknechte

*"With a sword in our left hand
and a lance in the right, we are
fighting all over the world, some-
times for this and sometimes for
that." — Old Landsknechte song,
official theme song of the Hitler
Youth.*

tradition stayed on in Germany. Wherever there was a war in any part of the world, there were German soldiers taking part. In the American Revolution they fought on both sides; they assisted in reorganizing the modern Chinese Army and the Bolivian Army (the latter job, incidentally, done under the supervision of Ernst Röhm of SA notoriety); and German elements infiltrated into the French Foreign Legion to such an extent that German became the second official command language.

1918—1933

After World War I, the Landsknechte spirit had a great revival. There were thousands of soldiers who had joined the Army practically in their boyhood. Fighting was all they knew and fighting was all they wanted to do. When the war was finally lost and the fighting ended, these youths had no desire to lay down their arms. Instead they directed their fighting spirit and hatred primarily against the "Red Enemy". Organized in small battalions, the **Freikorps**, they fought the Red Army, supporting the White Russians in the Ukraine and the Baltics. They served as the followers and soldiers of Wolfgang Kapp in his ill-famed "Putsch" on March 13, 1920 when he proclaimed himself German

Chancellor. (His reign lasted only five days, and he was forced to flee to Sweden when "a general strike forced his downfall.) When Poland occupied a part of Upper Silesia, these same youths formed the **Ost Schutz** and fought against Polish and French troops.

Mysticism, nationalism and a love for fighting gave a peculiar stamp to those modern Landsknechte, who gathered around the black, white and red banners. Ehrhardt was their most famous chieftain; the leader of the "Marine Brigade", von Killinger, one of their best-known officers; and old Ludendorff looked benevolently upon Germany's militaristic youth, spiting the armistice and the Allies. Some political leaders objected to this illegal army, but such opponents were openly ridiculed in the German Reichstag. Von Killinger reported proudly that his "boys" insulted an officer of the French Commission when he neglected to salute the illegal German colors. No action was taken either by the Allies or the Reichstag.

With the stabilization of conditions in Germany, survival became difficult for these units. "We Putschists from Dresden", wrote von Killinger, "all had to start with some quiet and honest business after that damned stabilization of the Mark. Too bad, indeed". But there was always room for soldiers in Germany. Some of them joined the official army and others flocked to the **Stahlhelm**, the **Kyffhäuser Bund** and other nationalistic military organizations. The ancient Landsknechte were known for their colorful uniforms, and these new Landsknechte, too, were looking for a suitable dress. It was not surprising to find many of them soon wearing the swagger uniforms of Hitler's SA. The old theme song of the Ehrhardt men, "With the swastika on the steel helmet and the black, white and red armband, we are called the Ehrhardt Brigade", now changed to "... we are called Hitler's

Sturm Abteilung (SA)". The Sturm Abteilung ceased to be a select organization under the nazis, and the Landsknechte sought a more elite organization for their tradition.

LANDSKNECHTE IN THE SS

Upon Hitler's accession to power, the SA ceased to be an organization for a few selected soldiers. Men of all sorts crowded the ranks of the Brown Shirts. Many of the real Landsknechte turned to more selected, military groups. The NSKK (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps — Motor Corps of the SS) was a refuge for some, but a few especially trustworthy of their number were selected by Hitler to become his personal bodyguards. A black uniform with the "death's-head", cap identified these Schutz Staffeln, together with its insignia of the double "Victory Rune". In 1934, following the Blood Purge, Himmler was charged with forming the SS into a new "Order of Knighthood", a paramilitary formation independent of the SA to whose chief of staff it had formerly been subordinate. After the outbreak of war, these elite guards formed the SS in arms.

The SS was the last organized expression of the Landsknechte and it died with the collapse of the nazi empire. It died, but the spirit is still alive; and it probably will be alive for some time to come, until a thorough education has taught the new generation to avoid militarism and to oppose a spirit which necessarily fosters war. Today, small groups, which threaten Germans co-operating with the occupation forces and Military Government, have assembled in the towns and villages of Germany. They write posters and mark walls, and occasionally they attack single Allied soldiers. Their words are almost identical with the language of the Freikorps, their spirit similar to the traditions of Ehrhardt, Kapp, Ludendorff and the SS. They are the scions of the Landsknechte of modern times.

Dyeing of Uniforms

Deadline Temporarily Suspended

A suspension until further notice of the December 1st deadline for the wearing by discharged members of the German armed forces of uniforms not dyed or altered has been granted in a USFET cable.

It was pointed out that a shortage of dyes prevented meeting the date originally stipulated in the theater instructions issued September 22nd, subject, "Prohibition on Wearing of German Military Uniform".

Such suspension, however, should not be interpreted to prevent arrest or trial of individual German civilians in German armed forces uniforms where it is considered that such personnel have had sufficient time and means either to alter their uniforms to a civilian cut or to have had them dyed where such dyestuffs were available.

Travel to Berlin

An announcement has been made that all potential travellers from the United States occupational zone to Berlin should be advised that the Nürnberg-Bayreuth-Hof Autobahn is closed to traffic at the Russian Frontier.

The Russian outpost, located on the highway in the vicinity of Hirschberg, about fourteen kilometers northwest of Hof, has been forbidden to admit anyone into the Russian Zone except persons carrying passes signed by Marshal Zhukov or issued by the

Due to shortage of dyes, USFET grants delay in enforcement of instructions pertaining to use of German forces uniform.

Allied Security Council in Berlin. All persons arriving in this area and lacking the aforementioned credentials have been required to detour around the Russian frontier in order to reach Berlin.

The only authorized approach to Berlin is via Kassel and Braunschweig.

Special Yule Curfew

USFET has granted a special dispensation in the enforcement of the curfew hours on Christmas Eve to permit attendance by German nationals at traditional midnight religious services, according to a recent announcement.

Military District Commanders have been authorized to extend, at their discretion, curfew limits on December 24th to 3 a. m. on December 25th.

Priority Labor Needs

Regional Military Government labor officers have been requested to direct German Regional labor offices (Landesarbeitsämter) to give priority to needs of railway shops for skilled personnel to operate on two or three shift basis, according to a USFET announcement.

The German and Foreign News



The Greater Hessen Military Government Office makes the following report on German reactions to international affairs:

German reactions to international news dealing with the internal affairs of other countries are always conditioned upon the answer to the question: "Will it ameliorate conditions inside Germany?" The reality of their present, pitiful situation has cured all Germans of grandiose illusions of their international relations. Even a superficial observer is quick to notice that the German people as a whole have donned the yellow invalid's armband, passing the burden of "reasonable care" to others. Therefore, feeling that they have been declared internationally as a people unable to use sufficient tact in their dealings with others and having hence been relieved of the necessity, the Germans feel themselves to be objective onlookers at the international political maneuver.

The sources of information are limited: the German press plays an insignificant role and the rumor monger and the "traveller who just came from Switzerland" are responsible only for ephemeral news stories which change as the hours pass by. The radio remains the strongest link with events abroad, in spite of the decrease in the number of usable radios in the hands of the civilian population. It was from the radio that the Germans learned about the election results in France, in Yugoslavia and Hungary and the

The main German reaction to internal affairs of other countries is: "Will it ameliorate conditions inside Germany?"

civil war in China. His opinions are based upon the cryptic news items which invariably lack any elucidation of their international significance. In evaluating them, therefore, the civilian is thrown back upon his own resources, which always contain, even in the case of non-nazis, a fair mixture of nazi indoctrination.

SEE FEARS JUSTIFIED

The elections in the several European countries and the difficulties met by some political leaders are noted with interest by most Germans. Their main approach is, as mentioned before, "What will it do to aid us?" Another reaction assumes the German form of "I told you so." The leftist trend evidenced in the recent elections proves to them that the nazi fears of the "Bolshevik monster" were justified. The non-leftist Germans say masochistically, "Let the Anglo-Saxons worry about it. We warned them." The more erudite among them are usually inclined to make distinctions between Communists in the Slavic countries and the Western European countries. Being fearful of both Communism and Slavism, an apparition combining both paralyzes their mental processes, and a discussion of the subject usually

resolves itself into a series of axioms, cardinal among which is the dogma that Communism and Slavism are "demonic concepts".

Though sympathizing with General De Gaulle's difficulties these rightists are quick to point out the shortcomings of democracy and advocate the establishment of non-political intellectual aristocracy to administer Europe until conditions become normal. The average German is less tactful. He says sarcastically: "Well, why don't you allow the Communists to have equal rights in the French Government? Why shouldn't the strongest party be allowed to hold ministerial positions?" The answers he expects to these questions are supposed to substantiate the theories of the Communist "threat".... But the non-leftist German secretly expects from the leftist Western governments an amelioration of the conditions imposed upon Germany... All Germans, with the exception of a small group of Communists, believe that the chance for the redemption of Germany will come only when a rupture occurs in the friendly relations of the Allied Nations, and when leftist governments have replaced "victory" governments in the Western countries.

This last belief arises from the deep-seated conviction that "civilized" (Western) Marxists cannot be imperialists and that the international concept of socialism is incompatible with the desire to exact retribution from the German people which is now composed, so they say, predominantly of members of the proletariat.

Last Warning to all Concerned

It is generally appreciated that officials appointed by Military Government do not repose on a bed of roses. On the one hand, of course, they are required to carry out orders handed down by the occupying authorities, not

always easy to do. On the other hand, they must look out for the welfare of their constituents and provide a reasonably efficient administration. And always in the background are the former party members, looking for opportunities to criticize, or even sabotage, their efforts. Small wonder that under the circumstances many civilian officials are loathe to see Military Government detachments withdraw.

We quote here passages from a Proclamation of the Bürgermeister of Gunzburg (Schwaben) who castigates in no uncertain terms nazi rumor mongers and would-be saboteurs.

"The slaughterhouse of war is finally closed. The greatest mass murderer of all times, the crack-pot, paper-hanger's apprentice, Adolf Hitler, has brought Europe almost to the verge of disaster.... But, despite all, our nazis feel no remorse, have no awakening! They believe that they can be just as insolent today as they were formerly, and with impunity. Our people need peace and quiet in order to recover from the tortures of the Third Reich and from the terrors of the war; but our nazis don't want to grant them this peace. The ominous nazi whisper mill is set in motion, because this unscrupulous gang hopes for resurgence of its power through greater chaos. They put up illegal posters and nationalist 'Words of Consolation', making the whole town live in fear of punishment for these acts by the occupation authorities. They destroy my notices openly as soon as they are posted, although I, as Bürgermeister, have endeavored to treat them leniently in order to preserve the peace of the town.

"WE'VE HAD ENOUGH!"

"Indeed we no longer need your words of consolation! You are guilty of our misery and the world's misery. Hands off our people! We have had enough of you. The people are glad.

that the spectre of nazism has vanished forever.

"Long enough have you taken from us the precious possessions of life and freedom. We were forced to put up with injustices; we had to give way to stupidity and insolence, and we had to look on while our country was driven to ruin... Now we shout, "Make way for freedom". We shall talk to you in your own language now, for it is obvious that you do not understand the language of kindness... The welfare of our town requires that your criminal activities come to an end.

• "If this is not heeded, all party members will be punished... Hatred is not written on our banners, but we will not again commit the mistake of letting ourselves be governed by criminals and adventurers and by their stupid followers. We are on guard against Prussian militarism, all guilty of the world's present misery. We will break the nazi power in its former stronghold, Gunzburg, and we will make our beloved town a haven of peace and freedom."

The City Council Meets

The following extract taken from the Hof (Oberfranken und Mittelfranken) Military Government detachment report interestingly highlights the present position of the local administration with respect to the development of political parties. The forthcoming elections and the broadening of political activity to the Land boundaries should greatly clarify the situation.

"At the meeting of the Stadtrat of Hof on November 14th, in the Rathaus, the first evidence of independent thought among city officials made an appearance. The persons involved in this stormy meeting were the members of the Stadtrat, two Communists, two Social Democrats, four con-

servatives, the Oberbürgermeister, Dr. Weinauer, and the Bürgermeister, Mr. Bechert. The main struggle was between Dr. Weinauer and the two Communist members of the Stadtrat on one side and Mr. Bechert and the other six members on the other.

"As the time for the transfer of administrative authority from Military Government to the civilian officials drew nearer, it had become increasingly obvious that Dr. Weinauer sought to establish himself in an impregnable position and, to do this, he had to break the power of the Stadtrat. The matter came to a head on November 14th over the question of whether Dr. Weinauer could make political appointments without referring to the Stadtrat, instead of delegating the authority to Mr. Bechert and the Stadtrat, as had been the case up until a few weeks ago.

"The basic conflict goes deeper than the clash of personalities since it involves the struggle of the Communist Party of Hof to gain control of the area. The Communist Party, before 1933 an unimportant group holding only one seat on the 32-man Stadtrat, has conducted an extremely vigorous campaign to get into the saddle during the past few months. In this particular case, Dr. Weinauer attempted to put five Communists into city positions without first consulting the Stadtrat. Mr. Bechert, an outspoken opponent of the Communist Party, discovered this and brought it into the light at the Stadtrat meeting.

"After a heated discussion of five hours, Mr. Bechert, with the support of the six non-Communist members of the Stadtrat, made his point and Dr. Weinauer was blocked. The most important aspect of the meeting was that the majority of the Stadtrat, feeling that Dr. Weinauer should not have full power, fought for its point and carried the day."



POLISH CAMP COURT

Handles Minor Cases

A Polish Camp Court, presided over by a trained Polish jurist, has been set up at the Ettlingen Polish Camp in Karlsruhe to dispose of cases in which minor criminal offenses have been committed by local DPs. Reports of action taken in these cases are forwarded to the Military Government Legal Officer for approval.

Det. G-45 in Ettlingen also reports improved efficiency in its police and jail systems.

Despite the fact that the civilian courts are now open, the number of cases brought before the Summary Military Government Court has shown an increase rather than a decrease. The increase is attributed to improved police work now that the men are becoming better schooled and thoroughly oriented to their jobs. After inspections and reports indicated that the administration of the Ettlingen jail was not up to standard, 50 per cent of the employees were replaced by younger policemen. This change resulted in a noticeable improvement in the administration and efficiency of the institution.

NEW APPOINTMENT SYSTEM

In order that greater administrative responsibility may be vested in Land government officials, a new system for the appointment of Landräte and Oberbürgermeister has been introduced in North Baden-Württemberg.

Any vacancy or impending vacancy in the offices of Landräte or Bürger-

A trained Polish jurist metes out justice for minor criminal offenses committed by DPs.

meister, whether in a Landkreis or Stadtkreis, will immediately be reported to Regional Military Government headquarters. The Ministry of the Interior will be requested to designate one or more suitable candidates who will be sent to the Military Government headquarters.

The Ministry of the Interior will be requested to designate one or more suitable candidates, who will be sent to the Military Government officer for an interview. The accepted candidate will then be appointed by the Ministry of the Interior.

NAZI GRAVE DIGGERS

A project to employ nazis as grave diggers has been developed in Bremen, and they will be used to establish a cemetery for some 4,700 French, Polish, Russian, English, and American victims of concentration camps.

At present the victims are buried in mass graves at Farge. A site 800 meters from the present cemetery has been selected on a slope covered by small trees and underbrush.

Known nazis will be required to clear the site, build roads and paths, landscape it, dig individual graves and remove the bodies from the old graves. Approximately 100 nazis will be employed on this project.

A religious service will be held at the new cemetery when it is ready for the reception of the concentration camp victims.

LABOR OFFICES UTILIZED

In view of the growing unemployment among clerical workers, professionals and administrators, many of whom are thought to be likely candidates to fill positions in public offices, the Land Ministry of the Interior for North Baden-Württemberg has been instructed to make greater use of the labor offices in endeavoring to find suitable persons for administrative positions in public agencies.

COMBATting V. D. MENACE

LK Mallersdorf is meeting its main public health problem—the effective control of venereal disease—with a rigid program encompassing both the military and civilian population.

A venereal disease hospital, staffed by a doctor and with a continuous police guard, has been established. By working directly with the tactical troops, who report venereal disease suspects to the proper authorities, Mainz, civilian sex contacts have been apprehended.

It was determined that both male and female ex-Wehrmacht members were a source of infection, and a program for examining all these people set up. Although the work has not yet been completed, more than 2,500 men and women have been examined. In addition, Bürgermeister and police were notified to send all known or suspected promiscuous sex contacts to the public welfare office for examination. Germans appearing before summary Military Government courts who are suspected of sexual promiscuity also are examined, and several such persons have been found to be infected.

Disbandment Directive

The dissemination to all echelons of Military Government of the information contained in Par. 15, Disbandment Directive No. 7, issued November 27th and which deals with the discharge of prisoners of war and members of disarmed enemy forces who are former German Reichspost employees, has been ordered in a USFET cable.

The paragraph reads: "Authority is granted for discharge of prisoners of war and members of disarmed enemy forces who are former German Reichspost employees, domiciled in the American Occupational Zone, and who are not essential to military needs. Under this authority, usual restrictions on security suspects, war criminals, high-ranking officers and General Staff apply".

Civilian Rail Traffic

German railways were authorized, in a recent USFET cable, to move civilian freight and passenger traffic within the U.S. Zone to the maximum extent of rail capacities remaining after military supplies and personnel requirements have been accomplished.

Military Government transportation officers will not impose unnecessary restrictions, eliminating red tape channels now applicable which delay materials urgently needed and further nullify full utilization of rail facilities available for authorized civilian movements.

Policy Changes Seen

Result of

Price Report



The report of Byron Price to the President on the situation in occupied Germany evoked widespread interest in the American press, with commentators predicting that the report will result in important changes in occupation policy. Editorial writers generally agreed with Price on the need for ending the present deadlock in the Control Council in Berlin.

The fourth monthly report of General Eisenhower as Military Governor was well covered by the American press, several commentators linking the Eisenhower and Price reports together as evidence that conditions in Germany require unified occupation policies.

Reaction to the pledge of General Joseph T. McNarney, new commander of American forces in Europe, that he will continue a strong Denazification policy was favorable, and his statement that the United States will stay in Germany at least ten years was welcomed as an indication that it will finish the occupation job which it has undertaken.

"It is to be hoped that action will promptly follow — four-power action that will rescue German occupation from the mess it has slipped into", declared The Philadelphia Inquirer in commenting on the Price report.

The Washington Post saw in the Price recommendations for the rebuilding of Germany a "strong indictment

Editorial writers agree on urgency of terminating present deadlock in Control Council.

of the methods that are being followed". Pointing out that French opposition must be broken down so that it will be possible to treat Germany as an economic unit, The Post expressed the view that Military Government is not equipped to undertake the task of putting Germany on a self-sustaining basis. "This undertaking — necessary and urgent as it is — should be shifted to civilian control", said The Post.

The Washington Star described the Price report as "a thought-provoking document... France made no secret of her determination to sever both the Rhineland and the Ruhr from the Reich. The other Allies objected, especially to the severance of the Ruhr, holding that this would render impossible the economic reconstruction of the already truncated and over-populated Reich. This portends a tragic dilemma; either chaos in Germany, perhaps spreading through Europe, or the embitterment of a coerced French regime with unpleasant possibilities in other aspects of world affairs".

The Price and Eisenhower reports, said The Philadelphia Record, raise the question of whether the Allies, who won the war against Germany, are

winning the peace in that country. According to Cedric Foster of MBS, the Eisenhower report "presents the picture of a country being propped up bodily by Allied occupation forces lest it fall of its own weight into complete and utter chaos... We've got to feed them and then ride hard over them for years to come. If we don't, then they will once more exhibit the truth of the Mendelian law by a reversion to their warlike tendencies".

William J. Humphreys, in an article in The New York Herald-Tribune, stated that, in the opinion of the French, Eisenhower and Price, in criticizing France, failed to mention that "France maintains that the future of the great war potential areas in Germany—the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar—must be settled before the enemy country is permitted to knit its political and economic fractures".

This point of view found a supporter in Walter Lippman, who asserted that it would be putting the cart before the horse to set up a central administration in the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar before a decision has been reached as to the status of these areas.

The denazification statement of General McNarney, declared Henry Gladstone of MBS, "destroys the hopes of hundreds of Nazi 'small fry' that Eisenhower's departure would result in a more lenient regime".

In spite of all it involves, said the Indianapolis Star, General McNarney's assurance that we will remain in Germany for at least ten years "is good news". He disposed of the notion that we are getting out as rapidly as we can and that soon the Germans will be left to do as they please. We shall stay until we can leave a new and peaceful Germany to carry on among the nations of the world".

Nürnberg Trials

Press reaction to the initial proceedings in the Nürnberg war criminal trials was favorable, with commentators emphasizing the importance of the law applied by the Four Powers in preventing future wars.

"The first week of this historical tribunal has been marked by major accomplishment", declared The Philadelphia Inquirer. "Astonishing speed and smoothness have been shown, and the whole proceeding is already marked with the pattern of success". Equally complimentary was the comment of Kathleen McLaughlin, who said in a dispatch to The New York Times on November 25th that "the great legal experiment here has taken on a tinge of success", less than a week after it was "launched with trepidation and amid misgivings. Functioning at a pace and with smoothness exceeding the fondest hopes of its progenitors, the trial of the major nazi war criminals has so far developed into an effective international enterprise that speculation has passed from its possible pitfalls to its future pattern and duration".

In the opinion of Victor Bernstein, PM correspondent, the trial has already proved "that any hesitancy in smashing German big business and purging its personnel is a victory for nazism. Enough evidence has gone in to strip German industry of any pretense that it was merely an innocent bystander to wholesale murder". Another correspondent, L. B. Shapiro of The North American Newspaper Alliance, expressed the view that the trial, as far as the German people are concerned, is a waste of time and effort. "They're simply not interested in the Nürnberg proceedings, and feel that the show is strictly for export".

The New York Times, in an editorial on November 21st, warned that the

trial has two dangers. First, that it may create precedents alien to our legal concepts which might tend to warp interpretations of our laws at home. Second, that it might be used "as a precedent by cynical conquerors not only to liquidate the vanquished but also to shift guilt from themselves to their victims. The court can guard against these dangers if it metes out justice whose fairness is beyond challenge and if it avoids any impression that this is a political show for political purposes".

European Elections

Though welcoming the Austrian elections as another evidence of the post-war revival of democratic processes in Europe, editorial commentators were sharply critical of the recent elections in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav election, declared The Washington Post, was "anything but a free expression of the popular will. It was, on the contrary, on all fours with the plebiscites which Hitler and Mussolini used to permit the German and Italian peoples to participate in for the purpose of proving to the world the all but unanimous popular support which their regimes enjoyed". A similar view was that of The Washington Star, which said that the Yugoslav election "should be classed with those political shows commonly put on by all totalitarian governments".

Comment on the Austrian elections emphasized the fact that the Russians made no attempt to interfere with the balloting and that Russian occupation had not resulted in making Communism more popular with the people. "Wherever the voters are allowed to express themselves, the tendency seems to be toward governments of moderates — away from reactionary rightists but not toward radical Communism", said

The Philadelphia Inquirer. According to Joseph Harsch CBS, "the complete eclipse of the Communist Party in the Austrian election confirmed the emerging, pattern of an old Europe with political ideas of its own which are neither Western nor Russian. So another European country has elected the Middle Way".

In The Far East

While The New York Herald-Tribune declared that it is "preposterous to try to reach permanent solutions in the Far East without the assistance of the Russians", several editorial writers expressed opposition to the desire of Russia to set up a four-power Allied Control Council in Japan. An example of this latter point of view was a Washington Post editorial. Citing the "endless difficulties" produced by the unanimity rule in Germany, The Post asserted that "there is every reason why the situation there should be avoided in Japan".

Responsibility for "American errors in China" were the result in part "of America's complete lack of an integrated foreign policy", declared The New York Herald-Tribune, in commenting on the resignation of Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, Ambassador to China. By the same token, it added, General George C. Marshall, his successor, will face "almost insurmountable obstacles" unless the administration develops an integrated foreign policy providing for action in China directly related to American policies in other parts of the world.

Random Comments

"Our German policy should be based on these fundamentals: We desire a disarmed Germany, unable to wage aggressive war. We desire an occupation demonstrating that no ally or allies seek to build Germany as a

pawn against Russia or any other ally. We desire a denazified Germany, learning democracy. She should not fare better than Germany's victims. But neither the German nor any other people should be permitted to starve now — and German prosperity must be part of the ultimate prosperity of Europe". — **Editorial in The Chicago Sun.**

* * *

"The real problem is that of finding competent civilian personnel — how real it is only those who have had to find the men know. To send hacks, adventure-seeking politicians or even well-meaning but inexperienced citizens into an imbroglio such as that existing in Germany would be to confound confusion. No doubt many competent men could be found among those who were trained for Military Government service and are now back in civilian clothes. Is the Department of State thoroughly canvassing this group? Undoubtedly it will have to pay substantial salaries as the British do to hire these men back into an undertaking beset by so many difficulties. But that is to be expected — high-calibre men from any source will have to be well paid for such work". — **Editorial in The Washington Post.**

* * *

"This international problem has two aspects, one immediate, one of the future. The immediate problem is that of bringing the war really to an end, of re-establishing human kindness, of being done with the killing, the brutality and the disregard of human rights which are the essence of war. The problem of the future is that of preventing, not merely of making less likely, a recurrence to open, formal war". — **Sir William Beveridge in The London Observer.**

* * *

"German youth is disillusioned, tired, confused and visibly growing more and

more demoralized. The majority of young people in Germany today believe in nothing. Unfortunately, so far little is being done on the part of the Allies to help them find something to which to attach their activities. To Germany's younger generation, democracy means nothing. They know from looking around them that 'democracy' won Germany to its knees. They are told that democracy is the goal toward which they must work; but they do not have the slightest understanding of its meaning nor, therefore, any real enthusiasm for the concept of democracy". — **Tanis Long in The New York Times Sunday Magazine.**

* * *

"From some accounts of affairs in Germany, one would think that all was confusion, chaos and frustration under the occupation. Information from other sources, however, indicates that reconstruction is proceeding at an accelerated pace". — **Richmond Times Dispatch.**

* * *

"Because nobody in Washington has the wit or courage to explain that saving a crop in Europe is not 'coddling' the Germans, we do nothing. The result is that the mortality rate in Germany has leaped to a new high for all time and that Europe as a whole is threatened with mass starvation. It is no wonder that the Army is anxious to get out from under before the chaotic situation becomes generally understood. The failure is on the political front. We have permitted the politicians to forget that we did not get into this war to loot a continent or encourage mass starvation. We went into the war first to save our necks and second to throw our weight on the side of orderly development in Europe as a necessary condition of peace". **Editorial in The Saturday Evening Post.**

QUALIFICATIONS for CIVILIAN Jobs

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

FINANCE SPECIALIST — CAF 14

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$8,968.75)

Broad general background in public and private financial institutions, tax rates, and other public revenues, along with capacity to advise on and assist in the construction of governmental budgets are essential. Must understand the causes and effects of inflation and have the capacity to preclude them. Besides a complete understanding of the Land Ministry of Finance, other experience or training must embrace the making of operating decisions on higher headquarter's policy, an understanding of cartels, trusts, interlocking directorates and other financial devices designed to continue economic warfare, the preparation of detailed technical and administrative directives, and the enforcement of them.

PUBLIC FINANCE SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be widely experienced in the administration of public finance, the organization of tax budgets, revenue disbursing, etc. Must have demonstrated capacity to draft and execute policy on public finance, and a very high degree of executive ability and knowledge of public administration is indicated. Must be able to determine whether or not democratic principles

and correct technical reasoning have been applied in the most involved and difficult decisions by Treasury.

PRIVATE FINANCE SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be experienced in over all management and control of all private financial institutions and transactions; be able to direct German governmental agencies by means of orders complete in administrative and technical detail and covering all phases of private finance; be able to deal with such diversified subjects as pawnbrokers, commercial interest rates, checking accounts, reorganization and receiverships of banks, operations and ownership of insurance companies, etc.; be able to prevent diversion of private funds to the support of political groups.

Positions as Staff Member and Staff Assistant in Finance functions are also available at CAF-11 and CAF-9, base salaries plus overseas \$5,375 and \$4,550 respectively.

EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS SPECIALIST — CAF-14

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$8,968.75)

Very broad general knowledge of educational administration and church organization and administration are essential. Experience and training

desired should be comprehensive enough to insure ability to reorient Germans to a democratic way of life by the virtual reeducation of an entire nation. Should know and appreciate the militaristic complexion of the German school, nationalistic activities of clergy and be able to direct the reshaping of their entire psychology. Knowledge and training will enable incumbent to deal not only with broader aspects of education, religion and cultural activities, but will embrace detailed knowledge of text books, music, theater, recreational and leisure time activities, youth activities, budgets, curriculum, supervision, all levels and kinds of schools, etc. Must be skilled in the promulgation of democratic policy and be able to coordinate education and religious problems with other functional heads where they are concerned.

EDUCATION SPECIALIST

CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Must be thoroughly familiar with the basis on which priorities for reopening schools is set, the distribution of available resources, funds, personnel, books and other equipment. Training and experience must indicate a capacity to direct clearance of all educational personnel, organizations, text books, movies and other training aids of militaristic and nationalistic influence; to make or closely supervise the making of direct personnel investigations; to practice technical and administrative supervision of all educational institutions and activities, and to effect the immediate democracy of the German educational system.

The positions of Staff Assistant and Staff member are also available to

educational specialists at CAF-9 and CAF-11, base salaries plus overseas, \$4,550 and \$5,375, respectively.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

In training and experience, applicants will have demonstrated a capacity to conduct policy-making conferences and negotiations with ecclesiastical authorities, and to obtain by persuasion the results normally achieved by commands. Must understand problems involving church and state, the disposition of church property seized by party and state, parochial schools, activities of unions, cooperatives and political factions identifying themselves with the church. Through information volunteered by individuals, church publications, discussions with religious leaders etc., must be capable of determining whether or not activities remain within proper limits.

INTERVIEWER — CAF-7

(Base pay plus overseas — \$3,725)

Will by experience and training have capacity to conduct actual investigations of Nazis, German Intelligence Service, War Criminals, security suspects, etc. Should be familiar with operations of Army C-2s, Intelligence Corps, German public officials, police and organized German informers. Knowledge of German desirable.

PUBLIC WELFARE SPECIALIST — CAF-14

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$8,968.75)

Grade 1. College graduation plus eight years of a combination of:

a, education in an approved school of social work;

b, satisfactory full-time, paid employment in a social work or executive position in a public or approved

private social work agency, of which two years must have been in responsible supervisory or executive work; and

c, satisfactory service as a Military Government/Civil Affairs officer.

**PUBLIC WELFARE SPECIALIST —
CAF-13**

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Grade 2. College graduation plus six years of a combination of:

a, education in an approved school of social work;

b, satisfactory full-time employment in a social work agency, and/or executive position in a public or approved private social work agency; and

c, satisfactory service as a Military Government/Civil Affairs officer.

**PUBLIC WELFARE SPECIALIST —
CAF-11**

(Base pay plus overseas — \$5,375)

Grade 3. College graduation plus four years of a combination of

a, education in an approved school of social work;

b, satisfactory full-time paid employment in a social work or executive position in a public or approved private social work agency, and

c, satisfactory service as a Military Government/Civil Affairs officer.

**Information Control Div.
Offers Job Positions**

Information Control Division, USFET, and its corresponding echelons of Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and in the field have vacancies for officers and enlisted men who have civilian or army experience in various fields.

These include: Radio editing, announcing and production; newspaper reporting, circulation and production;

film production and distribution; investigation and interrogation of Germans; communications, radio and telephone; and army administration.

If the applicant is eligible for discharge, or will become eligible in the next 30 days, employment as a civilian may be requested in any of the positions outlined above.

Applications will be submitted to the Chief, Information Control Division, Headquarters, USFET, Main, APO 757. Information necessary in the application includes; Name, rank, ASN., organization, ASR. score (must be under 50), age, civilian experience (give dates and salary), education, army experience (including schools), and indorsement by commanding officer stating availability for reassignment, character and efficiency index.



TO LT. COLONEL

Maj. Joseph P. Cohen, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt. Martin Kramkimel, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO SERGEANT

Cpl. William D. Bothell, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Ross P. DiGiorgio, 35 M. G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Peter N. Reuter, Jr., 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Irving Karp, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Norman W. Towner, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Orland Fiandaca, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Pfc. Gerald Rosenzweig, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt. William M. Born, 3d M. G. Rgt.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)			
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Heidelberg			Lt Col N F Hines
Sv Co Oberursel			1st Lt R A Madden
2d MG Med Det Heidelberg			Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

NORTH BADEN-WURTTENBERG

E-1	Stuttgart	North Baden-Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			1st Lt E Thompson
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen			

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Katz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
LAND GREATER HESSEN			
E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Hq 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)		Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)		Wiesbaden	Capt T H Candon
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)		Wetzlar	Capt B Sturdevan
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden			
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Sansone
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunus & LK Usingen & LK Maintaunus	Capt A L Yakoubian
Regierungsbezirk Kassel			
Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj C F Russe
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S C Moore Jr.
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers
Regierungsbezirk Hessen			
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusick
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg
BREMEN			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Digs

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT
Third U. S. ArmyOffice of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec AugsburgLt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M G Kanner

BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt
for Bavaria Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 OchsenfurtRB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt1st Lt H Hull
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Maj H B Clark Jr
1st Lt R W Jones
Capt K N Galloway
Capt J M Simon
Capt E G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober- & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 HilpoltsteinRB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund

H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Cpt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj S Klein
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj Boyd
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt Wilson
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Lt Quinlan
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Lt Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col Hanger
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt McCall
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr ✓
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolftratshausen	LK Wolftratshausen	Maj C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühlendorf	LK Mühlendorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J. Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Lt Cantrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT			
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley

MIL GOVT ELEMENTS REORGANIZED :

Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt
Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Regt

MIL GOVT ELEMENTS ESTABLISHED :

HEADQUARTERS: 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co, 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Co Hq, Co E, Hq & Sv Co, 1st Mil Govt
Bn (Sep)
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co, 1st
Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
HEADQUARTERS: 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
Co Hq, Co C Hq & SV Co 2d Mil
Govt Bn (Sep)
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co 2d
Mil Govt Bn (Sep)

MIL GOVT ELEMENTS DISBANDED :

Hq Co 2d Mil Govt Regt
1st Maint Plat
2d Maint Plat
Co A Co D
Co B Co E
Co C
H4 C2 }
I11C2 } Bremen Enclave
I12C2 }
I-365, 3d Mil Govt Regt.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

GREAT HESSE, NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

23 OCTOBER 1945



No. 21 — 15 DECEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

PAGE

Military Government Letters and Instructions Issued This Week	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
The Price Report	5
Schools for Democracy, Part II, The Universities . .	10
Youth Organizations and Politics	23
GENERAL	28
D. P. Postal Service to United States Opens . . .	28
CIC Credentials	28
Restitution Claims	29
Inter-Zonal Circuits	29
Vehicular Lights	29
Dyeing of Uniforms	29
Agreement with French	33
Are Farmers Businessmen?	33
GERMAN REACTIONS	30
Germans Look Ahead	30
Local Elections	32
PRESS COMMENTS	34
Occupation Problems in News Spotlight	34
Price Report	35
Popularity Contest	36
Marshall Appointment	36
Random Comments	36
VOICES OF EXPERIENCE	39
PERSONNEL DATA	40
Qualifications for Civilian Jobs	40
Promotions	41
Station List	43

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Postal Service Between Displaced Persons in the U. S. Zone of Germany and the United States	3 December 1945 (file AG 311.1 [General] GEC-AGO)
Repeal of Oppressive Law re Kosher Slaughtering	4 December 1945 (file GE-EX 010.6 [M.G. Germany])
Counter Intelligence Corps Credentials	5 December 1945 (file AG 200.2 AGP)
Motor Vehicle Laws and Licensing Regulations — Germany	5 December 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Transfer of Responsibility for Military Government in the Bremen Enclave	6 December 1945 (file AG 461.01 GEC-AGO)

The *PRICE* REPORT

Last fall, the President asked Mr. Byron Price to come to Germany to study the relationship between the American forces of occupation and the German people. Mr. Price, in his Report to Mr. Truman dated November 9th, made eight specific suggestions. The President, in forwarding the Report to the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, requested them to give it careful consideration, with a view to taking whatever joint action might be indicated. The memorandum of Mr. Price to the President is printed here as a matter of general interest to all in Military Government.

This report is submitted in response to your request of August 30th that I survey "the general subject of relations between the American forces of occupation and the German people" so that you might have the benefit of a wholly detached view of this highly important situation.

The statement of conditions are based on trustworthy information gathered from many sources during ten weeks of inquiry, mostly inside Germany itself. The conclusions and recommendations are entirely my own.

Considering all of the difficulties, which few people in this country are in a position to understand, General Eisenhower and his staff have done better than a good job of governing the German population of the American Zone. Mistakes have been made and some confusions persist, but in general relations with the mass of Germans are on a sound basis. In so large and complex an operation, no one should ask for perfect results in so short a time unless he expects miracles.

Now, at the end of six months, the entire field of these relationships is turning a corner. Actual disarmament

and demilitarization of the German nation are nearing completion, and purely military problems are being replaced by entirely different but equally difficult problems of civil administration. Our ranking military leaders feel that the administration machinery of the Army is not well adapted to the tasks of governing a foreign population. New decisions thus are required, and the responsibility of those decisions, involving questions of high national policy, rests heavily on Washington.

RE-EXAMINATION NECESSARY

It may possibly be helpful to you, in meeting the responsibility, if I state the principal problems bluntly as I see them. The entire basic structure of Military Government in Germany, including the Potsdam Declaration, should be re-examined in the light of experience and new conditions. The United States must decide whether we mean to finish the job competently, and provide the tools, the determination and the funds requisite to that purpose, or withdraw. We must decide whether we are going to permit starvation, with attendant epidemics and disorders, in the American Zone, or ship the food to prevent it.

We must decide whether obstructions raised by the French Government, which have deadlocked the Four Power Control Council at Berlin, are to be permitted to defeat the underlying purpose of Allied policy. We have reached the stage where we must determine much more specifically what we are going to do about minor hire-

lings of the nazi party and its satellite agencies, and how far we are going in destroying the industrial structure of Germany.

Not of least importance, it must be decided how fast and how far the Government is to go in changing from military to civilian control in Germany. Really competent civilian administrative personnel and advice must be provided from within the present governmental establishment at Washington if any such changeover is to have a chance of succeeding. The urgency of these decisions is deepened not only by the continuing Four Power deadlock at Berlin, but by the approach of winter. The next few months will be the critical months. They will determine whether the American Government, in its first large scale attempt at governing a conquered people, is to succeed or fail or abandon the effort.

I submit for your consideration the following suggestions to help maintain sound relations between Military Government in Germany and the German people.

HEAVY PRESSURE ADVISED

1. The necessity for breaking the present deadlock in the Control Council at Berlin is so important that use of the full force and prestige of American diplomatic power to that end is fully warranted. Repeated attempts have been made to set up common policies so that the German Railways, the German Postal Service and other essential facilities could be operated as integral national systems. All of these attempts have failed, due almost entirely to the rigid opposition of the French.

As a result of the French attitude, Germany is not being treated as an economic unit. Instead, what is happening amounts, to speak plainly, to the economic dismemberment of Ger-

many. This is a reversal of basic objectives and, I believe, a certain step toward future international friction. If France is really bent on the dismemberment of Germany, as her acts indicate, she should be made to acknowledge that policy before the world and not permitted to hide behind the opposite pronouncements of the Potsdam Declaration. Our own policies should then be re-examined accordingly.

2. The proposed changeover of Military Government from army to civilian control will be advantageous only if the very highest type of civilian administrators can be assigned to Germany. Second raters not only would fail, but would involve this Government in untold new difficulty.

As individuals and executives, the army officers now in charge of Military Government are a highly capable group of men. The only point in making a change would be to rid Military Government of the complicated army forms and procedures, which were created for a vastly different purpose and are not sufficiently pliable to be adapted to civil affairs. It is not the men in charge but "the army system", with its necessary devotion to rank, channelization and precise regimentation, which does not fit the needs of the situation.

TRAINING ADVOCATED

In my opinion, no change to top civilian control should take place earlier than June 1, 1946, the date originally recommended by General Eisenhower. The intervening time is none too long to permit a sufficient number of civilian replacements to be assembled and given the requisite training and experience on the ground in Germany.

Intensive planning should begin at once. Steps should be taken to remove any existing barriers to installation of a civilian governor or high commissioner, whether such barriers exist in international agreements or in legis-

lative or budgetary restrictions. It is probable that the new civilian officials will have to be recruited largely from among experienced specialists already in the government service in this country.

HIGH-TYPE PERSONNEL

Those chosen to head departments in the Military Government should have rank and pay comparable to undersecretaries in Washington; and it should be the definite responsibility of every cabinet member and agency head to interest himself in the problem, to comb the specialized personnel of his branch of government, and to see that fully-equipped officials, not castoffs, are provided. To facilitate the handling of diplomatic aspects, one assistant secretary of state might well be designated to supervise all communications relating to Military Government in the occupied areas abroad.

Substitution of civilian personnel in Germany should have limits. I suggest that some Military Government officials, such as those in charge of public safety and some of those in the lowest rank, in direct touch with the German people locally, should remain in uniform. Selection of the new civilian chief of Military Government must be made by the President with great care if the experiment is to succeed. The appointment should, under no circumstances, have partisan political implications. An ideal choice would be an army officer of proven judgment and administrative ability, with a known military background in the European Theater during this war, who would be willing to serve in a civilian capacity and administer according to civilian formulas. Special efforts should be made also to retain the services of as many as possible of the officers trained in Military Government and now serving there. In those ranks are many highly valuable men.

3. The highest level instructions issued to Military Government from Washington are in need of revision in the light of experience. The present basic instrument of Military Government is a 72-page directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, (JCS 1067), together with various annexes and amendments. It was drafted originally in the Pentagon Building in the first months of 1945, long before anyone knew when the victory would come or what form it would take. Yet the detailed provisions of this imposing document still fall with untold force upon General Eisenhower's officers, now long experienced in the actual business of dealing with the Germans. The whole collection of orders and instructions could profitably be rewritten into a few hundred words of general principles.

BASIC RATION LOW

4. The food situation in Germany still merits urgent attention. My understanding is that present plans contemplate a basic ration of 1550 calories and that proposals for an increase have been rejected in Washington. I know of no competent medical authority who would regard a ration of 1550 calories as satisfactory, or who considers that present rationing in German is adequate for a people who are expected to work and who have no heat at home and no way to reach their places of employment except by walking.

The medical evidence is clear that deficiencies of food already are resulting in widespread, dangerous loss of weight and in alarming reaction to disease. If starvation comes, as now seems likely, epidemics and rioting will not be far behind. The approved medical ration to prevent starvation is 2000, and there is no likelihood that such a ration would permit the bombed-out, freezing, pedestrian Germans to live anything like as well as the European average. To provide such a

ration would require additional food exports from the United States on credit. A ration adequate to prevent starvation would not mean being soft with the German people. It would represent protection to our own occupation troops against disease and disorder and decency toward our Allies of Western Europe, themselves undernourished and easily susceptible to disease.

DENAZIFYING PROGRESS

5. No one who reminds the criminal record of nazism will quarrel with the policy of stamping out the nazi party utterly and removing all its members from places of influence or profit in German life. But Germany will not be rebuilt to peaceful and decent dimensions in a day. Too much haste in the inauguration of sweeping reform has never failed to lead to confusion and error, if not to reaction.

Denazification of private industry has gone further and faster in the American Zone than in any other part of Germany. The railroads, which are needed to deliver essential supplies, the communications system and other essential facilities have been handicapped greatly by abrupt removal of nazis from key positions and installation of inexperienced substitutes...* It is desirable that the acts of Military Government be presented and interpreted so far as possible from the viewpoint of ultimate benefit to the ordinary German, rather than from the viewpoint of Military Government itself.

6. The present practice of "screening" spot information coming into Germany from the outside world should be discontinued. Such censorship only defeats its own purpose, since the information is currently

available to the German people from British or other nearby radio stations. Suppression in the German press or on the German radio raises the question how our policy differs from that of Goebbels. In general, the German press and radio should have freedom of opinion also, but the publication of anti democratic propaganda should not be permitted.

Our own propaganda needs to be given an increasingly positive character, in contrast to the long continued attempt to impress the Germans of their collective guilt, which from now on will do more harm than good. A story circulates among the Germans to the effect that one radio listener, who followed the Allied broadcasts throughout the war because they gave him hope, has now put away his receiver because he hears only condemnation and abuse. We can win converts to democracy only if we again find a way of instilling hope, . . hope that Germany again can rise from the dust and become a respected nation if she will devote herself to peace and tolerance and decent ways of life. It is most desirable that a better arrangement be worked out to eliminate bottlenecks and assure an adequate supply of American motion picture films for the American Zone. More books in tune with democratic concepts ought to be available to German booksellers, possibly from stock prepared by the Provost Marshal General for use in German PW camps in this country.

APPROVES CHANGE

I am convinced that better results would be attained in all of these matters if the Information Control Branch, which supervises publications, broadcasting and theaters, and which certainly is a highly important arm of Military Government, were made

*Omission due to garbling of lines in radio transmission.

an integral part of the Military Government establishment instead of operating independently. I am informed that steps to effect such a change are now in progress.

POTENTIAL DANGER

7. Thus far there is no evidence of an organized underground resistance in the American Zone, acts of hostility being largely confined to small-time local depredations. But caution cannot be relaxed. The former Hitler youth — young people of their teens — are potentially the most dangerous single element of the population. It may be hoped that the current effort to organize these crooked minded children into non-military societies and clubs after the American fashion will help turn them away from idleness and subversion.

It must be remembered, however, that many natural ties bind the Hitler youth to the millions of recently discharged German soldiers, to criminal elements among DPs, and to the increasing company of nazis out of office. The suffering sure to come with winter may be expected to bring into the open whatever threat of real disorder and rebellion may now lie buried beneath the surface. This is the wrong time to permit General Eisenhower's armed forces in Germany to be decimated and robbed of military

effectiveness by demobilization.

8. Every additional day's delay in bringing arrested nazis to justice weakens the position of Military Government. There is widespread surprise among Germans that even the highest nazi officials, held at Nürnberg under international jurisdiction as war criminals, are still awaiting trial. The Nürnberg trials are not, of course, the responsibility of the Army. However, an additional 80,000 lesser members of the nazis party are in prison at the instance of Military Government. Military authorities do not feel that these cases can be tried until dependable precedents have been set at Nürnberg. Wherever the responsibility lies, the failure to set up adequate tribunals and dispose of pending charges more promptly does not improve relations with a German people who traditionally respect only firm and swift authority.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

I have confined this memorandum to matters which I felt were so important that they should be brought to your personal attention. I submitted a number of suggestions on additional subjects directly to General Eisenhower and General Clay in Germany, and am also putting myself at the disposal of the responsible officials of the War Department".

SCHOOLS

for DEMOCRACY

Part II The Universities

By Robert S. Berlin

The universities of Germany have, for more than half a century, played a major part in shaping and directing German history. In Germany, as in most other European countries, the universities have been traditionally not only the training ground of the country's professional men, but, to a far more exclusive degree than in the United States, of its national leaders and its higher civil servants as well.

For the most part, German universities were founded and maintained by the kings and princes of the various German states which existed prior to the unification of Germany in 1871. Of the universities in the U. S. Zone, for example, only the University of Frankfurt, founded in the 20th Century, had no royal sponsor. The internal organization of the medieval university has been modified in the course of time, but the basic pattern has been preserved. The medieval university distributed the subject matter and the teachers into four Fakultäten (faculties): Theology, Medicine, Law, and Philosophy. The Philosophical faculty was the catch-all for all those subjects which did not fit into the first three categories, and as such, was similar to the liberal arts college of an American university. (Actually, the Fakultäten can be compared to the subordinate colleges of a university in the United States,

It is to the universities that the German educational system must look for its future leaders, for the directing influence toward the establishment of new educational values.

e. g. the Medizinische Fakultät of a German university would be the same as the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons). Modern expansion of the curriculum resulted in additional faculties. In Munich, for example, the traditional four have increased to ten with the addition of faculties of General Science, Veterinary Science, Political Economy, Dentistry, Forestry, and Pharmacy.

The basis of the older universities was principally religious, and the theological faculties usually dominated the institution. The spiritual struggle in Germany between the forces of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation reached its peak in the universities. Temporal princes looked to the universities for the justification of the religious stands they adopted, or, when no university existed founded one for that purpose. Thus, Prince Philip of Hessen, a member of the Protestant League of Princes, founded Marburg University as the first university with a Protestant Theological faculty, and shortly thereafter, the University of



Heidelberg University: Upper left, the Tower of the Witches, now a war memorial, around which the university is built. Upper right, the Domus Wilhelmina (1712), the main building of the university. Below, the New Building with the Great Hall (Aula) and chief lecture rooms. Built in 1927, it was financed by funds raised in the United States.

Giessen was founded for the propagation of the "new faith". In answer, the Bishop of Würzburg founded a university in the city as the university of the Counter-Reformation.

HISTORY EFFECTS CHANGES

The "Age of Enlightenment" of the Eighteenth Century wrought a change in emphasis, and the medical and natural science faculties of the universities developed in response to the greatly increased interest in the natural world of man. At the end of the century, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars swept over Germany, and the universities, particularly those of southern Germany, reacted to the new philosophies of liberty and nationalism. The domination of the theological faculties was broken, and the flamboyant, enthusiastic, patriotic fervor of the Romantic movement brought the study of the liberal arts, of poetry, philosophy, literature, and language to the fore. The ferment which the romanticists and nationalists aroused in the university students could not be stamped out under Metternich repression, and the universities became a motive force in the revolutions which broke out all over Germany in 1848.

The trend, however, turned inward after the failure to establish a unified Germany in 1848, and for the past 100 years, the universities have been the core of perverted nationalism and reaction. Under the Empire, student fraternities developed into exclusive, feudal, militaristic organizations which furnished the leadership for the aggressive imperialism which culminated in World War I. The Weimar Republic failed completely to root out the entrenched reaction which characterized the universities. Bitter, vengeful, defeated soldier-students returned to the universities after the war. In 1922, most of the reactionary fraternities organized themselves into the

Deutsche Studentenschaft. By 1928, the organization had become almost completely dominated by nazi student groups.

The nazis completed the circle by the forced dissolution of all student fraternities in 1935. They then established the Deutsche Studentenschaft, an affiliated organization of the NSDAP, and made membership therein compulsory for all university students of German descent. Within the Studentenschaft, as a party nucleus, was the NS Student's League (NS Deutscher Studentenbund). Similarly, the teaching staff at every university was organized into a compulsory Dozentenschaft, with the NS Dozentenbund as its party core. As a result, until 1943, after the defeat at Stalingrad, both the student bodies and teachers of the German universities acquiesced meekly to all the nazi restrictive measures, and gave active support to the aggressive nationalism and racialism which resulted in World War II.

LIBERALS INEFFECTIVE

It should not be assumed from the foregoing that after 1848 all elements of liberalism disappeared from the universities. On the contrary, much of the liberal opposition which was manifested under the Empire was voiced in the universities, and the intellectual basis of the Weimar Republic also developed in the universities. Furthermore, the atmosphere varied from school to school and region to region. The smaller universities were, generally, more reactionary than those which were located in the large cities, and the universities of southern and western Germany, such as Heidelberg and Frankfurt, were far more liberal than those which were dominated by Prussian influence. For the most part, however, the universities reflected the anti-democratic spirit of the German aristocratic and upper middle classes, and shared responsibility for the leader-



Marburg University: Top, a general view of the University and the city of Marburg. The art institute, the Jubiläumsbau, is in the foreground. Bottom, a section of the university's Kinderklinik, built in 1925-27, and American endowed.

ship which led Germany into aggressive war three times in 70 years.

The Weimar Republic allowed the seeds of resistance and opposition to flourish unchecked in the universities, and thereby assured its own downfall. Military Government, however, aware of past history and under unequivocal directive to eradicate completely all nazi and militarist doctrines and influences from German education, has taken firm and decisive action to recreate universities which will prepare their students for leadership in the task of founding, nourishing, and protecting democracy in Germany.

Before the war, seven universities existed in the U. S. Zone; Munich, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Erlangen, Würzburg, Marburg, and Giessen. At present, the universities of Heidelberg, Würzburg, Marburg, and Erlangen have already been opened or are about to do so. The Universities of Frankfurt and Munich are currently reorganizing, and can be expected to begin instruction in the near future. The University of Giessen, however, was so severely damaged in air raids that it probably cannot be repaired for use.

Authority to open a University can be granted only by the Director of Military Government U. S. Zone, or his representative, and certain basic conditions must be met before such approval is given.

RESUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

After investigation and approval, a University Planning Committee composed of from five to ten politically acceptable members of its former faculty is appointed to formulate proposals to resume operation of the University. The University Planning Committee must insure that the staffs, curricula, and student bodies are completely denazified and demilitarized; that an adequate politically acceptable faculty is available; that

adequate physical facilities exist; that the student body can be accommodated; that satisfactory administration standards and student supervision will be established; and that the University budget can be met.

The Committee must also nominate an Acting Rector and Acting Deans for the various faculties. The Military Government Officer in charge of the University will then, if he approves the nominations, make the suggested appointments.

UNIVERSITIES REOPEN

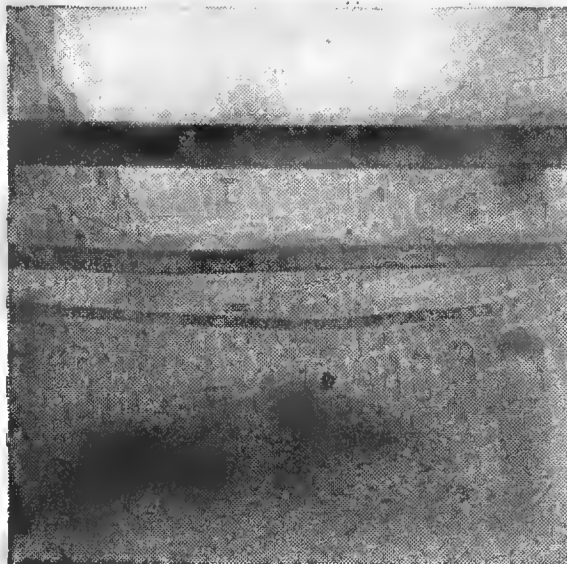
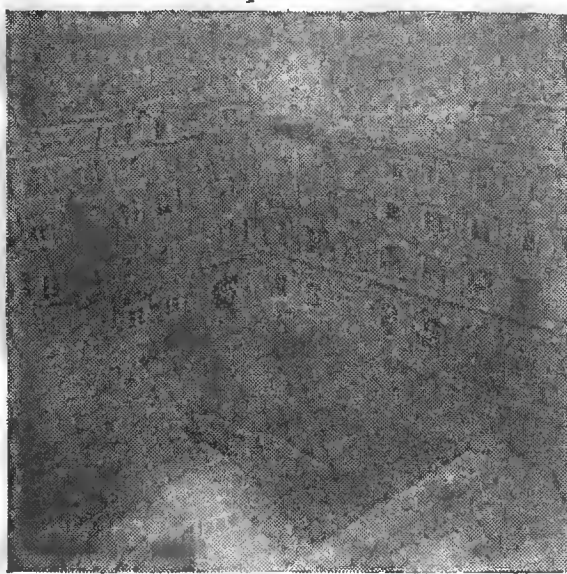
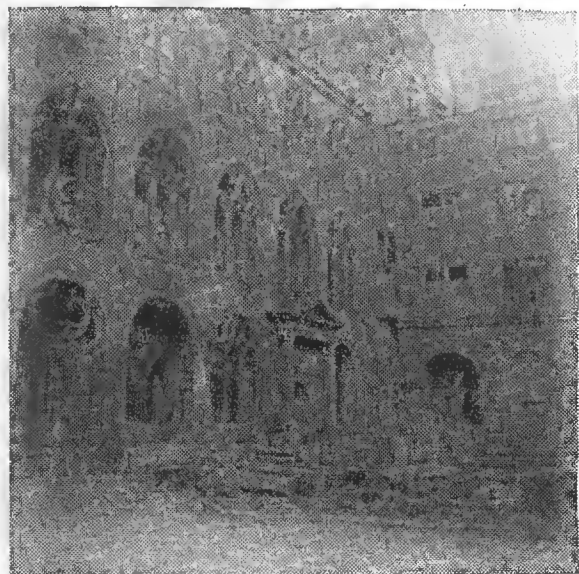
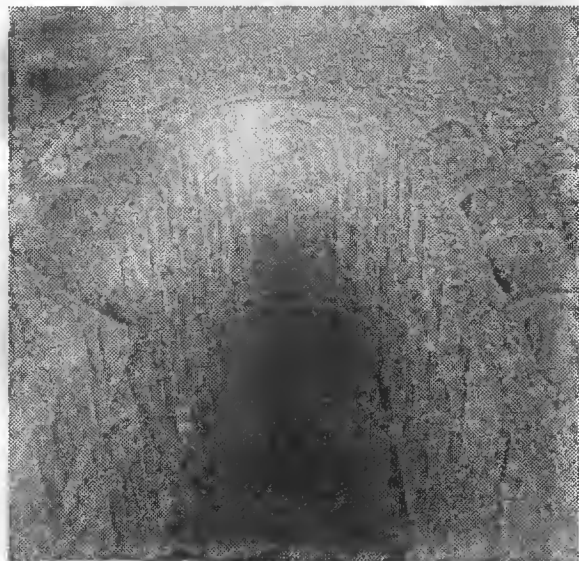
When approval for resumption is finally granted by the Office of Military Government, U. S. Zone, provisional operation of the University is permitted, with the Acting Rector bearing the responsibility for current operations. Priority is given to the medical and theological faculties. To date, the following university faculties have been approved for reopening, and many of them are already in session:

Heidelberg: Medical and Theological
Marburg: Medical, Theological, Philosophical

Erlangen: Medical, Theological, Law
Würzburg: Theological and Philosophical.

The screening and vetting of the faculties at Frankfurt University have been completed, and the university buildings are now being repaired. Munich University, the largest in the U.S. Zone, is now preparing to reopen, despite the fact that it suffered considerable damage in air raids.

At the right are shown photographs taken at the University of Würzburg: Top, two views of the once magnificent university church. Middle, the courtyard and north side of the church. Bottom, the Martin von Wagner Museum and the ruins of the university library, more than 100,000 volumes of which were saved.



Scientific research is at present forbidden in any college, university or institution in the U.S. Zone, except where specifically authorized by the Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone.

Each of the universities in the U.S. Zone possesses its own individuality, compounded of its historical traditions and its present stage of development. Each has been reconstituted on the basis of the general pattern of the established directives, but each, in addition, must be considered with an understanding of its specific character. It would be well, therefore, to examine briefly the history and the present status of each of the six universities now being revitalized in the U.S. Zone.

HEIDELBERG

History and romance have combined to make the name of Heidelberg University familiar and respected throughout the world. To the thousands of foreign students, as well as to its native alumni, the university has for more than 500 years represented the fountain-head of the best and richest in German intellectual life.

The university, founded in 1386 by Elector Rupprecht of the Palatinate, and therefore named officially, the Rupprecht-Karls Universität, was the first university to be erected in Germany proper. Until the 19th century, the fortunes of the university rose and fell with those of the Palatinate princes, and in its history is reflected the history of the entire area.

Originally a clerical institution, the university was for more than a century a strong adherent of the Papacy. By the beginning of the 16th century, however, the seeds of humanism and the Reformation had begun to take root. After the Reformation took full hold in 1558, the university became the stronghold of Calvinism in Germany, and after Calvin's death acquired the name of the German Geneva.

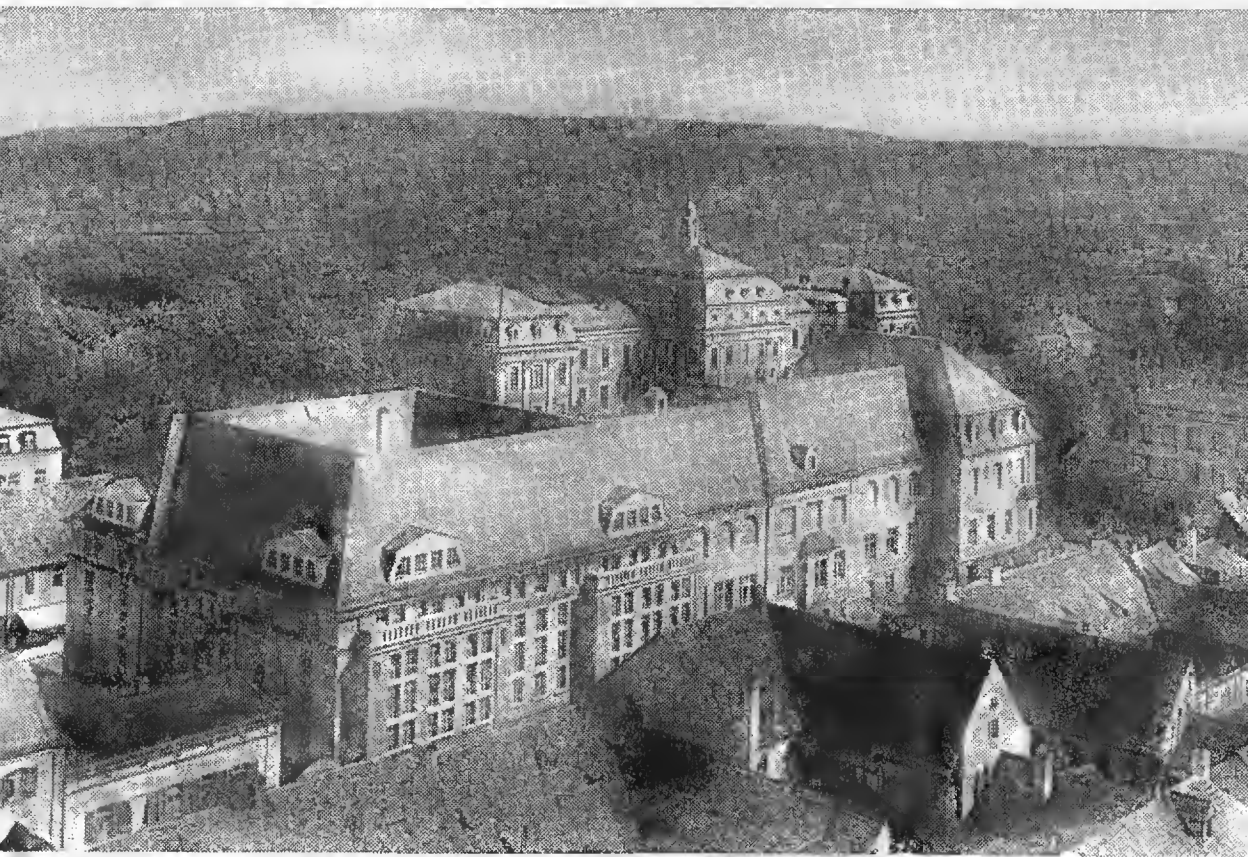
The Thirty Years' War which ravaged the greater part of southern Germany marked the end of the first phase in the University's history. Its famous library was carried away to the Vatican, and the university itself ceased to exist.

Refounded in 1652, the university enjoyed a brief renaissance, but in 1693 the town and university were completely sacked by the troops of Louis XIV.

The university was one more rebuilt in 1712 under Elector Johann Wilhelm, and the university building, the Domus Wilhelmina, begun in that year is still in use today. The Electors of the Palatinate had reverted to Catholicism, and throughout the 18th century the university developed under Jesuit and French influence. After the collapse of the French monarchy, and the subsequent partition of the Palatinate, Heidelberg, along with all the area on the right bank of the Rhine, fell to Baden. The Catholic influence ceased in 1807 when the university's Catholic theological faculty was transferred to the University of Freiburg and was replaced by a Protestant faculty of the now unified German Evangelical Church.

Under the Grand Dukes of Baden, the university expanded rapidly in both size and reputation, achieving particular eminence in medicine and the natural sciences. Teachers such as Bunsen, the great chemist, and Kirchhoff, the discoverer of the Analysis of the Spectrum, were representative of the eminent men whose work and teaching attracted a tremendous influx of students from all over Europe as well as from the New World. In addition, Heidelberg was one of the strongholds of the German Ro-

Views of Erlangen University are shown at the right. The buildings are undamaged, and the university is capable of functioning at its normal capacity.



mantic movement, and the names of Brentano and von Arnim cast additional glory on the university.

The ties between the University and America have been particularly strong, for in the past 150 years, thousands of Americans have come to study at the university. In 1928, when the university was in great need of physical expansion, the entire cost of a new university building — more than half a million dollars — was raised in the United States.

MARBURG

The university of Marburg, in the more than 400 years of its existence, has known none of the vicissitudes which characterize the history of Heidelberg University. Founded in 1527 by Prince Phillip of Hessen, Marburg is the third oldest university in the U.S. Zone. Prince Phillip, a member of the League of Protestant Princes, established the university to propagate the "new faith" of the Reformation, and throughout the succeeding 400 years, the university maintained its Protestant Theological faculty.

The character of the university is unique within the U.S. Zone as the only university which came under Prussian influence. Dominated by the Prussian Ministry of Education from 1866 to 1933, the university represented a fortress of political reaction. As a primary step before reopening the university, Military Government ordered the abolishment of the Prussian pattern of control and the adoption of the Baden system which prevails at Heidelberg.

Always a small university, Marburg now has 33 professors and 1,250 students in its Medical faculty, and seven professors and 80 students in the Theological faculty.

Like Heidelberg, Marburg owes much to the generosity of its American friends. Its Children's Clinic, for ex-

ample, was constructed in 1925-27 largely with American funds.

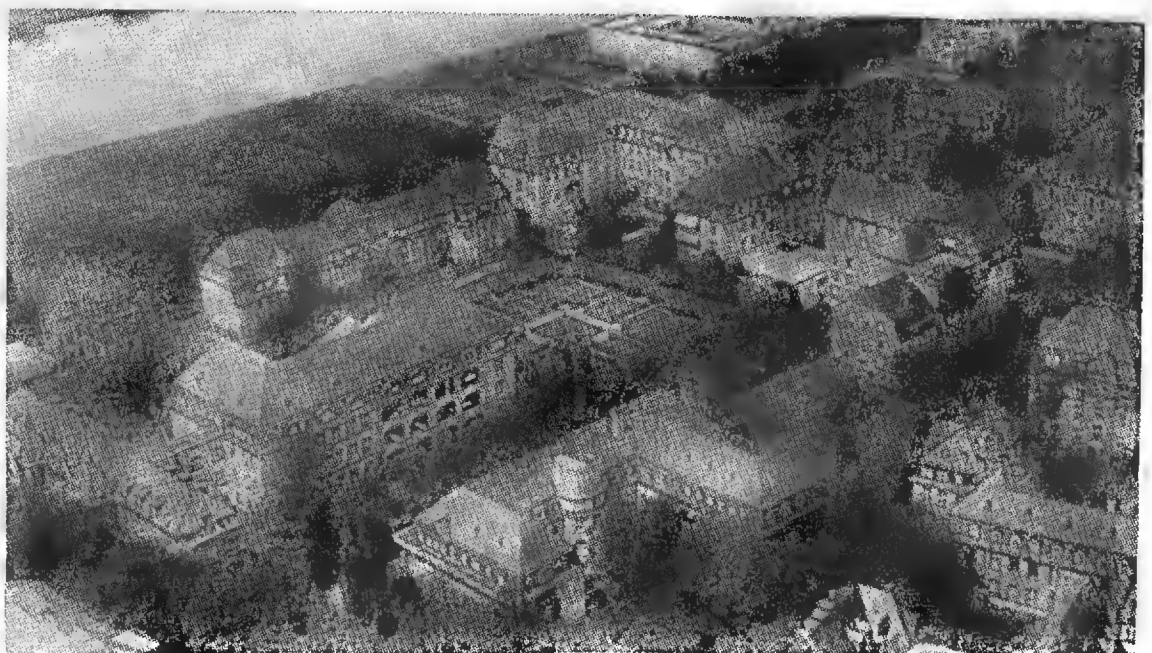
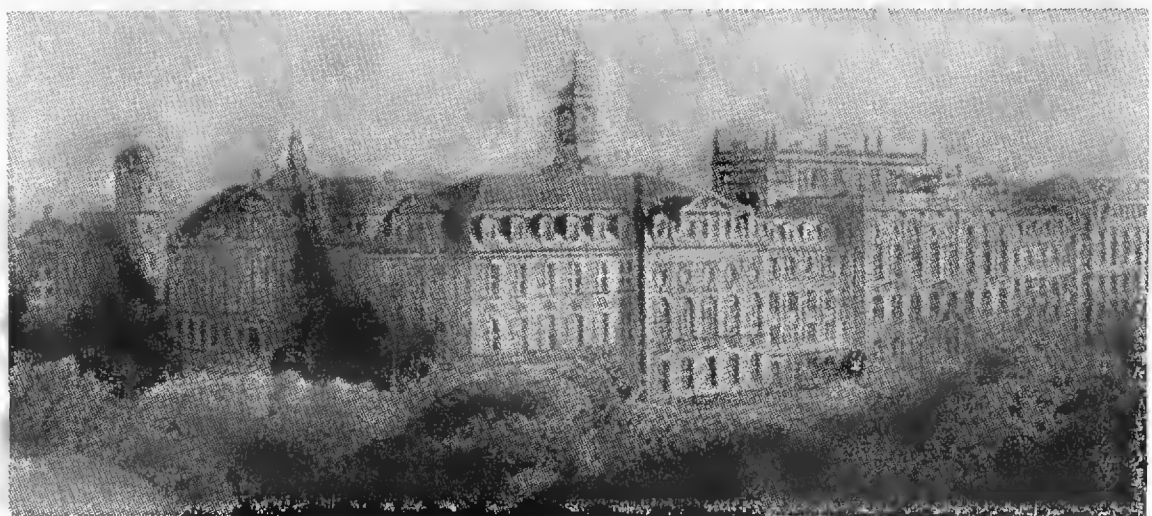
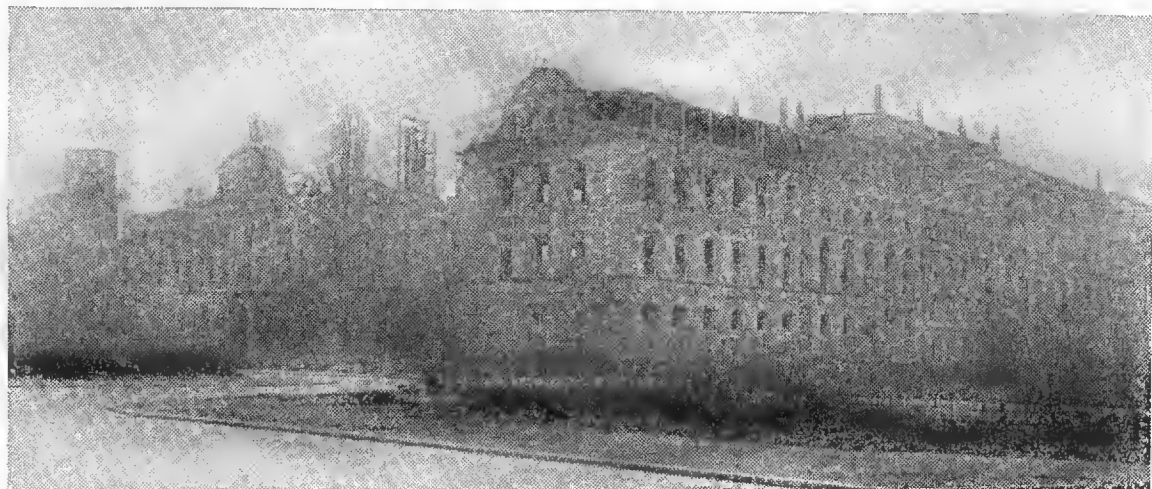
ERLANGEN

Although the Friedrich-Alexanders University of Erlangen is one of the smallest universities in Germany, its importance has always been far out of proportion to its enrollment. The university is a product of the golden age of the enlightenment, being founded in 1743 by the Hohenzollern Prince Friedrich Alexander, the brother-in-law of Frederick the Great.

Erlangen is unique in that it possesses the only Protestant Theological faculty in Bavaria, the historical reasons for which go back more than 50 years before the founding of the university. In 1685, the Prince of Bayreuth extended sanctuary to the persecuted French Huguenots, many of whom settled in Erlangen and its neighboring city of Nürnberg. The university's Theological faculty was thus established to cater to the needs of the predominantly Protestant area of Franconia, and under the constitution of the university a chair for Calvinist theology has always been maintained in the Theological faculty of Erlangen.

The age of enlightenment was an era of intense scientific expansion, and much of the fame of Erlangen has resulted from the excellence of its Natural Science faculty. George Olm, the great electro-physicist studied and taught at the university. In the past few decades, the university's Frauenklinik with its attached Röntgen institute has achieved world-wide recognition.

Frankfurt University: Top, the main university building today. The roof is considerably destroyed and the windows are out, but some of the rooms are in good enough state to be used. Middle, the same building in 1936. Bottom, the university hospital and clinics in 1936.



Today, 274 students are working under a teaching staff of fourteen in the Theological faculty, and the Law, Medical, and Natural Science faculties have been approved and will open in the near future. Erlangen, like Heidelberg, is completely undamaged and is thus capable of functioning at its normal capacity.

WÜRZBURG

The Julius-Maximilians University of Würzburg was founded in 1582 by Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn as the university of the Counter-Reformation. Actually, a Catholic seminary had existed in Würzburg as early as 1410, but it did not develop to university status until the end of the 16th century.

From the date of its foundation until the end of the 18th century, the university was dominated by its Catholic theological faculty, but after it came under the control of Bavaria, its other faculties expanded. The Natural Science Faculty in particular shed lustre on the university. Prominent among its renowned scientists were the pathologist Virchow, Röntgen, the developer of the x-ray, and the Nobel chemistry prize winners, Eduard Buchner and Emil Fischer.

The university, one of the most beautiful in all Germany, suffered almost 85 per cent damage from air raids. The Theological faculty — the only Catholic faculty now open in the U. S. Zone — has 78 students and twelve teachers. The Philosophical faculty has just been authorized to open, and probably will do so shortly. At present, the university is utilizing the rooms of a teachers college for its classes, and is planning barracks to provide accommodations for prospective students.

FRANKFURT

The University of Frankfurt unlike all the other universities in the U.S.

Zone, has no traditions reaching back through the centuries, had no royal founder, and played no part in the religious struggles which have characterized German history.

Although the university was not founded until 1914, and thus is one of the youngest universities in Germany, it is truly a product of the city of Frankfurt-am-Main. For more than five centuries, erection in the city of a municipal university had been planned, but the dream was not fulfilled until just before the outbreak of the first World War. By that time, many institutes, as well as the great municipal hospital, had already been established in the city and formed a natural and important basis for a university.

The university, until it came under nazi control, expressed the liberal traditions of the city of Frankfurt, and mirrored its commercial and economic importance. The university featured a highly specialized faculty of Political Economy and Sociology, and one of the finest medical faculties in Germany. In addition, one of the first chairs in Clinical Radiology was founded in Frankfurt.

In 1932, the university received the name of Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität, a name which emphasized the great philosophical and literary traditions which the university was pledged to carry on.

The university suffered great damage along with the city, but intensive efforts are currently being made to repair some of the university buildings. Students and teachers are being vetted, and it is hoped that a start may soon be made in recapturing the liberal reputation which the university possessed prior to 1933.

MUNICH

The University of Munich, named after its Wittelsbach founder, the Ludwig-Maximilians Universität, was before the war one of the largest and



Munich University: Top and Bottom left, interior and exterior damage to the university from Allied air raids was extensive. Bottom right, the same building as above in 1928.

most renowned German universities. Originally founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt, the university was moved to Landshut in 1800 and thence to Munich in 1826.

The university expanded tremendously throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and in 1929 it had a student body of more than 8,000 or four times as many students as Heidelberg. The extent and completeness of Munich's scientific facilities, rivalled in Germany only by the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, placed the university in the highest rank among the universities of all Europe.

Under the nazis, the only break in the complete acquiescence with which the universities, both teachers and students, accepted national socialist control occurred in 1943 at the University of Munich. There, under the leadership of Kurt Huber, Professor of music and psychology, the "Munich Students' Manifesto" was proclaimed shortly after the German defeat at Stalingrad. The manifesto called upon the youth of Germany to fight against the nazi party, and specifically called for a boycott of the lectures of party professors and a mass exodus from party organizations. Professor Huber and several of the student leaders were executed, but the episode remains as a tribute to those German students

and teachers who valued intellectual freedom more than their lives.

The University of Munich, like that at Würzburg, suffered extensive damage from Allied air raids. Today, only the medical faculty is ready to resume, but university authorities hope to have the remaining nine faculties open by March 1946. Thus far, more than 6,900 students have registered, but the first semester will be able to absorb only 2,270 men and 758 women.

The six universities now either in operation or about to resume in the U. S. Zone are today free of the perverted direction and control of the nazi regime. They might well adopt, as their goal, the aim which the Rector of the University of Heidelberg described at the dedication of the New University building in 1927: He said, on that occasion: "In the new home of the Ruperto-Carola, erected with the help of American friends . . . may the significance of this present hour remain ever alive. May the New University be opened wide to the disciples of learning in the whole world. May it be for centuries . . . inviolably devoted to independent research and teaching. May it be for all times illumined by the soul of mankind!"

Youth Organizations and POLITICS

By Franz Marmorek

Military Government personnel are in the unique position of studying at first hand the groups which the nazis exploited when they came to power. That this is so may have a salutary effect on the future of the United States, in that all of us who are here in Germany will be able to detect similar tendencies in groups susceptible to facism elsewhere. A significant example of the groups which the nazis exploited are the youth movements. Essentially so desirable and needed, they appear, under the circumstances which prevailed in 1933, to have been among the most easily turned of all the social elements in Germany. This article points out what made them so vulnerable, and why the nazis found them so useful. Conversion to facism appears to have been almost imperceptible — it was a progress so smoothly accomplished that many did not realize what was taking place.

Youth movements constitute significant example of the groups which the nazis exploited.

lity, thereby to better fit youth for the tasks of later life. The spirit of comradeship was stressed, as well as a consciousness of responsibility among the more mature.

Their activities were such as to channel youth into physically and mentally healthy activities. On Sundays and holidays, groups could be seen trekking all over the country, seeking out its forests and mountains, dressed in informal hiking suits, and carrying a rucksack crammed with camping utensils. At the head of these groups were always a few who carried guitars, which were decorated with long colored ribbons, and they sang long-forgotten folk tunes while wandering and in the evenings in front of their campfires.

"PLAY GROUPS" FORMED

During the summer vacations, they went on extended camping expeditions, covering wide areas. In weekly meetings, they discussed literature, world problems, domestic questions, future careers, and planned for other similar excursions. The revival of old folk tunes brought with it rediscovery of folk dances and plays. "Play groups" travelled around the country, performing dances and plays usually of a mystical or religious character. The berg became the most popular play-almost legendary Hans Sachs of Nürnberg of the German Youth Movement, which began to develop its own literature.

A number of groups, similar to the Wandervögel, were formed, the most

The German Youth Movement in Germany originated in the last years of the nineteenth century in revolt against the conventional and rigid way of life which characterized the Victorian Age. It grew out of the desire of youth to become independent from the influences of school, church, parents, and society, and to find a new way of life having close contact with nature, and being dominated by the company of its own generation.

From such an innocuous a beginning, it developed through the years as a constructive and valuable national institution. The nazis found it useful, too, with the tragic result can be seen throughout the country today.

The first group in the German Youth Movement was founded in Berlin in 1896. It became known as the Wandervögel (Wandering Birds), and before long similar groups developed all over Germany. By 1911 there were 412 such groups, having a combined total of 15,000 members. No definite program was connected with this movement; it had the general aims of development of character, personality, and individual-

important among them being the Bund Deutscher Wanderer. It was at the instigation of the latter group that a meeting of all youth movement groups took place on the Hohe Meissner, a mountain near Kassel, in 1913. This meeting, which was attended by 3,000 people — many well-known literary figures among them — set up the constitution for the Youth Movement, or, as it was called by then, "The Free German Youth", whose aim was described as shaping "its life on its own responsibility and by its inward integrity. For this inner freedom it will assert itself unanimously under all circumstances".

INFLUENCE FELT

Though the Youth movement comprised only a small part of the German youth as a whole, nonetheless its influence was felt by all in Germany. To a considerable extent, it succeeded in liberating social life. It shook, but did not break, the military tradition (the youth movement was opposed to regimentation and militarism), and it awakened a love for nature, the outdoor life, and the peasant tradition. Above all things, it served to make youth a recognized factor in the life of the nation, as could be evidenced in the new types of schools which were established under its influence, best known of which was Gustav Wyneken's Freie Schulgemeinde, at Wickersdorf.

Even in the established schools pupils formed their own organizations, thus influencing the policy and teaching in them. Jugendherberge (youth hostels) were founded to house wandering groups on trips and vacations, and exchange trips to foreign countries were instigated. Thinking along international lines, the German youth tried in this way to find contact with youth in other countries.

POST-WORLD WAR I

The end of World War I brought about a decisive change in the character of the German Youth Movement, in that it acquired pronounced political affiliations of various kinds. Pre-war, the movement had been essentially non-political, devoting itself to the personal development of the individual. The problems of public life were considered in a detached manner as questions primarily of merely academic interest to youth. It became evident that, while the movement had been effective in breaking down old ideas and traditions and had influenced the personal lives of its members, it had not considered taking an active part in the political life of the nation.

German post-war youth felt a desire to find a close contact with political life, and youth groups attached themselves to the various political and religious organizations, at the same time adhering to the principles enunciated in 1913 at the Hohe Meissner. Thus, a German's torn political life was mirrored in its numerous youth organizations.

The only large organization which refused to affiliate itself with any political party or religious sect was the Austro-German Boy Scout Organization, which was patterned after Baden-Powell's Boy Scout Movement. They retained the Hohe Meissner tradition, which is why the German Boy Scouts were far less military and regimented than most of the international Boy Scout organizations with which, incidentally, they were not affiliated. In both Austria and Germany a comparatively large percentage of former Boy Scouts were found to have been in the anti-nazi underground.

With an aroused political interest, and a consequent attachment to political parties and religious sects, there came external changes which, in retrospect, appear particularly signi-

ficant. The casual and informal hiking outfits were replaced by standard uniforms. Some of the newly-formed groups were rigidly military, especially those affiliated with right wing political parties. There were many conservative-nationalistic groups not closely attached to political parties which, nonetheless, accepted the general ideas of the conservative wing, especially nationalism and anti-semitism. This applies particularly to the "Völkische" groups such as the Adler und Falken, Gausen, and the Jungnationaler Bund.

YOUTH GROUPS

Outstanding among the youth groups affiliated with political parties were:

Communist: Kommunistischer Jugendverband, Jungspartakus Bund, and Rote Jungfront.

Social Democrat: Sozialistische Arbeiterfreunde, Kinderfreunde, and Rote Falken.

(Ideologically connected with left wing groups, though not attached to any party, were: Freie Sozialistische Jugend, and, in Austria, the Verband Sozialistischer Mittelschüler.)

Democratic Party: Reichsbund der Deutschen Windhorstbünde.

Deutsche Volkspartei: Reichsjugend der Deutschen Volkspartei, and, in Austria, the Volksgemeinschaft Oesterreich.

Deutschnationale Volkspartei (Conservatives): Jungstahlhelm, Scharnhorstbund, Königin Luise Bund, Bismarckjugend, Jungsturm Kolberg, Kyffhäuser Jugend, and Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland.

Connected with the Freikorps were: Jungwolf [youth organizations of the Wehrwolf], Jugendbund Schlageter connected with the Tannenberg Bund, Jungdeutscher Orden, and Ordensgemeinschaft Jungdeutscher Schwestern.)

NSDAP: Hitlerjugend.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The main religious youth organizations were:

Protestant: Evangelisches Jungmännerwerk Deutschlands (YMCA), Evangelischer Verband für Weibliche Jugend (YWCA).

Catholic: Verband Katholischer Jugend und Jungmänner Vereine, Katholische Jungfrauenvereine, and Quickborn.

Jewish: Reichsausschuss der Jüdischen Jugendverbände, which had as its largest groups: Wandervogel Blau-Weiss, Kadhma, and Verband der Jüdischen Jugendvereine Deutschlands.

Youth organizations of the Trade Unions were:

Deutschnationaler Handlungsgehilfenverband (strongly nationalistic and anti-semitic), Zentralstelle für die Arbeitende Jugend Deutschlands (connected with the Free Trade Unions), and the agricultural Reichsjunglandbund.

THE NAZIS AND YOUTH

The notorious Hitlerjugend was only one of many youth groups affiliated with political parties. Shortly after Hitler's accession to power, Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitlerjugend, succeeded in destroying practically all other youth groups and organizations, even as Hitler destroyed all other political parties. Catholic youth organizations, while never specifically forbidden, were in fact obliterated by various Nazi decrees.

A law issued December 1st, 1936 defined the functions of the Hitlerjugend:

1. The whole of the German youth was to be organized within the Hitlerjugend.

2. The task of the Hitlerjugend was defined as follows: That all the youth of Germany would, outside the home and school, receive their training — physical, mental, and moral — in the

Hitlerjugend, which would fit them for national service and the spirit of nazism.

3. Training of the German youth was entrusted to the "Reich Youth Leader of the German Reich", who, in this capacity, ranked as a departmental chief at Reich level, being directly responsible to Hitler.

Thus, nearly every juvenile between the ages of ten and eighteen was obliged to serve in the Hitlerjugend, where he (or she) received pre-military training. During the war, the Hitlerjugend served as an agricultural and industrial helpers, ultimately serving as a part of the Volkssturm and even in military units. The organization of the Hitlerjugend was modeled after that of the Army, the concepts of discipline and duty being almost identical with those of the Wehrmacht.

PARTY DOMINATION

The Hitlerjugend, as it developed into the only national youth organization in Germany, effectively eliminated all influences other than those of the NSDAP, including the influences of the family and the church. There was an expansion of activities to such an extent that no time was left for youth to devote to a home life or a moral development aside from that which the party offered. The party effectively used the youth of the nation, through the medium of its official organization, as informers on their more intransigent elders, and in its effort to break down all the barriers between the state and the individual, the party successfully turned the younger generation against the more mature and less impressionable.

YOUTH TODAY

World War II has left German youth unorganized and disillusioned. Most of what they possessed and believed in has been destroyed or discredited. In general, they are dis-

illusioned about politics and are reluctant to affiliate with political organizations; but they are eager to get information on democracy as it is known in the United States and Great Britain. Various pre-Hitler political parties, as well as newly-organized ones, are doing some spade work in the youth field — hoping that the time will soon come when legitimate political organizations of youth can function once more. But it will be some time before disillusion gives way to belief in the possibility of making progress through politics.

One of the lessons to be learned from the rise and fall of fascism is that youth organizations, as well as social and economic organizations of adults, can be readily captured by totalitarian leaders and movements. Organizations without well-formed ideologies or strong religious foundations are more adaptable to new purposes. In so far as politics is concerned, parties operating on a democratic basis must be made conscious of the responsibility they have, as political parties, for providing sufficient political education for youth when such activity is permitted.

Two important factors having to do with the German way of thought and expression must be borne in mind in considering the re-education and re-orientation of German youth.

First, revived political organizations for youth (who have been so long and thoroughly indoctrinated by nazism), stand a good chance at present of becoming a Hitlerjugend of a new kind, the method of approach being changed from "Heil Hitler!" to "Heil anti-Hitler!" Despite their ideological differences, almost all of the pre-1933 political parties had a lot in common. A typical illustration was that of an American traveler in Germany in the early 1930s, who visited several meetings of the various parties, but found it difficult, initially, to deter-

mine just which party's meeting he was attending, since all the parties were held in halls decorated with multicolored flags and guarded by uniformed party guards. Para-military organizations were drawn up in close order throughout the hall: The Reichsbanner (Social Democrats), the Stahlhelm (Deutschnationale Volkspartei), the SA and SS (NSDAP), etc., as well as the various uniformed youth organizations. At the approach of the speaker, all assisting in the rally would raise their arms (the Communists the fist, the Social Democrats the arms vertically, the NSDAP the arms diagonally), the while shouting in unison some salute such as "Heil!", "Rot Front!", "Freiheit!", to the accompaniment of martial music of one kind or another. It can be seen that the nazis were not unique in their political rallies; they were merely more effective.

SPEAK NEW LANGUAGE

The second factor to be considered in the political re-education of youth is that of language. All Germans, even the most liberal elements, are today speaking a new language; a language which has, in twelve years' time changed the meaning of many words, ideas, and expressions.

A student of foreign languages usually finds that in the primary stages of language study translation into his native tongue is comparatively simple; missing words can be located in a dictionary. As his studies progress, he finds that literal translation from one language to another is practically impossible in many cases, since different roots, thoughts, traditions and associations give seemingly equivalent expressions quite different meanings. While it is true that such differences may not be basic, the net effect in translation is apt to be that the whole tenor of the subject matter is changed.

It is apparent that within the Ger-

man language itself twelve years of national socialism have wrought new language traditions and associations. The language of Weimar and that of the nazis are not the same, even though the worlds themselves are unchanged. One well-educated, young German recently asserted that whenever the French Revolution is mentioned a shudder runs down his spine. Nazism taught German youth meanings for the word "Democracy" which, to a German citizen under the Weimar regime, meant something quite different.

The intellectual leaders of nazism succeeded in large measure in changing much of Germany's political language, so that today many figurative expressions have a sense hitherto unknown.

FACED WITH CHANGES

Thoughts, ideas, and traditions have changed as well as language. Goethe, under the nazis, was interpreted as a highly nationalistic writer. Outstanding German writers and scientists, known for generations to the whole world, are unknown to the present generation of youth. As far as German youth today is concerned, a large part of the German liberal tradition never existed.

The German youth Movement had many excellent point in its favor, some of which were incorporated into youth throughout the world. To revive it, there must be a complete political re-education. This does not mean, necessarily, that political education need be associated with party politics, because the requirements for such an education must be greater, perhaps, than any party is equipped to fill. It is evident that the youth movement in Germany died because it was politically unconstructive; but before it revives as a salutary force in German life and politics there is a long road to political orientation which only an enlightened plan for education can develop.

D. P. POSTAL SERVICE

to United States Opens

Postal service between the United States and United Nations displaced persons, or those assimilated to them in status, in the U. S. Zone of Germany has been established. Service to other countries will be extended at a later date.

Use of UNNRA Postal Form 1 (UNNRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone, Germany) is prescribed as the means whereby displaced persons may notify friends or relatives in the United States as to their correct addresses.

All languages are permitted in the 25-word message on UNNRA Postal Form 1, which also is a permit for the addresses in the United States to send non-transactional mail and gift parcels to the sender of the form. Contents of parcels sent from the United States will be limited to clothing, non-perishable food and similar items. Parcels will not weigh more than five pounds, and a sender will not dispatch more than one parcel a week to the same addressee.

The completed form referred to above will be required by U. S. postmasters for persons in the U. S. to send letters or parcels. After the initial contact is established through the use of UNNRA Postal Form 1, the displaced person originating the contact will be permitted to mail through this service not more than one letter per week. The letter will be limited to two sheets of paper and only one side of the sheet will be written upon.

United Nations displaced persons in U. S. Zone of Germany may now write to friends and relatives in America.

No parcels will be sent from the U. S. zone to the United States by displaced persons.

Officials of displaced persons assembly centers will be charged with the proper handling of mail and with its safe keeping. All mail will be subject to censorship. Transmission in both directions will be by land and water only.

CIC Credentials

The credentials of members of the Counter Intelligence Corps have been outlined in a recent USFET letter so that all personnel can detect any persons misrepresenting themselves as CIC Agents in order to gain access to certain headquarters and to classified information, claim special privileges or be quoted in the press as CIC agents.

All officers and special agents of the CIC are registered agents of the War Department and can so identify themselves by a gold, shield-shaped badge inscribed, "War Department, Military Intelligence", and/or leather-bound credentials issued by the Military Intelligence Division of the War

Department which contain the photograph and a personal description of the bearer certifying that he is a special agent of the CIC.

CIC agents, although usually in civilian-type uniform, may wear civilian clothing when a particular mission makes such clothing desirable. When in uniform, the CIC agent may be distinguished from technical representatives, technical observers, journalists and other United States civilians accompanying the Army in that the CIC agent is not required, as are all these latter, to wear a dark blue emblem with a white triangle and the letters "U.S." in dark blue on the left shoulder sleeve of all outer garments of the uniform.

Impersonation of Counter Intelligence Corps agents by unauthorized personnel constitutes a serious violation of War Department directives and subjects the offender to trial by courts martial. Incidents of such impersonation will be reported immediately to the Military Police and by them to the A.C. of S., G-2, of the command having jurisdiction over the area in which the offense occurs.

Restitution Claims

Claims for restitution of United Nations property, said to be or found within Germany, must be forwarded to the Economics Division Restitution Control Branch, Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, USFET has pointed out.

There have been some instances of restitution being effected without reference to O.M.G., and such actions are contrary to all instructions. O.M.G., U.S. Zone, is the only agency authorized to issue authority for release of property found within Germany.

Inter-Zonal Circuits

Although authority has been granted by USFET to establish inter-zonal telephone and telegraph circuits, their use by civilians has not as yet been authorized.

USFET, in a recent cable to both Military Districts, ordered that immediate steps be taken to restrict civilians from using inter-zonal circuits until official authorization for their use by civilians is given.

Vehicular Lights

The transportation officers of the three Länder have been directed by USFET to instruct the directors of vehicular traffic in their Land to insure that all German road transport vehicles and trailers are provided with tail lights or reflectors.

Many civilian vehicles have been operating without this equipment and constitute a dangerous hazard for road traffic in the U.S. Zone.

Dyeing of Uniforms

All German uniforms will be dyed a color other than blue or olive drab within five days prior to discharge of the prisoner concerned, USFET has announced in a summary of instructions on dyeing of prisoners of war uniforms.

No German uniforms will be dyed for prisoners not subject to discharge within five days. No Hungarian army uniforms will be dyed either upon retention or discharge of Hungarian prisoners. Without exception, all U.S. military clothing worn by prisoners will be dyed a color other than blue or olive drab immediately.

Theater Service Forces Rear have been advised that no prisoners subject to immediate discharge will be shipped to other commands unless all uniforms have been dyed a color other than blue or olive drab.

Germans

Look Ahead



The following account of the German state of mind is reported from the office of Military Government, Baden-Württemberg.

During the early months of the occupation, the concern of the German people with immediate problems of satisfying the bare necessities of life, and the omnipresence of Military Government with its multiple controls over every phase of economic activity, were not conducive to realistic and independent German thought concerning the economic future of Germany. Those who have entertained positive ideas hesitated to express them in public, and few sought official guidance. The economic problems facing Germany were felt instinctively, and during the past six months that feeling has been expressed in the form of fear, despair, and resentment.

UNDERGOING CHANGE

This situation is presently undergoing a gradual change. There is a growing belief among the more informed sections of the population that future international agreements may afford the possibility of a degree of economic reconstruction, possibly to the extent of making Germany self-supporting and restoring her purchasing power as a market for the world's exports. People are also beginning to realize that unless they plan and execute their economic policies within the framework of the opportunities offered them by international policy, their

Informed sections of the population now hopeful future international agreements will afford the possibility of a degree of economic reconstruction.

efforts will come to naught. If any think in terms of pre-war industrial and commercial activities, they have thus far preferred to remain inarticulate.

Several factors have been responsible for this change in the state of mind among increasing numbers of the German people. In spite of their shortcomings, the political parties have, to some extent, stirred the public mind and provoked discussion of fundamental problems affecting the future of Germany. The press, the radio, and the other information services, however inadequate they may be, have kept the German public abreast of the main trends of development in the world at large and as they affect the future of Germany. The greatest impression was produced by the avowed policy of maintaining Germany as an economic unit and its implementation in the United States Zone by the creation of the Council of Minister Presidents.

The term reconstruction is, therefore, beginning to assume an air of greater reality. It is interpreted differently by the various groups from right to the left. None of these groups has as yet clearly stated its social and

economic aims. These can only be construed from the tenor and emphasis of the speeches at political party rallies and from private expressions of representative political leaders, industrialists, bankers, and businessmen.

It is quite clear that the more radical elements will press for far-reaching social and economic reforms on the ground that it is easier to build anew from the foundations than to begin by first tearing down the old, and, if German economic life is to be rebuilt from its ruins, it must be established on the most advanced social foundations. The more farsighted conservative elements are becoming aware of the need of a reorientation of German economic thought, in the sense of concentrating on the development of those industries and commercial pursuits which may be permitted to compete in the international market and on reviewing crafts and trades to assure employment at home.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM

It is realized that before any serious efforts can be made towards the restoration of a more normal economic existence, the question of Germany's financial status must be settled. There is great concern among all classes of the population about the quantity of money in circulation and the height to which bank deposits have risen. The fear of inflation is great, especially among those who recall the experience of a quarter of a century ago and realize the implications of the financial policy pursued since 1933. With the future value of the Reichsmark in doubt, people are showing reluctance to work and are preparing, instead, to spend the money in their possession on the limited assortment of consumer's goods and food products now available for purchase. The large amount of money in circulation is giving added impetus to the black market, inasmuch

as cash payments facilitate illegal transactions by leaving no book record of the amounts which have changed hands.

Among the principal uncertainties in the minds of conservative financial observers is the treatment to be accorded to the Reich debts, the claims for war damages, and to the claims against the procurement services of the Wehrmacht, organization Todt, and of the Nazi party and affiliated organizations. The Reich debts and the claims for war damages are most important, inasmuch as they affect immediately the commercial and savings banks and insurance companies as well as an undeterminedly large number of individuals. The hopes that at some future date part of these obligations would be assumed by a central German government seem to have been dispelled for the moment.

TAX RECEIPTS DROP

The state of German public finance is far from normal. Tax collections are 20 to 25 per cent of those of a year ago, with the chances of an early improvement very limited. A slight increase will be obtained by the higher rates prescribed for income taxes. However, any marked improvement in revenues is contingent upon a measurable revival of trade and industry. It is generally recognized that a period of deficit financing is inevitable until such time as German economic life assumes a more normal character and coal and raw materials become available to permit the revival of industry consistent with international policy.

One of the conditions for the normalization of German economic life, necessary to assure public peace and order, is a consistent Military Government policy which, however stern it may be, carries with it the assurance of being pursued without fre-

quent modifications. The experiences of recent months have clearly shown that increasing public uncertainty is created with each new change in existing policy regulations and that the rumors attendant upon such changes damage the prestige of Military Government and demoralize the people. In such times of uncertainty, the greatest need is for measures, policies, and regulations that create among the people confidence in the occupation authorities.

Local Elections

There has been much discussion in the German press of late as to the advisability of postponing local elections until some future date when, presumably, the German people will be better prepared to express their democratic views.

A committee consisting of representatives of the four leading political parties in Frankfurt has formally requested a postponement of the election, particularly on the grounds that there was insufficient time to draw up the electoral lists and to eliminate nazis. The following article, which interestingly comments on the election situation, is reprinted from *The Frankfurter Rundschau*.

"The joint committee of Frankfurt's four parties has asked the Minister President to postpone the election date. It appears to be an odd reversal of political conceptions when democratic organizations come out against holding elections, which are an essential characteristic of a democratic form of government.

"The reconstruction of Germany is only now beginning to take on a definite form. In general, one thing is certain: the active defenders of terrorism or activists, are to be denied the right to vote. But in the last meeting of the Frankfurt Citizens' Committee, it was clearly stated by all the

parties that a definite meaning for the word "activist" does not yet exist. In addition, there are no membership files of the NSDAP available for use by the election boards.

PERSECUTION LIKELY

"It is undoubtedly right, as provided in the election codes, that joint committees of the parties be entrusted with the elimination of those who should not vote, but such committees do not exist in many towns. Their lack is particularly noticeable in the smaller communities which will be the first to hold elections. Besides, in these smaller communities the influence of some of the old inhabitants, as well as of various newcomers, who are enemies of democracy, is so predominant that the members of election committees will have to expect boycott and persecution, sometimes even from official sources, if they fulfill their mission conscientiously.

"The situation could not, as yet, be satisfactorily explained to the public through political pamphlets or other literature. If the committees are to develop into useful organizations, it will be necessary that, representatives of every party, particularly in the small communities, sometimes almost forgotten, get the support of their organizations at Land level in order to counteract the still existing influence of the nazis.

"All this looks like 'democratic dictatorship' and seems to be contrary to the rules of democracy calling for free and general elections. But we have learned in the past decades that democracy should not abide by the rules when it is opposed by nazis, whose rules are based on bloody realism.

"All precautions must be taken to ensure that these elections are a stimulant to democratic processes and do not have repercussions. Probably, for the same reason, the election date has

been postponed in Greece. In addition, what must be prevented is that the elections give the wrong picture, one not in agreement with the sentiments of the majority of voters from all Germany. It would be greatly damaging to our prestige if the results were disputed later because of mistakes in the voting lists not previously rectified due to lack of time.

"We have reason to expect that not only the parties in Frankfurt, but all three governments in the American Zone as well, recognize these points.

It is especially encouraging that no party has tried to speculate on winning the Nazi votes. When the above considerations have been taken into account by Military Government, it may be possible to appoint a German central committee to supervise elections in all zones, particularly in the larger towns, thus ensuring the unfolding of a unified and clearer picture which will demonstrate that progressive development is possible in Germany."

Agreement with French

USFET recently announced the completion of arrangements with the French as to use of U.S. military outer clothing.

In clothing for French military personnel, buttons and distinctive U.S. insignia will be removed and the garments will be worn only with appropriate French army insignia.

When clothing is turned over to French non-military as civilians, prisoners of war, etc., it will be dyed under the supervision of the French agency responsible for distribution.

While the U.S. military has no direct control over this, arrangements to date have proven reasonably effective and the French are co-operating.

Are Farmers Businessmen?

A harried Landkreis Military Government officer writes to ask just how farming is to be carried on if blocked owners cannot enjoy the privileges granted by Article IV of Military Government Law No. 52. This applies only to business enterprises, he complains, and, according to a letter dated October 6th, farms are not business enterprises. Do blocked farmers need a license to buy a cow?

The letter of October 6th, applies only to the operations of M.G. Law No. 8. Farmers continue to be businessmen insofar as Law No. 52 is concerned and can carry on the normal operations of their business without special licenses under Law No. 52 even though they may be blocked.

Occupation Problems

in News Spotlight



While the trial of nazi war criminals commanded continuing interest, the Army's role in the occupation of Germany and the problems of occupation were also the subject of much editorial comment during the week. The speed of redeployment and the desire of military personnel to return home were viewed as factors adversely affecting the military occupation. Other commentators warned of the danger to the United States that would stem from the refusal to assume its post-war responsibilities in Europe.

ACCOMMODATIONS HIT

In a dispatch to The New York Herald Tribune from Nürnberg, William L. Shirer sharply criticized the Army for failing to provide decent facilities for the correspondents assigned to cover the war criminals trials and expressed the view that this failure evidenced the disorganization of the Army. "Certain it is that hasty redeployment has left the Army and the Military Government in a pretty fix and responsible for a general 'don't-give-a-damn' attitude," said Shirer. "Those about to be redeployed do not give a damn and those who must remain in Germany are too busy fixing up pleasant living quarters, laying in liquor stocks and a good mess and getting a girl to give a damn".

A sharp criticism of occupation policies was voiced by William Harlan Hale in an article in the December issue of Harper's Magazine entitled, "Our Failure in Germany". Said Hale:

"The emphasis on sending in non-political technicians rather than men who could effectively command a German political housekeeping backfired when we found that the German public had come to lean on us to run their plant for them and that we had come to lean on the Germans to show us how to clean their house. It would seem, then, that with all respect to their devotion to duty, a great number of the men whom our Military Government chiefs picked were either the wrong men for the job or had not been properly trained for it. To an observer on the scene, the result looks like a gradual and inevitable erosion of American policy".

POLICY OR PERSONNEL

Pointing out that the problem of occupation is a difficult one at best, The Springfield Union said that "the question arises whether failure is due more to policy than to personnel. There is devotion to the task on the part of many; there is also much incompetence and worse. Before we can carry out a policy in Germany, however, we must have a workable policy and there must be individuals capable of carrying it out".

Warning of the danger of a retreat from our post-war responsibilities, Cedric Foster, in an MBS broadcast, declared that "on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor we know two things. If we do accept our responsibilities that even then we can't guarantee against a future war being fought, and our being involved in it. But we also

know that if we can take the past as a criterion — and we have no other method of judging — and if we refuse to shoulder the burdens incumbent upon us, we are headed straight down the road to Armageddon”.

Several commentators voiced regret that better provision had not been made to publicize to the German people the proceedings at Nürnberg. One of these was Anne O'Hare McCormick of The New York Times. “It's too bad more Germans are not present at the trial and that it is not more extensively reported in German, so that the people most concerned should know the inevitable details of the plot they supported,” she said. “It must fail of its most desired effect unless the defeated people get a complete story and know that the crime being judged was a conspiracy against them as well as against the rest of the world”.

HISTORY BENEFITS

In the opinion of Marquis Childs, the Nürnberg proceedings are showing the pattern of Nazi aggression “in all its deliberate, calculated detail. If Goering, Ribbentrop and the others had been shot on arrest, we would in all probability never had an orderly documentation of their guilt. It would have been far easier in later years to make martyrs of the bedraggled, cringing men now in the dock”.

That the Allies have not destroyed the Fuehrer creed is evidenced by the reiteration of Goering at the Nürnberg trial of devotion to the principles of Hitler and Hitlerism, declared The St. Louis Globe Democrat. “The Nürnberg trial will establish before most of the world the guilt of Nazi aggression,” it said. “That it will convince Germany of its crime seems dubious”.

Price Report

Editorial writers continued to find a topic for comment in the Price Report with comment both favorable and critical of occupation policies. Typical of the favorable observations was the following from the Washington columnist, Ernest Lindley: “The next impression left by the Price Report is that the American occupation authorities have, on the whole, done as well as could be expected in carrying out their instructions, but that we are only at the first stages of an intricate problem for which no acceptable and workable solution is yet visible”.

Several American papers dissented with the view of the Price Report that France is principally to blame for the critical situation in Germany. In the opinion of The Cincinnati Times Star, this is only part of the story. “The Allied task was not only to render Germany militarily impotent, but to try to put her back on her feet,” it declared. “Precious little progress has been made along that line. It is unfair to blame the French for all of this. The fault goes back to the division of the country into four zones, each under a separate ally, and laid out on haphazard lines without regard to economic units. If Germany is to be helped back to economic health, she must be regarded as one nation, not four, and the same remedial devices must be applied equally throughout the country. Whether we like it or not, Germany is an important part of Europe, and not until Germany takes her proper place in the future Europe will that continent be settled again”.

In an editorial on December 8th, The New York Herald-Tribune said that neither Price nor any other responsible official has answered the French criticisms except by pointing to the deplorable economic conditions

in Germany under the present regime and by reiterating the phrases of the Potsdam agreement — to which France was not a party”.

Popularity Contest

Commenting on the recent Army report on the German attitude toward the U. S. forces, which indicated declining popularity, The Philadelphia Bulletin emphasised that “these are Germans speaking through an American mouthpiece. These opinions are valuable if they reveal real weakness in American occupation policy, or are storm signals of impending disaster. But the fact that they represent the German viewpoint is to be remembered”.

In the opinion of Samuel Grafton, writing in The New York Post, more important was the disclosure in a Berlin news dispatch that other Army studies indicate that “a chief barrier to German political education is the fact that many Germans firmly expect a war between America and Russia. Here we see one definite result of the breakdown in confidence between America and Russia”.

Discussing the report on the growing unpopularity of Americans among Germans, The New York Herald Tribune warned that “it will not be to the credit of the American way if sheer inefficiency and lack of discipline become a hallmark of American methods. The troubles arising from this source are by no means confined to Germany; they have complicated American relations with France, and will undoubtedly be reported in exaggerated terms all over Europe. The need for finding capable administrators who can function under conditions of reasonable stability, of fixing adequate quotas of occupation troops who will have fixed responsibilities and terms of service — (and who will not, therefore, be ‘sweating out’ an un-

pleasant and indefinite period at the fag end of a war) — are quite as important as reaching agreement with the other Allies on plans for the over-all control of Germany”.

Marshall Appointment

Appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as Ambassador to China is to be interpreted as evidence of the President’s deep concern over political disunity in the Far East and as an indication that “China has become just as important to world peace as Russia,” declared Bill Costello, in a recent CBS broadcast.

Marquis Childs stated that Marshall “has again proved himself a patriot in accepting this extremely difficult assignment when the luxury of retirement was in his grasp”. William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard writer on international affairs, said that unless Marshall were given “the unflinching backing of a State Department which can be relied upon from top to bottom to support a strictly American policy, his mission will be doomed”.

Random Comments

The men and women of ‘MIL.GOV.’ work under inconceivable difficulties. They work all sorts of hours. But somehow or other, they are getting the job done. In six months, they have managed to turn chaos into a well-governed country. Though they don’t boast, they are proud of what they have done. They know quite well that they aren’t doing it ‘for the sake of the Germans’. They are doing it because, if Germany were to collapse into anarchy, all Europe would suffer” — W. N. Ewer in London Daily Herald.

“Aside from its military aspects, occupation is a most difficult and

complex form of government. Here in Germany, as anyone on the ground can see, it involves problems far beyond the German problem. And that is staggering enough in itself. In fairness to the Army, it should be said that a great many officers are performing an unprecedented and supremely difficult job with impressive competence and devotion. If they fail, it is because the policy they do their best to follow — and especially the quadripartite interpretation of policy — are unworkable. The most intelligent military men agree that the task should be turned over to civilians, but this raises the question of what civilians. Where are the great statesmen and administrators who are able to raise a policy and carry it out? Not only American prestige, but peace itself depends on the answer." — **Anne O'Hare McCormick in dispatch to The New York Times from Munich.**

* *

"All current reports from Germany agree on one thing, which has not been appreciated before. It is that the American record on denazification has been, by all odds, the best of any of the occupying powers. There is the least poverty and suffering in the British Zone, the strongest new political ideas in the Russian Zone, and the most deprivation of the Germans in the French Zone. But there are fewer Nazis still holding administrative and business positions of authority in the American Zone." — **Joseph C. Harsch in Christian Science Monitor.**

* *

"The Russian problem is not to be solved by any atomic tricks. It calls rather for a policy of practical international psychiatry, in which the prescription for the Western States to follow is a patient search for every concession, economic and political, that can properly be made to meet Russian

needs, as well as a resolute determination not to allow ourselves to become scared and suspicious of them as they are of us, and a courteous insistence on the basic principles of fair dealing among nations" — **London Economist.**

* *

"A crisis is maturing in American foreign policy, of which the resignation of General Hurley as Ambassador to China is only one portent. The truth is that since the end of the war we have had no foreign policy recognizable as such. Our policy used to reflect practical accords and accommodations necessary for making this a stable world, but it has turned inward since the war ended, and it now reflects our fears, whimsies, caprices, domestic quarrels and our minority pressure groups. Our policy, which used to be something like a blue print, has become something like a day dream, resting vaguely on a dreamy notion that if we play our cards right we can somehow have our own way almost everywhere" — **Samuel Grafton in New York Post.**

* *

"We beat Japan, but the objective of our policy — a free and united China — has not yet been achieved. Until it is, our victory over Japan is a negative and bootless victory indeed. This may not be a very comforting thought to the bored and homesick Marines at Tsingtao and Tientsin. But a great power that does not intend to go isolationist cannot afford to abandon a cardinal policy out of post-war boredom or whim." — **Editorial in Life.**

* *

"Let the ignoramuses yell 'Santa Claus' as much as they like — let's get more food to liberated Western Europe with some speed. After all, it's to our own self-interest to feed the

starving and to prevent chaos, for it would cost us more later if we didn't act now". — **Des Moines Register.**

* *

"Crucial as Europe's fate appears at the moment, it would be foolish to expect this throbbing continent to succumb. Energetic, industrious, rugged, it has survived such immense tragedies as the Black Death, the Thirty Years War and endless struggles against the ravages of famine, disease and war in every century. The struggle for survival is going on. But that does not mean that many thousands of Europeans will not die of hunger, disease and cold this winter, and that hundreds of thousands more will not hover on the brink of sad disaster by the time the first peace time Christmas arrives" — **C. L. Sulzberger in New York Times Magazine.**

* *

"The decision to divide both Germany and Austria into four governing areas has made the administration of Germany difficult, but for Austria it may mean starvation and death by freezing for thousands this winter. Carving the country into four parts has presented economic problems which are insoluble without changes in the administrative set-up. The American failure to declare a clear policy in line with previous propaganda was a severe blow to the hopes of anti-nazi elements and also to our prestige with the general population. But more serious was our failure to make proper use of the vocal anti-nazis. Disillusionment with nazism is still great in Austria, but without encouragement it cannot last indefinitely". — **Edward Mosh in The New Republic.**

* *

"One cannot talk with observant Americans lately returned from Germany without finding them in striking

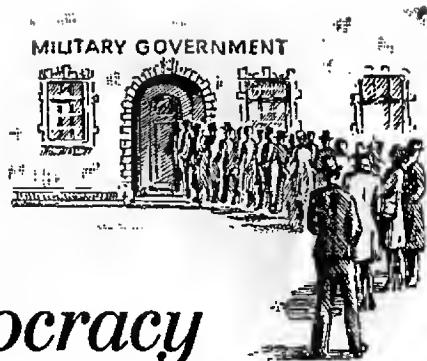
agreement that our occupation policy has not yet produced the good results which had been hoped for. They do not complain about the denazification policy itself, but they hold that here in America among most vocal elements there has been such passionate concern over full denazification that other considerations have been forgotten". **Mark Watson in The Baltimore Sun.**

* *

"There are two great problems of Allied control in Germany. First, to rule Germany long enough and wisely enough that it will never again be able to make war against the rest of the world... The second Allied problem is simply that of learning to work together. If we succeed here, we'll succeed elsewhere. My own impression is that, considering our great differences, we're getting along pretty well". **William Shirer in CBS broadcast.**

* *

"Today, the military empires of Japan and Germany are in ruins, and neither is particularly likely to trouble the peace of the world again. The former can do so only if the Government of the United States fails in its duty toward its own citizens and mankind by doing what President Truman is plainly resolved to prevent — allowing its vanquished Pacific challenger to build up strength for a war of revenge. Germany, after two disastrous wars, is so drained of manpower, vitality and health that it is very doubtful whether she can ever again be a serious menace to human security. Only in one event could she hope to recover the power she has so fatally abused. That would be in the event of a quarrel between Britain and Russia, today the twin guardians of European peace." **Arthur Bryant in The Illustrated London News.**



Ex-POW Imparts

Principles of Democracy

The services of a German ex-prisoner of war, a graduate of the special U.S. Army School at Fort Getty, Rhode Island, in imparting the principles of democracy and recruiting candidates for civic positions, have been utilized to good advantage by Det. G-28 in LK Heilbronn.

The former POW, Werner Finkel, received a course in Military Government, with emphasis on American and world history and the principles of democracy, at Fort Getty.

Finkel walked into the detachment headquarters early in October, wearing an over-size, dirty Wehrmacht uniform, clutching his certificate from Fort Getty. His experience in civil life had been as a justice investigator at Worms. He is 29 years old, and had been in the army six and one-half years, the last two as a PW in the United States. Finkel was given some clothes and put to work as an investigator in the detachment's legal department.

When plans were formulated for turning over the functional operations of Heilbronn to the Stadtkreis and Landkreis officials, meetings were held with groups of leading citizens, and they were urged to assume their share of responsibility in conducting the affairs of the community. At one of these meetings, Finkel spoke on his experiences at the Fort Getty school and discussed the general situation

A German graduate of U.S. Army school at Fort Getty helps Det. G-28, LK Heilbronn, recruit capable men for civic posts.

prevailing in Germany. His talk was well received and prompted a number of comments.

Other talks on democracy were given by Military Government officers and the Landrat as well as two or three members of the audience when the meeting was thrown open.

The over-all results have been satisfactory. Various members of these audiences are now actively working for the Stadtkreis or Landkreis governments, and plans are under way to spread this orientation course in democracy to every Gemeinde. In addition to producing more civil officials, it also should be useful in providing a background for the coming elections.

PETTY CRIMES CUT

Nightly patrols of two policemen in each village and a motorcycle patrol of the Kreis is credited with cutting down petty crimes in Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern-Oberpfalz.

Since the initiation of these patrols, there has been a 50 per cent decrease in reported lawless acts such as thefts, curfew regulations, etc.

QUALIFICATIONS *for* CIVILIAN *Jobs*

Personnel qualifications for civilian jobs at Regional level of Military Government are described in these briefs. Qualifications for additional posts open to Military Government personnel will be published in forthcoming issues of The BULLETIN.

HEAD OF MANPOWER FUNCTION —

CAF 14

(Base Salary Plus Overseas —
\$8,969)

Must have broad experience in all problems involving the employment and organization of labor and demonstrated capabilities in securing the following of desired policies by methods other than outright force, although possessing discretion and judgment enabling the application of available force where necessary. Must thoroughly understand the former German system of labor controls and be able to adapt the existing machinery to the attainment of the revolutionary developments sought by Military Government in this field. He will be responsible for the purging and reindoctrination of the whole structure of a Land Labor Ministry, including social insurance and housing units and related labor banks, while at the same time maintaining a steady supply of labor to essential enterprises and the occupation forces without inflation of wage ceilings. He must be able to co-ordinate with all other functional heads in matters of labor priorities and welfare. He must be capable of exercising ultimate judicial authority in questions arising between the agencies under his control and the people affected by their decisions.

HEAD OF LABOR RELATIONS AND STANDARDS SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Must have technical experience in labor organizations and governmental activities concerned specifically with labor relations controls. Will be specifically responsible for the reorganization and supervision of wage boards and governmental bodies required in this field of the manpower function and for the supervision of labor unions and works councils to insure fair selection methods of representative personnel and guard against improper influences. Must possess expert knowledge of labor legislation and conditions and obvious maturity of mind which will command such respect in connection with arbitration of disputes as to make military coercion unnecessary. Must possess ability to co-ordinate with related functions and act as staff advisor to his chief on technical matters within the scope of his section.

HEAD OF LABOR SUPPLY SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Will be specifically charged with responsibility for that part of the manpower function which concerns employment offices, both governmental and industrial, with determination and enforcement of labor priorities, the implementing of the program of pre-

ference for Allied nationals and discrimination against ardent Nazis, technical analyses and reports as to labor supply and demand, and assistance to using services in labor procurement. In addition to technical knowledge covering the field, must have ability to investigate and decide cases of alleged discrimination and, in co-ordination with the Labor Standards Section, review generally the wage and hour structure and make appropriate recommendations.

HEAD OF SOCIAL INSURANCE SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Has a broad and highly technical responsibility in the reorganization and supervision of the vast system of workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, pensions, health insurance, and special group arrangements, and the governmental agencies which administer it. Must be able to analyze and correct the maze of overlapping decrees and legislation, and, in co-ordination with Property Control, Legal, Public Welfare and Finance Functions, determine proper fund segregation procedures and adequate reporting methods. Must be able to act judicially in cases of alleged discrimination in application of the system, and to reorganize and supervise administrative tribunals in the field. As a staff officer, must be capable of interpreting reports in terms of effects upon the general economy in buying power, income trends, taxes, etc.

HEAD OF HOUSING SECTION — CAF 13

(Base Salary Plus Overseas — \$7,787)

Must be qualified by experience to supervise the difficult and vital questions arising with the allocation and use of existing housing facilities and the constructions and repair of

emergency units. Will supervise allocation of materials, and such agencies as those billeting officers (military and civilian), housing authorities, building police, private construction contractors and real estate dealers. Must enforce compulsory billeting and housing priorities for preferred groups. Must formulate recommendations on over-all programs, including city planning and reconstruction.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES SPECIALIST — CAF-13

(Base pay plus overseas —
\$7,787.50)

Educational and experience background will provide applicants with a broad background in the administration of leisure-time activities of youth, and knowledge of and/or experience with Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Youth Hostels, hiking, singing, athletic and cultural clubs, etc., is indicated. Will be able to detect infiltration of nationalistic elements with a minimum of recourse to informants. Will be aware of all resources for youth agencies and know how to recover those monopolized by Nazi youth. Must have demonstrated capacity to plan all youth programs with a view to directing youth attitudes in democratic and cosmopolitan channels.



TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT
S/Sgt. Harold Authenreith, 3d M. G. Rgt.

TO STAFF SERGEANT
Tec. 4 Charles P. Wyndham, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Mark B. Morris, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Gerhard O. Gunther, 3d M. G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Charles Elder, 3d M. G. Rgt.

Tec. 4 Paul Schupbach, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Irving Bennett, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 4 Robert E. Mahood, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Sgt. Wallis Clarke, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Tec. 4 Tony Giuliano, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO SERGEANT

Tec. 5 Daniel M. Williams, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Henry Meininger, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Alfred E. Hanson, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. George Philips, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

Tec. 5 Adolf J. Rosales, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Raymond J. Kompf, 3d M.G. Rgt.

Tec. 5 Carl A. Seydewitz, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 Louis F. Foster, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Tec. 5 C. W. Ramsey, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Cpl. Guido Facilla, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO CORPORAL

Pfc. William J. Kemerer, 3d M.G. Rgt.

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc. Blaine H. Sachtjen, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pfc. Marino Dimengo, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pfc. Maynard E. Sticht, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pfc. Edward G. Morley, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pvt. Sebastian N. LoGrasso, 3d M.G. Rgt.
Pvt. Frank E. Harbach, 3d M.G. Rgt.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army

Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western Military District	Col M O Edwards
--	------------	---------------------------	-----------------

2d Mil Govt Regiment (APO 758)

Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt Heidelberg			Lt Col N F Hines
Sv Co Oberursel			1st Lt R A Madden
2d MG Med Det Heidelberg			Lt Col W H Riheldaffer

NORTH BADEN-WURTTENBERG

E-1	Stuttgart	North Baden-Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			Lt Wm E Snodgrass
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart			
Mobile Maint Plat., Hq & Sv Co			1st Lt E Thompson
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Zuffenhausen			

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col C L Jackson
F 11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col I. L. Harlow
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	Capt J N Krajnak
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj G W Ford
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Lt Col H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	Capt H K Manson
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Maj G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	SK Heilbronn	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Straus
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Cpt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	Baden-Württemberg	Lt Col J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col G P Kratz
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N. Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt G T Daughters
H-88	Feudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J F Moyer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick

LAND GREATER HESSEN

E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden		Col J R Newman
Hq & Sv Co 2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden		Capt T H Candon
Mobile Maint. Plat., Hq & Sv Co			
2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)	Wetzlar		Capt B Sturdevan

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Lt Col F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	Capt E F Duffy
H-82	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunus & LK Usingen	Capt J C Nelson
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	Capt F H Percy
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	Maj J G Gavin

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

Co C	Kirchhain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Wolfhagen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	Maj E S Dickman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	Capt S B Borda
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen & LK Rotenburg	Maj T T Turnbull Jr.
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E Getman
ML-1 (Sa)	Kassel	Liaison	Maj F C Eggers

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Lt Col W A Snow
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Maj L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusick
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

BREMEN

E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK-LK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT
Third U. S. Army

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Eastern Military District

Brig Gen W. J. Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg
Hq Co Augsburg
Sv Co Augsburg
1st Maint Plat Augsburg
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth
3d Maint Plat Straubing
R & T Co Augsburg
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg

Lt Col F W Sutton
Capt Wm Irwin
Capt J P Cline
Capt J P Cline
1st Lt C Casper
1st Lt C T Enbody
Capt T J May
Lt Col C Shields
Maj M J Kanner

BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt
for Bavaria Munich

Bavaria

Brig Gen W J Muller

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Ochsenfurt
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

1st Lt H Hull
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Maj E E Shovea
Maj H B Clark Jr
1st Lt R W Jones
Capt K N Galloway
Capt J M Simon
Maj L G Emery
Capt T F Griffen
Capt W Hitt
Capt W E Brayden
Capt A W Peterson
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober- & Mittelfranken

Co C Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein

1st Lt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Col C H Andrews
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr.
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
Capt J M Hodges Jr.
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Lt Col W S Bailet Jr.
II-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kaufmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Maj S Klein
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj F K Hinchey
Co B	Bamberg		2d Lt B Lyons
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Capt E H Dye
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Maj H I Woodall Jr.
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Illof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	1st Lt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H L Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj Boyd
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr.
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
II-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj Wilson
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
II-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt Bandy
II-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
II-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt Ilmic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Lt Quinlan
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Maj G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt S Lesneski
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
Co II	Regensburg		1st Lt W S Mather
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj E Cofran
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
II-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smallenberger
II-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
II-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
II-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt McCall
II-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
II-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
II-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleschman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Callant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	1st Lt A Smolens
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Maj W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-I.K Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Maj C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Maj R G Hill Jr
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj F L Tracy
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-I.K Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Maj S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt D S Root
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Lt Klinder
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Lt Col J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aihling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Maj G E Horwarth

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-I.K Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Capt Horrell
G-242	Kempten	SK-I.K Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuherg	LK Neuherg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt Lubin
H-300	Krumhach	LK Krumhach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt J G Van Oot
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Govt
(U.S. Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT

BAVARIA

23 OCTOBER 1945



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LEGEND

RED REGIERUNGSBEZIRKE
BLACK LANOKREISE UND STADTKREISE

MILES 0 10 20 30 40 50

AUSTRIA

STATISTICS SECTION
SEC GEN STAFF USFT

SOURCE OMG TR-1 BRANCH

